

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1759; 21app; English.
 PS
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 441 CTTAAGCCAGATG 453
 DB |||||
 4 CTTAAGCCAGATG 16
 RESULT 846
 ABN01770
 ID ABN01770 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN01770;
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1762.
 DE
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS

XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015981.
 PF
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234567P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-023359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1762; 21app; English.
 PS
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 441 CTTAAGCCAGATG 453
 DB |||||
 1 CTTAAGCCAGATG 13
 RESULT 847
 ABT35698/c
 ID ABT35698 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX

AC ABT35696;
 XX
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DE
 XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1335.
 DE
 XX
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO2003025175-A2.
 PN
 XX 27-MAR-2003.
 PD
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
 PF
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011978.
 PR
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 DR
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; Page 189; 720pp; French.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 395 CACACACACCCCTG 407
 |||||
 DB 17 CACACACACCCCTG 5
 RESULT 848
 ABT36389
 ID ABT36389 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT36389;
 XX

DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2026.
 DE
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO2003025175-A2.
 PN
 XX 27-MAR-2003.
 PD
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
 PF
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011978.
 PR
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 DR
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; Page 269; 720pp; French.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 274 TCAGAAAGTTGTT 286
 |||||
 DB 3 TCAGAAAGTTGTT 15
 RESULT 849
 ACC65924/C
 ID ACC65924 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC65924;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX

DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 3171.
 XX
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 XX WO2003025176-A2.
 XX
 XX 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 XX
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 XX
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 401; 738pp; French.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 676 TCACAGATGGATC 688
 DB 13 TCACAGATGGATC 1
 RESULT 850
 ADB42309/c
 ID ADB42309 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ADB42309;
 XX
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2632.
 XX
 XX cytosstatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO2003040369-A2.
 XX
 XX 15-MAY-2003.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 XX

PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 XX
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 XX
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 339; 771pp; French.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 885 GTCTGTCATGTGA 897
 DB 15 GTCTGTCATGTGA 3
 RESULT 851
 ADB41033/c
 ID ADB41033 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ADB41033;
 XX
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #1356.
 XX
 XX cytosstatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO2003040369-A2.
 XX
 XX 15-MAY-2003.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 XX

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 XX
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 XX useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 XX polypeptide and antibodies.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 190; 71pp; French.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 XX fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 XX sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 XX nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 XX the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 XX nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 XX identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 XX sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 XX suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 XX recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 XX experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 XX cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 XX (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 XX of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 XX or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 XX Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 XX and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 XX also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 XX potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 XX expression of the nucleotides.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX QY 826 GTGCTGAGCTGG 838
 XX Db 16 GTGCTGAGCTGG 4
 XX
 XX RESULT 852
 XX AAQ90149 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAQ90149;
 XX
 XX 21-JAN-1996 (first entry)
 XX Human prostaglandin E3 receptor splice variant sense DNA primer.
 XX Prostaglandin E3 receptor; hormones; therapy; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX WO9514090-A1.
 XX
 XX 26-MAY-1995.
 XX
 XX 17-NOV-1994; 94WO-US013383.
 XX
 XX 19-NOV-1993; 93US-00155005.
 XX
 XX (ALLR) ALLERGAN INC.
 XX (UYAR-) UNIV ARIZONA.
 XX Gil DW, Regan JW;
 XX WPI; 1995-200380/26.
 XX

XX DNA encoding human prostaglandin EP3 receptor - for use in screening for
 XX agonist and antagonist compound(s) for possible pharmaceutical
 XX application.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 27; 45pp; English.
 XX
 XX This sense primer is common to all human EP3 clones. It was used in a PCR
 XX to clone splice variants of the EP3 receptor, in conjunction with
 XX antisense primers specific to the unique 3'- untranslated regions of the
 XX clones
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX QY 173 CGCTGACAGTCAC 185
 XX Db 4 CGCTGACAGTCAC 16
 XX
 XX RESULT 853
 XX AAV45778
 XX ID AAV45778 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AC AAV45778;
 XX
 XX 24-DEC-1998 (first entry)
 XX Target probe 8.
 XX
 XX Probe; capture probe; microorganic monitoring; multiple point mutation;
 XX genotyping; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX WO9829736-A1.
 XX
 XX 09-JUL-1998.
 XX
 XX 31-DEC-1997; 97WO-US024098.
 XX
 XX 31-DEC-1996; 96US-0034627P.
 XX
 XX (GENO-) GENOMETRIX INC.
 XX
 XX Eggers MD, Balch WJ, Hogan ME, Mendoza LG;
 XX WPI; 1998-388276/33.
 XX
 XX Reaction substrates for multiplexed microassay(s) between analyte and
 XX binder - has probes attached to array of sites on surface, useful for,
 XX e.g. diagnosis and drug screening.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 36; 100pp; English.
 XX
 XX Sequences AAV45771-V45786 are target probes designed and constructed to
 XX bind to the capture probes (AAV45755-V45770). Each of the target probes
 XX binds to only one element of the capture probe set, thus a mixture of
 XX these can be added to a capture probe array. They can be used in the
 XX method of the invention in the following areas: diagnosis, drug
 XX screening, analysis of gene expression, cell sorting and microorganic
 XX monitoring, analysis of multiple point mutations and genotyping
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX QY 949 GTACACAGCTGG 961

DB 3 GTCAACAGCTGGG 15

RESULT 854
AAF26667
ID AAF26667 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAF26667;
XX
DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Smad7 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:10.
XX
KW Human; Smad7; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; inhibition;
KW antiinflammatory; cytostatic; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..18
FT /tag= a
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
XX US6159697-A.
XX
PD 12-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 09-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487444.
XX
XX 09-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487444.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Cowser LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-070108/08.
XX
XX Antisense compound capable of inhibiting the expression of human Smad7,
XX useful for preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor
XX formation.
XX
XX Claim 1; Col 40; 33pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an antisense compound (I) of up to 30
XX nucleobases in length capable of inhibiting the expression of human
XX Smad7. (I) has antiinflammatory and cytostatic, and is a modulator of
XX Smad7 expression. (I) can be useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX human Smad7 in human cells or tissues, in vitro. (I) is commonly used as
XX a research reagent and in diagnostics for example, to elucidate the
XX function of particular genes. (I) is also useful for distinguishing
XX between functions of various members of a biological pathway and for
XX research use. (I) is also utilised for diagnostics, therapeutics,
XX prophylaxis and in kits. (I) is also useful prophylactically, e.g. to
XX prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. AAF26667 to
XX AAF26706 represent human Smad7 antisense oligonucleotides from the
XX present invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 12 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 420 CTCGGGCTGCCCC 432
DB 1 CTCGGGCTGCCCC 13
XX
RESULT 855
AAF60347
ID AAL60347 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX
AC AAL60347;
XX
DT 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Smad-7 antisense oligonucleotide #1.
XX
XX Smad7; central nervous system; CNS; autoimmune transverse myelitis;
XX multiple sclerosis; MS; neuromyelitis optica; Devic's syndrome; trauma;
XX Marburg's variant; traumatic brain injury; traumatized spinal cord injury;
XX TBI; stroke; cerebral ischaemia; acute disseminated encephalomyelitis;
XX hypoxic ischaemic brain damage; diabetes; autoimmune optic neuritis;
XX neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
XX Balo's concentric sclerosis; autoimmune disease; human; antisense; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003037368-A2.
XX
XX 08-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002; 2002WO-EP012221.
XX
XX 02-NOV-2001; 2001EP-00126140.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOPHARMA AG.
XX (STEI/) STEINBRECHER A.
XX
XX Steinbrecher A, Giegerich G, Kleiter I, Horn M, Apfel R;
XX Kreutzer R, Limmer S, Vornlocher H;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-468364/44.
XX
XX Use of a specific inhibitor of Smad7 (an inhibitor of TGF signaling)
XX expression or function, for preventing, ameliorating or treating a
XX disease of the central nervous system, e.g. multiple sclerosis or
XX Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Claim 10; Page 78; 149pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to the use of a specific inhibitor of Smad7
XX expression or function for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for the
XX prevention, amelioration or treatment of a disease of the central nervous
XX system (CNS) and/or diseases related and/or caused by the disease of CNS.
XX The diseases include autoimmune disease of the CNS, e.g. multiple
XX sclerosis (MS), relapsing-remitting MS, secondary progressive MS, primary
XX chronic progressive MS, neuromyelitis optica (Devic's syndrome) or
XX fulminant MS (Marburg's variant), trauma, e.g. traumatic brain injury
XX (TBI) or traumatic spinal cord injury, cerebral ischaemic stroke, e.g.
XX focal cerebral ischaemia, global cerebral ischaemia or hypoxic ischaemic
XX brain damage, diabetes (type 1), acute disseminated encephalomyelitis,
XX isolated autoimmune optic neuritis, isolated autoimmune transverse
XX myelitis, Balo's concentric sclerosis, or neurodegenerative disorder,
XX e.g. Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's disease. The present sequence is
XX human Smad-7 antisense oligonucleotide used in the invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 12 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 420 CTCGGGCTGCCCC 432
DB 1 CTCGGGCTGCCCC 13
XX
RESULT 856
AAV08220/c
ID AAV08220 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAV08220;
XX

DT 27-JAN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer ABCR.EXON16.R for ABCR coding sequence.
 XX
 KW ATP binding cassette; ABC transporter; ABCR; Stargardt Disease; therapy;
 KW Fundus Flavimaculatus; age-related macular degeneration; diagnosis;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO9837764-A1.
 XX
 PD 03-SEP-1998.
 XX
 PF 27-FEB-1998; 98WO-US003895.
 XX
 PR 27-FEB-1997; 97US-0039388P.
 XX
 PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
 PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
 PA (UTAH) UNIV UTAH.
 XX
 PI Allikmets R, Anderson KL, Dean M, Leppart M, Lewis RA, Li Y;
 PI Lupski JR, Nathans J, Rattner A, Shroyer NF, Singh N, Smallwood PW;
 PI Sun H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-495375/42.
 XX
 PT Retina-specific ATP-binding cassette transporter and DNA - useful for,
 PT e.g. diagnosis and treatment of macular degeneration, such as in
 PT Stargardt Disease, Fundus Flavimaculatus and age-related degeneration.
 XX
 PS Claim 41; Page 28; 79pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding the human retina
 CC specific ATP binding cassette transporter (ABCR) of the invention. ABCR
 CC may be used in compositions for screening agents that alters ABCR. The
 CC agent can inhibit Stargardt Disease, Fundus Flavimaculatus and age-
 CC related macular degeneration (MD). Primers (such as this sequence) and
 CC probes for the ABCR DNA can be used in a diagnostic kit for detecting MD
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 212 CCAGCCCTCTCCA 224
 Db 19 CCAGCCCTCTCCA 7
 RESULT 857
 AAQ68667
 ID AAQ68667 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ68667;
 XX
 DT 27-FEB-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Degenerate probe specific for pmGA detect Mycoplasma sp. DNA.
 XX
 KW pmGA; adhesin gene complex; haemagglutinin; conserved sequences; primers;
 KW probes; amplification; polymerase chain reaction; specific; detection;
 KW PCR; T3; C7; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX
 FN AU9350593-A.
 XX
 PD 26-MAY-1994.

XX 10-NOV-1993; 93AU-00050593.
 XX
 PR 10-NOV-1992; 92AU-00005744.
 XX
 PA (UYME) UNIV MELBOURNE.
 XX
 PI Browning GF, Markham PF, Whithear KG, Walker ID, Glew MD;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1994-209061/26.
 DR P-PSDB; AAR64889.
 XX
 PT Recombinant DNA constructs for Mycoplasma gallisepticum - for diagnosis,
 PT treatment and prophylaxis of poultry respiratory disorders.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Fig 1; 51pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAQ68667 is a degenerate probe based on the C7 peptide fragment of pmGA
 CC and used for the detection of a recombinant DNA library of Mycoplasma
 CC DNA. Mycoplasma gallisepticum infection in poultry, humans and other
 CC animals is of economic importance to many industries and it is desirable
 CC to produce effective vaccines and probes for its detection. The sequences
 CC and probes and vaccine vectors of the invention can be used for the
 CC diagnosis and treatment of Mycoplasma gallisepticum infection, and for
 CC prophylaxis
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 6 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 65.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 3; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 450 GATGCTTCCTCCAGGAGAGCT 469
 Db 1 GARGCNTTAAAGAYGAGCT 20
 RESULT 858
 AAT51534
 ID AAT51534 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT51534;
 XX
 DT 23-APR-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mycobacterium gallisepticum pmGA gene probe C7.
 XX
 KW Adhesin; pmGAL.2; Mycoplasma gallisepticum; diagnosis; vaccine; vector;
 KW respiratory disease; poultry; haemagglutinin; promoter; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FN CA2135330-A.
 XX
 PD 11-MAY-1995.
 XX
 PF 08-NOV-1994; 94CA-02135330.
 XX
 PR 10-NOV-1993; 93AU-00050593.
 PR 20-APR-1994; 94US-00230312.
 XX
 PA (BROW/) BROWNING G F.
 XX
 PI Browning GF, Markham PF, Whithear KG, Walker ID, Glew MD;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-241027/32.
 XX
 PT New promoter region from a Mycoplasma gallisepticum adhesin gene - useful
 PT when coupled to foreign antigen gene, for prodn. of multivalent live
 PT vaccines, also new probes for detecting Mycoplasma and manipulating its
 PT genome.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 32; 81pp; English.

XX DNA probes T3 (AAAT51533) and C7 (AAAT51534) are based on tryptic peptides
CC obtained from a PMGA adhesin of *Mycobacterium gallisepticum* strain S8. They
CC were used to screen a M. *Gallisepticum* genomic DNA library constructed in
CC pUC18. A clone that reacted with both probes contained a 10 kb insert
CC that included 5 putative pmGA genes (see also AAAT51531, AAAT51535-38)
XX
SO Sequence 20 BP: 5 A: 2 C: 4 G: 3 T: 0 U: 6 Other:

Sequence 20 BP: 5 A; 2 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 6 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 65.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 3; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 450 GATGCCTTCAGGAAGAGCT 469

Dp 1 GARGCNTTYAARGAYGART 20

RESULT	859	
AAT33985/C		
ID	AAT33985 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX		
XX		
AAT33985;		
XX		
XX		
DT	25-MAR-2003 (revised)	
DT	17-JUN-1997 (first entry)	
XX		
XX		
CF	primer 2.	
XX		
XX		
KW	primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; Taq; Thermus aquaticus; Pwo;	
KW	Pyrococcus wosii; proof reading activity; enzyme mixture;	
KW	specific detection; label; amplifi; ss.	

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;

```

DQ      736 ACAGGTGAGCCTT 748
      |||||
DB      13 ACAGGTGAGCCTT 1
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

QY	736	ACAGTGTAGCCTT	748
Db	13	ACAGTGTAGCCTT	1

RESULT 860
AAT38337/c
ID AAT38337 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

```
Query Match
1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
```

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

736 ACAGTGTAGCCTT 748
|||
13 ACAGTGTAGCCTT 1

RESULT 861
AAV01115/C

ID AAV01115 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAV01115;
 AC
 XX
 DT 23-MAR-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Pulmonary Surfactant Protein 3 PCR primer for universal mammalian STS.
 XX
 KW PCR primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; UM-STs;
 KW universal mammalian sequence tagged site; genomic map; clone; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9731012-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-AUG-1997.
 XX
 PF 18-FEB-1997; 97WO-US002403.
 XX
 PR 22-FEB-1996; 96US-0012061P.
 XX
 XX (UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.
 PA (UNMS) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE.
 XX
 PI Brewer GJ, Venta PJ, Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan V;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-435083/40.
 XX
 XX New oligonucleotide primers amplifying gene regions conserved among
 PT mammals - useful for developing genomic maps, isolating clones and making
 PT cross-species comparisons.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 9; 26pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a specifically claimed oligonucleotide
 CC PCR primer. The oligonucleotide can be used for polymerase chain reaction
 CC (PCR) amplification of DNA, specifically regions of specific genes that
 CC are conserved among mammalian species, i.e. pairs of oligonucleotides
 CC from the present specification represent universal mammalian sequence-
 CC tagged site (UM-STs) primers. The primers are used to develop genomic
 CC maps, to isolate clones from libraries, to make cross-species comparisons
 CC and to develop additional genetic markers. UM-STs allow genomic
 CC comparisons to be made between more species
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 467 GCTCCAGGAACCTT 479
 Db 15 GCTCCAGGAACCTT 3
 RESULT 862
 AAT70471/C
 ID AAT70471 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT70471;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 28-AUG-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE CF primer 2.
 XX
 KW primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; enzyme mixture; polymerase;
 KW proof-reading activity; Taq; Pwo; Thermus aquaticus; Pyrococcus woessii;
 KW thermostable; AMV; reverse transcriptase; Moloney; amplification;
 KW Avian myeloblastosis virus; Moloney murine leukaemia virus; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX

PN EP745687-A1.
 XX
 PD 04-DEC-1996.
 XX
 PF 09-APR-1996; 96EP-00105571.
 XX
 PR 08-APR-1995; 95EP-00105346.
 XX
 XX (BOEF) BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM GMBH.
 PA (HOFF) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.
 XX
 PI Frey B, Kuebler H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-013703/02.
 XX
 XX Specific amplification of short nucleic acid fragments - using two
 PT thermophilic polymerase(s) one with, the other without, proof-reading
 PT activity to improve yield and specificity.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 5; 31pp; German.
 XX
 CC A novel method for the specific amplification of short, single- or double
 CC -stranded nucleic acid fragments can be carried out in presence of at
 CC least one primer pair, pH 7-9.5 buffer, all dNTP required for DNA chain
 CC extension and an enzyme mixt. of two thermophilic polymerases, one with
 CC proofreading activity (e.g. Pwo polymerase from Pyrococcus woessii) and
 CC the other (e.g. Taq polymerase from Thermus aquaticus) without such
 CC activity. After optimal separation of double stranded molecules, the
 CC extension reaction is carried out at at least 70deg.C for 5 seconds to 8
 CC minutes. The method is used to amplify DNA fragments up to 3 kb long.
 CC esp. for detection of these fragments in samples of biological fluid. The
 CC enzyme mixt. can also be used to label DNA fragments with modified
 CC nucleotides. The process provides increased yields and specificity in
 CC amplification of short nucleic acid fragments. AAT70468-77 are primers
 CC used in an assay to show that the Pwo/Taq enzyme mixture can amplify PCR
 CC products over a range of sizes (c.f. Taq alone which only amplifies
 CC fragments upto 3 kb). AAT70470-71 were used to amplify a 950 bp fragment.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 736 ACAGTGTAGCCTT 748
 Db 13 ACAGTGTAGCCTT 1
 RESULT 863
 AAV99205
 ID AAV99205 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV99205;
 XX
 DT 09-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Sense primer for intron boundary mapping of DNA Metase exon 32-33.
 XX
 KW DNA methyltransferase; DNA Metase; antisense oligonucleotide; human;
 KW cellular growth; tumour growth inhibition; silenced gene activation;
 KW beta thalassemia; sickle cell anemia; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9854313-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-DEC-1998.
 XX
 PF 29-MAY-1996; 98WO-IB001107.
 XX

PR 30-MAY-1997; 97US-00866340.
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069865P.
 XX (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
 XX
 XX Szyf M, Bigey P, Ramchandani S;
 PI WPI; 1999-059833/05.
 DR
 XX
 XX New DNA methyltransferase nucleotide sequences - used particularly to
 PT develop antisense oligonucleotides for diagnostic and therapeutic
 PT purposes, particularly for inhibiting tumour growth.
 XX
 XX Example 8; Page 31; 108pp; English.
 PS
 XX PCR primers AAV99163-220 were used to map the intron boundaries of the
 CC exons of DNA methyltransferase (DNA MTase) genomic sequence. Antisense
 CC oligonucleotides which inhibit DNA MTase expression can be
 CC derived from the genomic DNA MTase sequence. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides can be used in investigating the role of DNA MTase in
 CC cellular growth. They can be administered at different points in the cell
 CC cycle, or in conjugation with promoters or inhibitors of cell growth to
 CC determine the role of DNA MTase in the growth of the cell type of
 CC interest. The antisense oligonucleotides can also be used for inhibiting
 CC tumour growth in a mammal, or to activate silenced genes to provide a
 CC missing gene function. This ameliorates disease symptoms, e.g. in beta
 CC thalassemia and sickle cell anemia. The antisense oligonucleotides can
 CC also be used as analytical and diagnostic tools and a potentiators of
 CC transgenic plant and animal studies
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 827 TGCTGAAGCTGGT 839
 DB 1 TGCTGAAGCTGGT 13
 RESULT 864
 AAV99204/C
 ID AAV99204 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAV99204;
 AC
 XX 09-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Antisense primer for intron boundary mapping of DNA MTase exon 31-32.
 DE
 XX DNA methyltransferase; DNA MTase; antisense oligonucleotide; human;
 KW cellular growth; tumour growth inhibition; silenced gene activation;
 KW beta thalassemia; sickle cell anemia; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO9854313-A2.
 PN
 XX 03-DEC-1998.
 PD
 XX 29-MAY-1998; 98WO-IB001107.
 PF
 XX 30-MAY-1997; 97US-00866340.
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069865P.
 XX
 XX (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
 PA
 XX Szyf M, Bigey P, Ramchandani S;
 PI WPI; 1999-059833/05.
 DR
 XX

PT New DNA methyltransferase nucleotide sequences - used particularly to
 PT develop antisense oligonucleotides for diagnostic and therapeutic
 PT purposes, particularly for inhibiting tumour growth.
 XX
 XX Example 8; Page 31; 108pp; English.
 PS
 XX PCR primers AAV99163-220 were used to map the intron boundaries of the
 CC exons of DNA methyltransferase (DNA MTase) genomic sequence. Antisense
 CC oligonucleotides which inhibit DNA MTase expression can be
 CC derived from the genomic DNA MTase sequence. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides can be used in investigating the role of DNA MTase in
 CC cellular growth. They can be administered at different points in the cell
 CC cycle, or in conjugation with promoters or inhibitors of cell growth to
 CC determine the role of DNA MTase in the growth of the cell type of
 CC interest. The antisense oligonucleotides can also be used for inhibiting
 CC tumour growth in a mammal, or to activate silenced genes to provide a
 CC missing gene function. This ameliorates disease symptoms, e.g. in beta
 CC thalassemia and sickle cell anemia. The antisense oligonucleotides can
 CC also be used as analytical and diagnostic tools and a potentiators of
 CC transgenic plant and animal studies
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 827 TGCTGAAGCTGGT 839
 DB 20 TGCTGAAGCTGGT 8
 RESULT 865
 AAZ02042
 ID AAZ02042 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAZ02042;
 AC
 XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 DE
 XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
 KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; peritheaetitis;
 KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
 KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 XX WO9928475-A2.
 FN
 XX 10-JUN-1999.
 PD
 XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
 PF
 XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
 XX
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 PA
 XX Griffais R;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
 DR
 XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; Page 1492; 1755pp; English.
 PS
 XX PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
 CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
 CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines

CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
 CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
 CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
 CC conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
 CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,
 CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;
 CC pneumonia in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
 CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
 CC diseases

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 246 CTCTTGAGGACT 258
 Db 6 CTCTTGAGGACT 18

RESULT 866

AAZ02911
 ID AAZ02911 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ02911;

XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
 KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
 KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
 KW Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX WO928475-A2.

PN 10-JUN-1999.

XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.

XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.

PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.

PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

XX Griffais R;

XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.

XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX Disclosure; Page 1563; 1755pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
 CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
 CC encode polypeptides (see AAZ01425) which can be used as vaccines
 CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
 CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
 CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
 CC conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
 CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,
 CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;
 CC pneumonia in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
 CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
 CC diseases

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 147 GCTGCAGCTCCAT 159
 Db 7 GCTGCAGCTCCAT 19

RESULT 867

AAZ30610/C
 ID AAZ30610 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ30610;

XX 18-JAN-2000 (first entry)

XX Mouse integrin alpha 4 gene antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #16477.

XX Human; integrin; antisense; oligonucleotide; inhibition; expression;
 KW very late antigen; CD49d; CD29; cell surface; leucocyte; adhesion;
 KW vascular endothelial cell; vascular endothelium; migration; inflammation;
 KW atherosclerosis; allergy; asthma; rheumatoid arthritis; tumor; mouse;
 KW metastasis; circulatory system; autoimmune disease; Grave's disease;
 KW Hashimoto's thyroiditis; encephalomyelitis; multiple sclerosis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Mus sp.

XX US5968826-A.

XX 19-OCT-1999.

XX 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166203.

XX 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166203.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Cowsett LM, Condon TP;

XX WPI; 1999-590416/50.

XX Antisense inhibition of integrin alpha4 expression useful for treating
 CC inflammatory diseases such as atherosclerosis, allergies, asthma and
 CC arthritis.

XX Example 13; Col 35; 40pp; English.

XX The invention relates to the generation of antisense oligonucleotides
 CC targeted to the integrin alpha4 gene (mouse sequence AAZ30602) which are
 CC used for inhibiting expression of the integrin alpha4 mRNA or protein.
 CC The oligonucleotides AAZ30610-230613 are used to inhibit mouse integrin
 CC alpha4 protein expression. Integrin alpha4 is a component of Very Late
 CC Antigen (VLA)-4 (also called alpha4beta1 and CD49/CD29). VLA-4 is
 CC expressed on the cell surfaces of leucocytes and vascular endothelial
 CC cells and mediates the adhesion of leucocytes to the vascular endothelium
 CC prior to migration into the surrounding tissues. This migration is an
 CC essential step in inflammation and hence VLA-4 (and consequently integrin
 CC alpha4) is a potential therapeutic target for treating inflammatory
 CC diseases and the damaging effects of excessive inflammation. These
 CC disorders include atherosclerosis, allergies, asthma, rheumatoid
 CC arthritis and tumor cell metastasis (VLA-4 is involved in migration of
 CC the tumor cells through the extracellular matrix into the circulatory
 CC system). VLA-4 is also involved in a number of autoimmune diseases such
 CC as Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, encephalomyelitis (EAE),
 CC multiple sclerosis. VLA-4 may also be involved in promoting adhesion
 CC (i.e. retention) of hemopoietic stem cells in bone-marrow and in
 CC allograft rejection

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other.

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 810 AACCTGTCTACTG 822
DB 18 AACCTGTCTACTG 6

RESULT 868
AAZ98304
ID AAZ98304 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAZ98304;
XX
XX 13-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Plasmodium DBL family conserved motif isolating primer UNIEBP3C.
DE
XX DBL gene; Duffy-binding like gene; ebl-1; Duffy Antigen Binding Protein;
KW DABP; Sialic Acid Binding Protein; SABP; malaria; vaccine; immunisation;
KW protozoacide; eba-175; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Plasmodium sp.
OS
XX US993827-A.
PN
XX 30-NOV-1999.
PD
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00487826.
PF
XX 10-SEP-1993; 93US-00119677.
PR
XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
PA
PI Sim KL, Chitnis C, Peterson DS, Su X, Welles TE, Miller LH;
XX WPI; 2000-194198/17.
XX
XX Isolated protein binding domains from Plasmodium vivax and Plasmodium
PT falciparum erythrocyte binding proteins useful for vaccinating against
PT malaria.
PT
XX Example; Fig 3; 93pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to ebl-1 polypeptides that are encoded by the DBL
CC (Duffy-binding like) gene family. The ebl-1 proteins are substantially
CC identical to the Duffy Antigen Binding Protein (DABP) and Sialic Acid
CC Binding Protein (SABP), which are soluble proteins that appear in the
CC culture supernatant after erythrocytes infected with malaria release
CC merozoites. Immunochemical studies indicate that DABP and SABP are the
CC respective ligands for Plasmodium vivax and Plasmodium falciparum Duffy
CC and sialic acid receptors on erythrocytes. The ebl-1 polypeptides may be
CC used to vaccinate against malaria, especially caused by P. falciparum.
CC Immunization with the polypeptide provides effective protection against
CC malaria. Sequences AAZ98297-304 represent primers used for isolating
CC sequences encoding the conserved motifs of the DBL family
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 4 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 68.4%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 842 CAGACACAGCCCCCACT 860
DB 1 CAGWASTCTSCCCCACT 19

RESULT 869
AAZ11919/c
ID AAZ11919 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX

AAZ11919;
XX 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human MDMX antisense oligonucleotide #31212.
DE
XX MDMX; human; antisense; inhibitor; anticarcinogen; antiinflammatory;
KW antiinfectious; modulation; treatment; disease; diagnosis; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6046320-A.
PN
XX 04-APR-2000.
PD
XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.
PF
XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.
PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Monia BP, Cowser LM;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-282710/24.
DR
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeting nucleic acids encoding human
XX MDMX useful for inhibiting MDMX expression and for treating diseases
PT associated with MDMX expression e.g. tumor formation, inflammation.
PT
XX Example 15; Col 91-92; Sipp; English.
PS
XX This invention describes a novel antisense compound (I), 8-30 nucleobases
CC in length, targeted to a nucleic acid encoding a human MDMX. (I)
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of human MDMX.
CC The products of the invention have anticarcinogen, antiinflammatory and
CC antiinfectious activity. Synthesized chimeric oligonucleotides targeted
CC to human MDMX, 20 nucleotides in length, composed of a central gap region
CC consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides flanked on both sides by 5-
CC nucleotide wings were tested for antisense inhibition of MDMX expression.
CC Results of real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) showed
CC 71 out of the 159, 20 base pair sequences, all fully defined in the
CC specification, demonstrated at least 30% inhibition of MDMX expression.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for effective and specific
CC modulation, particularly inhibition of MDMX expression, and may be used
CC in treating humans or animals suspected of having or being prone to a
CC disease or condition associated with expression of MDMX. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides may also be used as research reagents or kits, and as
CC diagnostics, e.g. to elucidate the function of a particular gene or to
CC distinguish between functions of various members of a biological pathway,
CC and as prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
CC tumor formation. AAZ11781-A11945 represent antisense oligonucleotides
CC described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 355 CCAACCTGTCTCAGA 367
DB 18 CCAACCTGTCTCAGA 6

RESULT 870
AAZ31805/c
ID AAZ31805 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAF31805;
AC
XX 10-APR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX Human RANK antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO: 63.
DE

XX Human; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; antisense oligonucleotide; cancer;
 KW receptor activator of NF-kappaB; RANK; infection; inflammation; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS US6171860-B1.
 PN 09-JAN-2001.
 XX 05-NOV-1999; 99US-00435296.
 XX 05-NOV-1999; 99US-00435296.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA Baker BF, Cowser LM;
 PI WPI; 2001-136876/14.
 DR Novel antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of human
 PT receptor activator of NF-kappaB useful for diagnosis, prophylaxis and
 PT treatment of diseases associated with expression of RANK.
 XX Claim 14; Col 43; 40pp; English.
 XX The present sequence is one of a number of antisense compounds of 8 to 30
 CC nucleobases in length that have been designed to target a 5'untranslated
 CC region, start codon, coding region or 3'untranslated region of the human
 CC receptor activator of NF-kappaB (RANK). The antisense compounds
 CC specifically hybridise with and inhibit the expression of RANK. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of
 CC human RANK in human cells or tissues. They can be utilised for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics for the treatment of diseases associated with
 CC the expression of RANK, prophylaxis e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
 CC inflammation or tumour formation, and as research reagent. The antisense
 CC compounds are safely and effectively administered to humans
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 452 TGCCTTCAGGAA 464
 Db 16 TGCCTTCAGGAA 4
 RESULT 871
 AAF83877/c
 ID AAF83877 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAF83877;
 AC AAF83877;
 XX 06-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 DT Human NOVINTRA C DNA specific forward primer of primer-probe set Ag903.
 DE NOVX; transmembrane protein; NOVTRAN; neuromedin peptide; NOVNEUR;
 KW gonadotropin-like protein; NOVCON; interleukin-1; NOVINTRA; human;
 KW cytostatic; neuroprotective; reproductive; antinflammatory; cancer;
 KW antibacterial; cerebroprotective; antidiabetic; antiarthritic;
 KW antiasthmatic; antiallergic; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200140291-A2.
 PN 07-JUN-2001.
 PD 06-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033029

PR 06-DEC-1999; 99US-0169056P.
 PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0169866P.
 PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0169866P.
 PR 10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170252P.
 PR 12-JAN-2000; 2000US-0175740P.
 PR 05-DEC-2000; 2000US-00170252.
 XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 PA Burgess CE, Prayaga SK, Shimkets RA, Rastelli L, Zerhusen BD;
 PI Mezes PS;
 XX WPI; 2001-374790/39.
 DR Novel isolated human transmembrane, neuromedin peptide gonadotropin-like
 PT protein and interleukin-1 receptor antagonist proteins, useful for
 PT treating cancer, immune response disorder, metabolic function disorders.
 XX Example; Page 86; 138pp; English.
 XX The invention provides novel polypeptides (NOVX) selected from human
 CC transmembrane protein (NOVTRAN), neuromedin peptide (NOVNEUR),
 CC gonadotropin-like protein (NOVGON) and two interleukin-1 receptor
 CC antagonist proteins (NOVINTRA A and B). The invention also provides
 CC methods in which a NOVX polypeptide, polynucleotide and antibody are used
 CC in the detection, prevention and treatment of a broad range of
 CC pathological states. NOVTRAN can be used to treat a cell signaling
 CC disorder such as cancer, immune response disorder, hematopoietic
 CC disorder, neurodegenerative disorder. NOVNEUR can be used to treat
 CC endocrine disorder, muscle disorder, neurologic disorder, cancers of
 CC central nervous system, breast, colon, ovary, kidney, prostate and
 CC thyroid. NOVCON can be used to treat reproductive development disorder,
 CC metabolic function disorder and melanoma. NOVINTRA A and B can be used to
 CC treat bone metabolism or structure disorder, inflammatory response
 CC disorder, immune regulation disorder, septic shock, stroke, diabetes,
 CC arthritis and cancer. Sequences AAF83877-79 represent a primer-probe set
 CC Ag903 specific for the NOVINTRA C nucleic acid sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 664 TGCAGCTGAAGCT 676
 Db 16 TGCAGCTGAAGCT 4
 RESULT 872
 AAS10272/c
 ID AAS10272 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAS10272;
 AC AAS10272;
 XX 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 DT Antisense oligonucleotide for mouse integrin alpha 4, ISIS 16477.
 DE Integrin alpha 4; antisense; very late antigen 4; VLA4;
 KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW multiple sclerosis; tumour metastasis; melanoma; asthma; psoriasis;
 KW allergy; Grave's disease; Hashimoto's thyroiditis; oligonucleotide;
 KW systemic lupus erythematosus; allograft rejection; ISIS 16477; ss.
 XX Mus musculus.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT modified_base 1. .20
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Other= 2' deoxy residues, optional"
 FT 1. .20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Other= All 2' methoxyethoxy cytosines are 5-
 FT methylycytosines"
 XX
 PN US6258790-B1.
 XX
 PD 10-JUL-2001.
 XX
 PF 19-AUG-1999; 99US-00377309.
 XX
 PR 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166203.
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Bennett CF, Condon TP, Cowsett LM;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-450381/48.
 DR
 XX Composition for treating inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, comprises
 PT antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding integrin
 PT alpha4 and inhibit expression of integrin alpha4.
 XX
 PS Example 12; Col 34; 49pp; English.
 CC
 CC The sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting mouse integrin 4,
 CC a protein involved in autoimmune and inflammatory diseases. The invention
 CC relates to antisense inhibitors of integrin alpha 4 which target and
 CC inhibit expression of integrin alpha 4. The antisense molecules are
 CC useful for inhibiting the expression of integrin alpha4 in human cells or
 CC tissues, treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with
 CC expression of integrin alpha4, e.g., inflammatory disease or condition,
 CC autoimmune disease or condition including rheumatoid arthritis, multiple
 CC sclerosis and tumor metastases, melanoma, asthma, psoriasis, allergy,
 CC Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, systemic lupus erythematosus
 CC and allograft rejection, and diseases or conditions characterised by
 CC leukocyte migration into affected tissues, preferably central nervous
 CC system tissues. The antisense molecules are also useful for reducing the
 CC levels of VLA-4 and alpha4beta7 integrin in human cells or tissues, and
 CC reducing the adherence of cells of a first type e.g., melanoma cells or
 CC lymphocytes, to cells of a second type e.g., endothelial cells, by
 CC inhibiting integrin alpha4 expression and thus decreasing adhesion of
 CC cells
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 810 AACCTGGTACTG 822
 DB 18 AACCTGGTACTG 6
 |||||
 RESULT 873
 ABZ72237
 ID ABZ72237 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ72237;
 XX
 XX 03-APR-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Gene 216 SSCP sequencing primer SEQ ID NO 209.
 DE
 DE Human; Gene 216; chromosome 20p13-p12; antiasthmatic; anorectic;
 KW antiinflammatory; gastrointestinal; gene therapy; vaccine; asthma;
 KW obesity; inflammatory bowel disease; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.
 XX WO200178894-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-OCT-2001.
 XX
 XX 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.
 PF
 XX 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
 PR
 XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 PA
 XX Keith T;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-639428/73.
 DR
 XX Isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome 20p13-p12 and the
 PT proteins they encode, useful for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment
 PT of asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease.
 XX
 XX Example 10; Page 150; 520pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome
 CC 20p13-p12 and the proteins they encode. The nucleic acids and proteins
 CC may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases
 CC associated with inappropriate Gene 216 expression. For example, the
 CC nucleic acids (or vectors) and proteins may be used to treat disorders
 CC associated with decreased expression by rectifying mutations or deletions
 CC in a patient's genome that affect the activity of gene 216 by expressing
 CC inactive proteins or to supplement the patients own production of Gene
 CC secreted Gene 216 protein, by inserting the nucleic acids into a host
 CC cell and culturing the cell to express the protein. The nucleic acids and
 CC complementary sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic
 CC assays to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acid
 CC sequences in samples and therefore which patients may be in need of
 CC restorative therapy. The Gene 216 protein may also be used as antigens in
 CC the production of antibodies against Gene 216 and in assays to identify
 CC modulators of Gene 216 expression and activity. The anti-Gene 216
 CC antibodies and antagonists may also be used to down regulate expression
 CC and activity. The anti-Gene 216 antibodies may also be used as diagnostic
 CC agents for detecting the presence of Gene 216 proteins in samples (e.g.
 CC by enzyme linked immunosorbant assay or ELISA). Disorders that may be
 CC prevented, diagnosed and/or treated by the above methods include, for
 CC example asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease. The present
 CC sequence is that of a Gene 216 related primer used in examples of the
 CC invention. The primers are used in the physical mapping of the gene
 CC (ABZ72067-ABZ72088), polymorphism identification using single strand
 CC conformational polymorphism (SSCP) analysis (ABZ72091-ABZ72184),
 CC sequencing (ABZ72185-ABZ72268) and genotyping (ABZ72317-ABZ72362)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 451 ATGCTTCCAGGA 463
 DB 4 ATGCTTCCAGGA 16
 |||||
 RESULT 874
 ABZ72120/C
 ID ABZ72120 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX ABZ72120;
 XX
 XX 03-APR-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Gene 216 SSCP detection primer SEQ ID NO 92.

KW Human; Gene 216; chromosome 20p13-p12; antiasthmatic; anorectic;
 KW antiinflammatory; gastrointestinal; gene therapy; vaccine; asthma;
 KW obesity; inflammatory bowel disease; primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO200178894-A2.
 PN
 XX 25-OCT-2001.
 XX
 XX 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.
 XX
 XX 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
 PR
 XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 XX
 XX Keith T;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-639428/73.
 DR
 XX
 XX Isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome 20p13-p12 and the
 PT proteins they encode, useful for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment
 PT of asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease.
 XX
 XX Example 10; Page 149; 520pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome
 CC 20p13-p12 and the proteins they encode. The nucleic acids and proteins
 CC may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases
 CC associated with inappropriate Gene 216 expression. For example, the
 CC nucleic acids (or vectors) and proteins may be used to treat disorders
 CC associated with decreased expression by rectifying mutations or deletions
 CC in a patient's genome that affect the activity of gene 216 by expressing
 CC inactive proteins or to supplement the patients own production of Gene
 CC 216 proteins. Additionally, the nucleic acids may be used to produce the
 CC secreted Gene 216 protein, by inserting the nucleic acids into a host
 CC cell and culturing the cell to express the protein. The nucleic acids and
 CC complementary sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic
 CC assays to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acid
 CC sequences in samples and therefore which patients may be in need of
 CC restorative therapy. The Gene 216 protein may also be used as antigens in
 CC the production of antibodies against Gene 216 and in assays to identify
 CC modulators of Gene 216 expression and activity. The anti-Gene 216
 CC antibodies and antagonists may also be used to down regulate expression
 CC and activity. The anti-Gene 216 antibodies may also be used as diagnostic
 CC agents for detecting the presence of Gene 216 proteins in samples (e.g.
 CC by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay or ELISA). Disorders that may be
 CC prevented, diagnosed and/or treated by the above methods include, for
 CC example asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease. The present
 CC sequence is that of a Gene 216 related primer used in examples of the
 CC invention. The primers are used in the physical mapping of the gene
 CC (ABZ72067-ABZ72088), polymorphism identification using single strand
 CC conformational polymorphism (SSCP) analysis (ABZ72091-ABZ72184),
 CC sequencing (ABZ72185-ABZ72168) and genotyping (ABZ72317-ABZ72362)
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 468 CTCGAGGAACCTTG 480
 DB 15 CTCGAGGAACCTTG 3
 RESULT 875
 AAF56515/C
 ID AAF56515 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAF56515;
 XX

XX M tuberculosis DIM synthesis/transport gene PCR primer o84L-F.
 DE
 XX Tuberculosis; TB; vaccine; DIM; dimycoserolalpthiocerol;
 KW attenuated strain; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
 OS
 XX WO200103731-A1.
 PN
 XX 18-JAN-2001.
 PD
 XX 06-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US040312.
 XX
 XX 09-JUL-1999; 99US-00350326.
 PR
 XX (YESH) UNIV YESHIVA EINSTEIN COLLEGE.
 XX
 XX Cox JS, Jacobs WR;
 FI
 XX WPI; 2001-138260/14.
 DR
 XX Novel recombinant mutant strain of mycobacteria deficient in the
 PT synthesis or transport of dimycoserolalpthiocerol, are useful as a
 PT vaccine for treating tuberculosis.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 7; 26pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention provides recombinant mutant mycobacterial strains
 CC which are deficient in the synthesis or transport of
 CC dimycoserolalpthiocerol (DIM). In particular, the mycobacterium is
 CC Mycobacterium tuberculosis. The mutant strains can be used as attenuated
 CC forms of the organism in vaccines for use in the prevention and treatment
 CC of tuberculosis (TB). The present sequence is a PCR primer used to
 CC demonstrate the effects of mutating DIM synthesis and transport genes
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 859 CTGCTGATGAGCC 871
 DB 20 CTGCTGATGAGCC 8
 RESULT 876
 ABK99791/C
 ID ABK99791 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX ABK99791;
 AC
 XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Mouse RAIDD antisense oligonucleotide #45.
 DE
 XX Antisense gene therapy; RAIDD; death domain; caspase recruitment domain;
 KW CARD; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; growth disorder; mouse;
 KW metabolic disorder; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;
 KW RIP associated ICH-1/CED-3-homologous protein with death domain;
 KW receptor interacting protein; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX
 XX Mus musculus.
 OS
 XX WO200248314-A2.
 PN
 XX 20-JUN-2002.
 PD
 XX 29-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US050914.
 XX
 XX 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-00705267.
 PR

PT Novel antisense compound for modulating expression of human helicase-moi
PT and for treating inflammation, specifically hybridizes to a specific
XX region in nucleic acid molecule encoding the human helicase-moi.
XX
PS Claim 3; Col 45-46; 52pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to
XX the coding region of the human helicase-moi gene. The antisense
XX oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
XX expression of human helicase-moi in cells or tissues, and for treating a
XX helicase-moi-associated condition. The antisense oligonucleotides of the
XX invention may also be used to delay infection, inflammation and tumour
XX formation. The present DNA sequence represents a human helicase-moi gene
XX antisense oligonucleotide of the invention. NOTE: The present DNA
XX sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone, bases 1-5 and 16-20 are 2'-
XX methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 265 GGAGCACCTTCAG 277
DB 2 GGAGCACCTTCAG 14
|||||
RESULT 878
ABI96992
ID ABI96992 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABI96992;
XX
XX 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#4079 oligo #9.
XX
XX Human; X-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
XX ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
XX infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
XX oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
XX environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200179548-A2.
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX
XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX
XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
XX oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
XX oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
XX (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
XX for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
XX e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
XX infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
XX Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PI Zhang H, Freier SM, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-583496/62.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits nucleic acid
XX encoding RAIDD which is an adaptor molecule containing both death domain
XX and caspase recruitment domains, for treating hyperproliferative
XX disorder.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 95; 144pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule (II) encoding RAIDD which is an
XX adaptor molecule containing both death domain (DD) and caspase
XX recruitment domains (CARD), where (I) specifically hybridizes with and
XX inhibits expression of RAIDD, or specifically hybridizes with at least an
XX 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on (II). (I) is useful for
XX inhibiting the expression of RAIDD (Receptor interacting protein (RIP)
XX associated ICH-1/CED-3-homologous protein with death domain) in cells or
XX tissues, and for treating an animal having a disease or condition
XX associated with RAIDD, where the disease or condition is a
XX hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer, or a growth or metabolic
XX disorder. (I) is also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis,
XX as research reagents and kits, for distinguishing functions of various
XX members of a biological pathway, and in antisense gene therapy. (I) is
XX also useful prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
XX inflammation or tumour formation. This sequence represents a mouse RAIDD
XX antisense oligonucleotide used to control expression of the RAIDD protein
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 403 CCTGCTCCAGCA 415
DB 19 CCTGCTCCAGCA 7
|||||
RESULT 877
ABT13928
ID ABT13928 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABT13928;
XX
XX 13-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human helicase-moi inhibiting oligonucleotide #53.
XX
XX Human; antisense gene therapy; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; helicase-moi gene; inflammation; ss;
XX helicase-moi-associated condition; infection; tumour formation;
XX 2-MOE nucleotide; 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotide.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6444466-B1.
XX
XX 03-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00853768.
XX
XX 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00853768.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Ward DT, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-749291/81.
XX

CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
 CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
 CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
 CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to
 CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
 CC of the present invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 614 GGCCATCTCAACC 626

DB 3 GGCCATCTCAACC 15

RESULT 879

ABQ74025/C

ID ABQ74025 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABQ74025;

XX DT 10-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human NOVINTRA C forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:98.

KW Human; transmembrane protein; neuromedin protein; gonadotropin protein;
 KW interleukin-1 receptor antagonist; interleukin-1 epsilon; NOVX; probe;
 KW IL-1 epsilon; IL-1 receptor antagonist; lung disease; neutropic;
 KW cystostatic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; antibacterial; PCR primer;
 KW immunosuppressive; cerebroprotective; antidiabetic; antiarthritic;
 KW antiasthmatic; anti-allergic; gene therapy; antibody-based therapy;
 KW cell signalling disorder; haematopoietic disorder; endocrine; muscle;
 KW neurodegenerative disorder; neurological disorder; cancer; melanoma;
 KW central nervous system cancer; reproductive development disorder; asthma;
 KW metabolic function disorder; bone metabolism; structure disorder; stroke;
 KW inflammatory response disorder; immune regulation disorder; septic shock;
 KW diabetes; arthritis; lung cancer; emphysema; allergic lung irritation;
 KW lung inflammation; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX FN US2002068279-A1.

XX PD 06-JUN-2002.

XX PF 05-DEC-2000; 2000US-00730617.

XX PR 06-DEC-1999; 99US-0169056P.

XX PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0169866P.

XX PR 10-DEC-1999; 99US-0169886P.

XX PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0170252P.

XX PR 12-JAN-2000; 2000US-0175740P.

XX PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX PI Burgess C, Prayaga SK, Shimkets RA, Rastelli L, Zerhusen B;

XX MEzes P;

XX New NOVX proteins for diagnosing or treating cell signaling, immune
 PT response, hematopoietic, neurodegenerative, muscle, endocrine, bone, and
 PT reproductive development disorders.

XX Example 1; Page 37; 110pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an isolated NOVX polypeptide, chosen from
 CC human transmembrane (NOVTRAN), neuromedin (NOVNEUR), gonadotropin
 CC (NOVGON), interleukin-1 (IL-1) receptor antagonist (NOVINTRA A and B),
 CC and IL-1 epsilon proteins. NOVX polypeptides have neutropic, cytostatic,
 CC neuroprotective, antiinflammatory, antibacterial, immunosuppressive,
 CC cerebroprotective, antidiabetic, antiarthritic, antiasthmatic and
 CC anti-allergic activities, and can be used in gene therapy and antibody-
 CC based therapy. NOVX polypeptides, nucleic acid (I) encoding them and an
 CC antibody (III) that binds the polypeptide, are useful for treating or
 CC preventing a NOVX protein-associated disorder in humans. NOVTRAN can be
 CC used in the treatment of a cell signalling disorder, such as, a
 CC haematopoietic disorder or a neurodegenerative disorder. NOVNEUR can be
 CC used in the treatment of an endocrine, muscle, neurological disorder,
 CC central nervous system cancer, breast, colon, ovarian, kidney, prostate
 CC or thyroid cancer. NOVGON can be used in the treatment of a reproductive
 CC development disorder, metabolic function disorder or melanoma. NOVINTRA
 CC proteins can be used in the treatment of and a bone metabolism or
 CC structure disorder, an inflammatory response disorder, an immune
 CC regulation disorder, septic shock, stroke, diabetes, arthritis or cancer.
 CC An agent which modulates the expression or activity of a human IL-1
 CC epsilon protein is useful for treating a lung disease such as lung
 CC cancer, asthma, emphysema, allergic lung irritation and lung inflammation
 CC in a mammal. ABQ73996 to ABQ74027 and ABP51981 to ABP52048 represent
 CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 664 TGCAGCTGAGCT 676

DB 16 TGCAGCTGAGCT 4

RESULT 880

ACC82834

ID ACC82834 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ACC82834;

XX DT 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 128004.

KW Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;
 KW PLA2G5; HPLA2; HPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;
 KW inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

XX modified_base 1..20

XX /tag= a

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-

XX methylcytidines"

XX modified_base 1..5

XX /tag= b

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"

XX modified_base 16..20

XX /tag= c

/note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"

FT XX WO2003038050-A2.

FT XX 08-MAY-2003.

FT XX 28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.

FT XX 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.

FT XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

FT XX Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;

FT XX WPI; 2003-430513/40.

FT XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V

FT XX gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder

FT XX or an inflammatory disorder.

FT XX Example 15; Page 75; 99pp; English.

FT XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods

FT XX for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is

FT XX also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2, PLA2G5, hVPLA2 and

FT XX HPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal

FT XX having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an

FT XX autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for

FT XX modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for

FT XX diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.

FT XX The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human

FT XX PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention

FT XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 8 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

FT XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;

FT XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;

FT XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

FT XX QY 815 TGGTACTGTGGGT 827

FT XX Db 6 TGGTACTGTGGGT 18

FT XX RESULT 881

FT XX ACC40896/c

FT XX ID ACC40896 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

FT XX XX ACC40896;

FT XX 23-MAY-2003 (first entry)

FT XX Human superoxide dismutase 1 antisense inhibitor # ISIS 150450.

FT XX Human; superoxide dismutase 1; antisense; neuroprotective; cytostatic;

FT XX antiinflammatory; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; apoptosis;

FT XX hyperproliferative disorder; therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour;

FT XX ss.

FT XX Homo sapiens.

FT XX OS Synthetic.

FT XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT XX modified_base 1..20

FT XX /tag= a

FT XX /mod_base= OTHER

FT XX /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages. All cytosines are 5-

FT XX methylcytosine"

FT XX modified_base 1..5

FT XX /tag= b

FT XX /mod_base= OTHER

FT XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT XX modified_base 16..20

FT XX

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FT XX /tag= c

FT XX /mod_base= OTHER

FT XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

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PH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages. All cytosines are 5-methoxythymine"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 PN WO2003000707-A2.
 XX
 XX
 PD 03-JAN-2003.
 XX
 XX
 PF 19-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US019664.
 XX
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-00888360.
 XX
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Bennett FC, Dobie K;
 XX
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-184032/18.
 XX
 XX
 XX
 PT Novel antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding human superoxide dismutase 1, for modulating expression of the dismutase and treating diseases or conditions, e.g. amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.
 PT
 XX
 PS Example 15; Page 76; 107pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length, targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human superoxide dismutase 1. The compound specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of human superoxide dismutase 1 by hybridizing with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of the nucleic acid molecule encoding the active site of the enzyme. The activity of compounds of the invention may be described as neuroprotective, cytostatic and antiinflammatory. The mechanism of action of compounds of the invention is antisense inhibition of human superoxide dismutase 1 expression by chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotides having 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a deoxy gap. Compounds of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of human superoxide dismutase 1 in human cells or tissues, and for treating a disease or condition associated with this enzyme (antisense therapy), especially amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, a disease or condition arising from aberrant apoptosis and a hyperproliferative disorder. It may also be used in diagnostics, therapeutics and as a research reagent, e.g. prophylactically to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. Sequences given in records ACC40880-ACC40957 represent human superoxide dismutase 1 antisense inhibitor oligonucleotides
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 799 AGGACTGACTGAA 811
 |||||
 DB 18 AGGACTGACTGAA 6
 RESULT 883
 ABX74973/c
 ID ABX74973 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABX74973;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX

XX Human gene 216 polymorphism detection PCR primer #30.
 DE
 XX
 KW Human; mouse; ss; primer; gene 216; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory;
 KW anorectic; chromosome 20p13-p12; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
 KW gene therapy; respiratory disease; asthma; obesity; PCR;
 KW bronchial hyper-responsiveness; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
 KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; inflammatory bowel syndrome.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200283077-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 24-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 15-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012063.
 XX
 PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.
 PR 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.
 XX
 PA (SCHE) SCHERING CORP.
 PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 XX
 PI Keith T, Little RD, Van Berdewegh P, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;
 PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-092960/08.
 XX
 XX
 PT New isolated gene 216 nucleic acids, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating a disorder, such as asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, obesity or inflammatory bowel syndrome.
 PT
 XX
 PS Example 10; Page 155; 650pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid, gene 216, identified from human chromosome 20p13-p12. The invention also discloses regions of the 216 gene that contain single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP's) which may be used as markers for disease susceptibility or severity. The nucleotides of the invention may have antiasthmatic, antiinflammatory or anorectic activities and may be used in gene therapy. The nucleic acids, antibodies or its fragments are useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating a disorder, such as respiratory diseases (e.g. asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or adult respiratory distress syndrome), obesity, or inflammatory bowel syndrome. The nucleic acids are also useful for identifying increased susceptibility of a subject to the disorders mentioned. The nucleic acids can also be used as primers and templates for the recombinant production of disorder-associated peptides or polypeptides, for chromosome and gene mapping, or for tissue distribution studies. The present sequence represents a gene 216 specific PCR primer used in the scope of the invention
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 468 CTCGAGAACTTG 480
 |||||
 DB 15 CTCGAGAACTTG 3
 RESULT 884
 ABX75090
 ID ABX75090 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABX75090;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX

XX Human; mouse; ss; primer; gene 216; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory;
KW anorectic; chromosome 20p13-p12; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
KW gene therapy; respiratory disease; asthma; obesity; PCR;
KW bronchial hyper-responsiveness; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; inflammatory bowel syndrome.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200283077-A2.
XX
XX 24-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 15-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012063.
XX
XX 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00934597.
XX
XX 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.
XX
XX (SCHE) SCHERING CORP.
XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
XX Keith T, Little RD, Van Eerdewegh P, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;
XX Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-092960/08.
XX
XX New isolated gene 216 nucleic acids, useful for diagnosing, preventing or
XX treating a disorder, such as asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness,
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, obesity or inflammatory bowel
XX syndrome.
XX
XX Example 10; Page 157; 650pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid, gene 216,
XX identified from human chromosome 20p13-p12. The invention also discloses
XX regions of the 216 gene that contain single nucleotide polymorphisms
XX (SNP's) which may be used as markers for disease susceptibility or
XX severity. The nucleotides of the invention may have antiasthmatic,
XX antiinflammatory or anorectic activities and may be used in gene therapy.
XX The nucleic acids, antibodies or its fragments are useful for diagnosing,
XX preventing or treating a disorder, such as respiratory diseases (e.g.
XX asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness, chronic obstructive pulmonary
XX disease or adult respiratory distress syndrome), obesity, or inflammatory
XX bowel syndrome. The nucleic acids are also useful for identifying
XX increased susceptibility of a subject to the disorders mentioned. The
XX nucleic acids can also be used as primers and templates for the
XX recombinant production of disorder-associated peptides or polypeptides,
XX for chromosome and gene mapping, or for tissue distribution studies. The
XX present sequence represents a gene 216 specific PCR primer used in the
XX scope of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 451 ATGCCTTCCAGGA 463
XX
XX Db 4 ATGCCTTCCAGGA 16
XX
XX
XX RESULT 885
XX ABT44176
XX ID ABT44176 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABT44176;
XX
XX XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DT Chimeric antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 199172 to inhibit human NOD1.
XX
XX DE Antisense; nucleotide binding oligonucleotide domain 1; gene therapy; ss;
XX
XX

KW caspase associated recruitment domain 4; programmed cell death; cancer;
KW apoptosis; Alzheimer's; neurodegenerative; Parkinson's; ALS; NOD1; CARD4;
KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; retinitis pigmentosa; autoimmune disorder;
XX viral infection; human; chimeric.
XX
XX Chimeric - Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003050246-A2.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 04-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038606.
XX
XX 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006883.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dobie KW, Roach MP;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-577293/54.
XX
XX New compound, comprising a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain 1 (NOD1), useful for preparing
XX a composition for treating hyperproliferative disease, e.g., cancer.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 75; 138pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to novel chimeric antisense oligonucleotides that
XX specifically hybridize to and inhibit the expression of the nucleotide
XX binding oligonucleotide domain 1, NOD1 protein. NOD1, also known as CARD4
XX (caspase associated recruitment domain 4) is a domain that is involved in
XX the elimination of cells via programmed cell death and in the host
XX defence against pathogens, i.e. it works to regulate apoptosis. Apoptosis
XX is a naturally occurring process, however, if it becomes overstimulated
XX it can lead to cell loss and neurodegenerative conditions including
XX Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), retinitis
XX pigmentosa and blood cell disorders. Conversely, insufficient apoptosis
XX can contribute to the development of cancer, autoimmune disorders and
XX viral infections. The present invention describes antisense
XX oligonucleotides that can modulate NOD1 expression (and variants
XX thereof), such that these compounds, via gene therapy, can be used to
XX treat various human diseases caused by aberrant apoptosis. This
XX oligonucleotide sequence is the chimeric antisense oligo used to inhibit
XX expression of human NOD1, the aim of the invention. Note that it has two
XX terminal five nucleotide 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings separated by a
XX ten deoxynucleotide gap. The oligonucleotide backbone is phosphorothioate
XX throughout
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 145 GGGCTGCAGCTCC 157
XX
XX Db 1 GGGCTGCAGCTCC 13
XX
XX
XX RESULT 886
XX ADC24335
XX ID ADC24335 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADC24335;
XX
XX XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE PCR primer for amplifying the cyclin E1 gene #SEQ ID 25.
XX
XX KW DNA amplification; copy number; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer;
XX
XX ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX

XX JP2002345466-A.
 PN
 XX
 XX 03-DEC-2002.
 PD
 XX
 XX 08-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00137858.
 PF
 XX
 XX 08-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00137858.
 PR
 XX
 XX (TAKA-) TAKARA BIO KK.
 XX
 XX (KOKU-) KOKURITSU GAN CENT SOCHO.
 PA
 XX (IYAK-) IYAKUHIN FUKUSAYO HIGAI KYUSAI KENKYU SH.
 PA
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-460878/44.
 DR
 XX
 XX Amplification of DNA maintaining genes and copy number of the sequence on
 PT a genome, and their ratios in the resultant DNA fragment.
 PT
 XX
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 25; 33pp; Japanese.
 PS
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a method for the amplification of DNA that
 CC maintains genes and copy number of the sequence. This method is useful
 CC for easy and operable amplification of DNA. The method was carried out by
 CC fragmentation genomic DNA, preparation of blunt end of the fragmented
 CC DNA, ligation of an adapter to the blunt end of the ligated DNA in
 CC 2 steps, and confirmation of the amplified APC gene. The current sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer used in an example from the invention.
 CC
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.6%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 424 GGCTGCCCTCG 436
 Db 7 GGCTGCCCTCG 19
 RESULT 887
 AAT76488
 ID AAT76488 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 XX AAT76488;
 AC
 XX
 XX 16-SEP-1997 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX Endothelial nitric oxide antisense oligonucleotide.
 DE
 XX
 XX Asthma; airway epithelium; adenosine free; cystic fibrosis;
 KW Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; bronchitis; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX
 XX WO9640162-A1.
 PN
 XX
 XX 19-DEC-1996.
 PD
 XX
 XX 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009306.
 PF
 XX
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474497.
 PR
 XX
 XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PA
 XX
 XX Nyce JW, Metzger WJ;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 1997-051871/05.
 DR
 XX
 XX Treatment of airway diseases such as asthma - by topically applying
 PT adenosine-free antisense oligonucleotide to airway epithelium of
 PT subject.
 PT
 XX

XX
 CC A method for treating airway disease in a subject has been produced,
 CC which involves the topical administration of an essentially adenosine
 CC free antisense oligonucleotide (ON) to the airway epithelium of the
 CC subject. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide specific
 CC for endothelial nitric oxide. The method can be used to treat airway
 CC diseases such as cystic fibrosis, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary
 CC disease, bronchitis and other airway diseases characterised by an
 CC inflammatory response. By eliminating adenosine from the antisense ON,
 CC its liberation upon antisense degradation is prevented, thereby
 CC preventing adenosine-induced bronchoconstriction in patients with hyper-
 CC reactive airways
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 197 CAGTTTCTCGGTTC 212
 Db 1 CCGTTTCTCGGTTC 16
 RESULT 888
 AAX54279
 ID AAX54279 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 XX AAX54279;
 AC
 XX
 XX 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX Endothelial nitric oxide synthase antisense oligonucleotide.
 DE
 XX
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
 KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
 KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
 KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
 KW prostate cancer; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX
 XX WO9913886-A1.
 PN
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-1999.
 PD
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.
 PF
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
 PR
 XX
 XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
 PR
 XX
 XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PA
 XX
 XX Nyce JW;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.
 DR
 XX
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction.
 PT
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 61; 120pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 XX The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAX52869-X55271)
 CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
 CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes. Gene initiation
 CC codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'-
 CC end and the junction-section between coding and non-coding regions, and all

CC conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived
CC from sequences AAX55272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides
CC (specifically AAX55180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of
CC diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those
CC associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung
CC diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,
CC acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,
CC pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary
CC disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g.
CC colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,
CC hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as
CC well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized
CC to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer
XX
XX Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 197 CAGTTTCTCTGGGTCC 212
Dd 1 CCGTTTCTCTGGGTCC 16

RESULT 899
AAA33723
ID AAA33723 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAA33723;
XX

DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)

DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1412.

XX Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
KW phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200009525-A2.

XX 24-FEB-2000.

XX 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.

XX 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX Nyce JW;

XX WPI; 2000-205971/18.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
PT cancers.

XX Claim 18; Page 441; 1343pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense
CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets
CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are

CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,
CC impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas,
CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the
CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing the
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the
CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185
CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ
CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAA32323 to
CC AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.
CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match
CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence
CC listing
XX

XX Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 197 CAGTTTCTCTGGGTCC 212
Dd 1 CCGTTTCTCTGGGTCC 16

RESULT 890
AAF19845
ID AAF19845 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AAF19845;

XX 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE Human endothelial nitric oxide synthase polynucleotide fragment #1412.

KW Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
KW human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
KW immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
KW cancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2000062736-A2.

XX 26-OCT-2000.

XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.

XX 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.

XX Nyce JW;

XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.

XX Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger
PT adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers
PT and respiratory obstructions.

XX PS Claim 14; Page 251; 1592pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base. (i) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic, immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities. The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with the lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors, immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes, binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis, and/or cancer. AAL18434 to AAL21543 represent human polynucleotide fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 197 CAGTTTCCTGGGTTC 212
Db 1 CCGTTTCCTGGGTTC 16

RESULT 891
ABL57868/C
ID ABL57868 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AC ABL57868;

XX DT 05-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human ABCA7 gene PCR primer ABCA7_AP.

XX KW Human; ABCA7; promoter; immunomodulatory; antiinflammatory; metabolic; ATP-Binding Cassette; lipid metabolism disorder; immune response; inflammation; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200234903-A2.

XX PD 02-MAY-2002.

XX PF 17-OCT-2001; 2001WO-FR003219.

XX PR 24-OCT-2000; 2000FR-00013649.

XX PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253141P.

XX PA (AVET) AVENTIS PHARMA SA.

XX PA (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.

XX PT Denefle P Rosier M Prades C Arnould-Requigne I

PI OSorio Y Forteau, Duverger N, Chimini G;

XX WPI; 2002-362799/39.

XX PT New promoter of the ABCA7 gene, useful for identifying modulators of transcription and in gene therapy of e.g. disorders of lipid metabolism.

XX PS Example 3; Page 98; 126pp; French.

XX CC The present invention relates to ABCA7 gene promoter sequences (ABC stands for ATP-Binding Cassette), which are used to identify agents (A) that modulate transcription of nucleic acids placed under control of the promoter. (A) is potentially useful for treating or preventing defects in lipid metabolism and defects in mechanisms involved in the immune response and inflammation. The promoters can also be used in gene therapy to control expression of therapeutic genes. Analysis of the promoter sequences can be used diagnostically, particularly to identify subjects at risk of lipid metabolism disorders. The present sequence is a PCR primer for human ABCA7, used to illustrate the invention

XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 690 GCACACCGCTTCGAGG 705
Db 16 GCACACACGCTTCGAGG 1

RESULT 892
ABZ95539
ID ABZ95539 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AC ABZ95539;

XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human endothelial nitric oxide synthase antisense fragment no.1403.

XX DE Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction; antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic; antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy; antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity; adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy; lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200285308-A2.

XX PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or ubiquinone.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10781; 872pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiallergic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 197 CAGTTTCCTGGGTCC 212
Db 1 CCGTTTCCTGGGTCC 16
RESULT 893
AAQ13796
ID AAQ13796 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAQ13796;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 09-DEC-1991 (first entry)
XX
DE Probe 83-4A for cellulose synthase catalytic subunit gene.
XX
XX Beta-1,4 glucan synthase; Acetobacter xylinum ATCC 53582; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 6
FT /*tag= a
FT /label= inosine
XX
XX WO9113988-A.
XX
PD 19-SEP-1991.
XX
XX 15-MAR-1990; 90US-00494093.
XX
XX 15-MAR-1990; 90US-00494093.
XX
XX (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
XX
XX Saxena IM, Lin FC, Brown RV;
XX WPI; 1991-295642/40.
XX
XX Recombinant beta-1,4 glucan synthase proteins and DNA - derived from
XX Acetobacter xylinum, for commercial prodn. of glucan polymers.
XX
XX Example IV; Page 74; 148pp; English.
XX
XX The probe is one of eight designed from a tryptic peptide obtd. from an
XX 83 kD protein having cellulose synthase activity. Probe 83-1G hybridised
XX with the gene, but all eight probes were found to hybridise with DNA from

CC E. coli HB101 preventing the use of standard procedures utilizing
CC recombinant DNA libraries in E. coli. The enzyme expressed from the
CC isolated gene can be used for the prodn. of a wide range of glucan
CC polymer based prods. See also AAQ13789-Q13797. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PA field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 945 ATGAGTCAACAGCTGGG 961
Db 1 ATGAGNCAACTGATGGG 17
RESULT 894
AAQ13742
ID AAQ13742 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAQ13742;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 06-FEB-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE DNA probe 1 specific for type-T cytoplasmic male sterility in Zea mays.
XX
XX TURF 2H3; maize; cytoplasm male sterility; cms; type T; cms-T;
XX open reading frame 13; probe; restriction fragment; mitochondrial DNA;
XX sterility test; ss.
XX
XX Zea mays.
XX
XX US5660983-A.
XX
PD 26-AUG-1997.
XX
XX 23-NOV-1994; 94US-00345264.
XX
XX 04-DEC-1986; 86US-00937926.
XX 17-JUN-1991; 91US-00716645.
XX
XX (MYCO) MYCOGEN PLANT SCI INC.
XX (UNYC-) UNIV NORTH CAROLINA STATE.
XX
XX Dewey R, Levings CS;
XX WPI; 1997-434374/40.
XX
XX DNA probes specific for mitochondrial DNA associated with type-T
XX cytoplasmic male sterility - for detecting male sterility in maize
XX plants.
XX
XX Claim 4; Col 23; 16pp; English.
XX
XX This DNA fragment is part of the TURF 2H3 region of Zea mays. TURF 2H3
XX (3547 nucleotides long) is found in mitochondrial DNA, and is uniquely
XX arranged in maize affected by cytoplasm male sterility type T (cms-T).
XX The present sequence corresponds to positions 1400-1416 of TURF 2H3, and
XX is located in the middle of open reading frame 13. A synthetic
XX oligonucleotide whose sequence is complimentary to the present sequence
XX has also been claimed. Both oligonucleotides can be used as probes to
XX identify a restriction fragment whose size in cms-T mitochondrial DNA is
XX different from the corresponding fragment in normal mitochondrial DNA.
XX They are useful for rapidly and specifically testing maize plants for T-
XX type cytoplasmic male sterility. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF
XX field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 299 CGGGGCGCTGCATGGG 314
 ||| ||||| ||||| |||
 Db 1 CGTGGCGCTGCATGAG 16

RESULT 895
 AAX70072
 ID AAX70072 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX70072;
 XX
 XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1367.
 DE
 XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
 KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage; flt-1; flk-1;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 KW
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO9715662-A2.
 PN
 XX 01-MAY-1997.
 PD
 XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
 PF
 XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
 PR
 XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 XX
 XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
 PI WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 DR
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
 PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 88; 218pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
 CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
 CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 2 G; 0 T; 11 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 25.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 4; Conservative 10; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 928 CTTTCAGGTTTGTGTT 943
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 CUUUCACUUUUGUUU 16

RESULT 896
 AAX62274
 ID AAX62274 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX

AC AAX62274;
 XX
 DT 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Granule bound starch synthase hammerhead substrate SEQ ID NO:149.
 XX
 KW Maize; corn; Zea mays; delta-9 desaturase; GBSS; target; substrate;
 KW granule bound starch synthase; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW modulation; gene expression; transgenic plant; cleavage; canola plant;
 KW caffeine synthesis; coffee plant; nicotine production; tobacco;
 KW fruit ripening; flower pigmentation; lignin production; ss.
 KW
 XX Zea mays.
 OS
 XX WO9710328-A2.
 PN
 XX 20-MAR-1997.
 PD
 XX 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US011689.
 PF
 XX 13-JUL-1995; 95US-0001135P.
 PR
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (DOWC) DOWELANCO.
 XX
 XX Zwick MG, Edington BE, Mcswiggen JA, Merlo PAO, Guo L, Skokut TA;
 PI Young SA, Folkerts O, Merlo DU;
 PI WPI; 1997-202224/18.
 DR
 XX Ribozyme which modulates plant gene expression - preferably modulates
 PT expression of DELTA-9 desaturase or granule bound starch synthase in
 PT maize or canola.
 XX
 XX Claim 41; Page 74; 155pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I)
 CC with RNA cleaving activity, which modulates the expression of a plant
 CC gene. Also described is a gene comprising a cDNA sequence encoding maize
 CC Delta-9 desaturase. (I) can be used to modulate expression of a gene,
 CC preferably Delta-9 desaturase or a granule bound starch synthase (GBSS)
 CC gene, in a plant (preferably a maize or canola plant). (I) can be used to
 CC modulate caffeine synthesis in a coffee plant, nicotine production in a
 CC tobacco plant, fruit ripening processes in an apple, tomato, pear, plum
 CC or peach plant, flower pigmentation in a rose, petunia, chrysanthemum or
 CC marigold plant or lignin production in a tobacco, aspen, poplar or pine
 CC plant
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 81.3%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 777 AAGAAGTGTGAGCGCA 792
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 AAGAAGUUCGAGCGCA 16

RESULT 897
 AAX19046
 ID AAX19046 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX19046;
 XX
 DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human TIE-2 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:2272.
 DE
 XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARND;
 KW

XX Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
XX target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;
XX screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;
XX inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites; infection; genetic drift;
XX restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO9850530-A2.
PN 12-NOV-1998.
XX 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US0009249.
XX 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059P.
XX 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.
XX 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.
XX 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.
XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.
XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324P.
XX 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.
XX 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L;
XX Parry T, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Burgin A;
XX Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;
XX WPI; 1999-009494/01.
XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes
XX - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer,
XX restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates
XX used as antiviral agents and synthons.
XX Claim 177; Page 160; 259pp; English.
XX A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
XX capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
XX comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
XX acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
XX a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
XX in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
XX of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with
XX endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,
XX are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to
XX cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases
XX caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic
XX ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and
XX mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs
XX with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are
XX used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or
XX generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction
XX of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and
XX activity. AA90922 to AA93877 represent NACs that can be used in the
XX method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 481 GCATTCTCTCAGGATCT 496
Db 1 GCAGCCUCCAGGAUCU 16
RESULT 899
ID AAA36578
XX AAA36578 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
XX age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
XX myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
XX tuberos scleriosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
XX Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO9850403-A2.
PN 07-OCT-1999.
XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0006507.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
XX of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
XX Claim 56; Page 133; 305pp; English.
XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
XX cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
XX hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
XX gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
XX AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
XX and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
XX corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
XX AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
XX and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
XX AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
XX sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
XX AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
XX AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA223263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
XX for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23362, AAA23343 to
XX AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
XX the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
XX stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
XX integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
XX especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
XX macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis as well as
XX neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
XX angiofibroma of tuberos scleriosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
XX syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
XX and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
XX integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 517 TGGCATTCTGGAGTCA 532
Db 2 UGACUUCUGGAGACA 17
RESULT 898
AAV92555
ID AAV92555 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AAV92555;
AC AAV92555;
XX 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX Human A-Raf substrate position 1594.

XX AAA36578;
 AC
 XX
 DT 26-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human genomic SNP allele specific oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 643.
 XX
 KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genotyping; DNA analysis;
 KW allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; reduced complexity genome; RCG;
 KW genomic classification; identification; DNA fingerprinting;
 KW tumour characterisation; hybridisation; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200018960-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-APR-2000.
 XX
 PF 24-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022283.
 XX
 PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0101757P.
 XX
 PA (NASI) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.
 XX
 PI Landers JE, Jordan B, Houseman DE, Charest A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-293181/25.
 XX
 XX Detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms in genomes by preparation
 PT and analysis of reduced complexity genomes, useful for genotyping,
 PT fingerprinting and determining allele frequency of SNPs.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 72; 11pp; English.
 XX
 CC A method has been developed for detecting the presence or absence of a
 CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) allele in a genomic sample. The
 CC method comprises preparing a reduced complexity genome (RCG) from the
 CC genomic sample and analysing the RCG for the presence or absence of a SNP
 CC allele. The method can be used to characterise a tumour, to generate a
 CC genomic pattern for an individual genome or to generate a genomic
 CC classification code for a genome. The method can be used to assess
 CC whether a subject is at risk for developing a disease or to identify a
 CC set of SNP alleles associated with a disease. The method can also be used
 CC to perform linkage analysis. AAA35944 to AAA35947 represent sequences
 CC used in the exemplification of the present invention. AAA35948 to
 CC AAA36632 represent nucleotide sequences containing SNPs
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 346 GTGCCAGCGCCAACT 361
 DB 1 GTGACAGCGCCAACT 16
 XX
 RESULT 900
 AAF01850
 ID AAF01850 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF01850;
 XX
 DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #145.
 XX
 KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 KW interferon alpha; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200061729-A2.
 XX
 PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
 XX
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 XX
 XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
 PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
 XX
 PS Claim 37; Page 59; 164pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
 CC factor gene, Irf-2 and/or the C/EBP Displacement Protein (CDP).
 CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
 CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
 CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
 CC interferon alpha
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 240 GCTCAGCTCTTGAAGG 255
 DB 1 GCTCAGCTCATGAGG 16
 XX
 RESULT 901
 AAF02208
 ID AAF02208 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF02208;
 XX
 DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #503.
 XX
 KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 KW interferon alpha; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200061729-A2.
 XX
 PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
 XX
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 XX
 XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
 PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
 XX

PS Claim 37; Page 67; 164pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid

CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes

CC encoding the T2 Orphan receptor, ER3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription

CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the C/EBP Displacement protein (CDP).

CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and

CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of

CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and

CC interferon alpha

XX

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX

QY 418 CTCCTCGGCTGGCCCC 433

DB 1 CTCCTCGTCTACCCC 16

DB

RESULT 902

AAH95844/c

ID AAH95844 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC AAH95844;

XX

XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)

XX

XX Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 1269.

XX

XX Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;

XX RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.

XX

XX Homo sapiens.

XX

XX WO200157206-A2.

XX

XX 09-AUG-2001.

XX

XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US003504.

XX

XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983P.

XX

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (FATT/) FATTAEY A R.

XX

XX Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, Mcswiggen J, Bocher RN, Holman PS;

XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.

XX

XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid

XX molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1 gene,

XX useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers.

XX

XX Claim 4; Page 91; 115pp; English.

XX

XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of

XX downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)

XX gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the

XX treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,

XX including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in

XX the exemplification of the invention

XX

XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX

QY 326 AGAAGCTGTGGACAA 341

DB 1 AGAAGCTGTGGACAA 16

DB

RESULT 904

ABK03593

ID ABK03593 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ABK03593;

XX

XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX

XX Human CD20 DNzyme #47.

XX

XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;

XX cerebrotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;

XX muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;

XX DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; ambezyme; zinyne; lymphoma; leukaemia;

XX B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;

XX human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;

XX

XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX

QY 326 AGAAGCTGTGGACAA 341

DB 1 AGAAGCTGTGGACAA 16

DB

RESULT 904

ABK03593

ID ABK03593 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ABK03593;

XX

XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX

XX Human CD20 DNzyme #47.

XX

XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;

XX cerebrotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;

XX muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;

XX DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; ambezyme; zinyne; lymphoma; leukaemia;

XX B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;

XX human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;

XX

KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX WO200159103-A2.
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 central nervous system injury.
 XX Claim 30; Page 160; 200pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
 nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zynzyme (cleaving RNA
 with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
 targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
 presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
 cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
 sequence is a DNzyme molecule of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e-02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 469 TCCAGGAACTTGGCAT 484
 :|||||:|:
 Db 2 UCCAGGAACUGUAU 17

RESULT 905
 ABK01940/c
 ID ABK01940 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK01940;
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human NOGO Zinzyme #262.
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zynzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200159103-A2.
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 central nervous system injury.
 XX Claim 88; Page 100; 200pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
 nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zynzyme (cleaving RNA
 with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
 targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
 presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
 cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
 sequence is a DNzyme molecule of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
CC sequence is a zynzyme molecule of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 764 GGCAGAACTGGAGAAG 779
DB 16 GGCAGAACTGGTGAAG 1

RESULT 906
ABK01170/c
ID ABK01170 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
AC ABK01170;
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOGO Inozyme #440.
XX
KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zynzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200159103-A2.
XX
PD 16-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
XX
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
DR WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX

PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
XX central nervous system injury.

PS Claim 88; Page 85; 200pp; English.

XX
CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
CC DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) pr
CC an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zynzyme (cleaving RNA
CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
CC sequence is an inozyme of the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 2 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 764 GGCAGAACTGGAGAAG 779
DB 17 GGCAGAACTGGTGAAG 2

RESULT 907
ABK01424/c
ID ABK01424 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK01424;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOGO Inozyme #694.
XX
KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zynzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX Synthetic.

PN W0200159103-A2.

XX 16-AUG-2001.

XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.

XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.

XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.

XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;

XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.

XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and central nervous system injury.

PS Claim 88; Page 89; 200pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NVN motif) or an anberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA with a VGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapiies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapiies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is an inozyme of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 667 AGCTGAAGTCTACAGA 682

Db 16 AGCTGATGCTACAGA 1

RESULT 908

AA03856/c
 ID AA03856 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AA03856;

AC 02-JUL-2001 (first entry)

DT PCR primer 415 used for mapping the human cell cycle checkpoint DNA.

XX Human; cell cycle checkpoint; chk1; tumour; malignancy;

KW cell growth inhibitor; development deficiency; PCR primer; DNA damage;

KW kinase; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6218109-B1.

XX 17-APR-2001.

XX 05-SEP-1997; 97US-00924183.

XX 05-SEP-1997; 97US-00924183.

XX (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.

XX Elledge SJ, Sanchez Y;

XX WPI; 2001-289827/30.

XX The present sequence is PCR primer 415 used in FISH hybridisation to map the human cell cycle checkpoint protein, hchk1 DNA. The cell cycle checkpoints are regulatory pathways that control the order and timing of cell cycle transitions, and ensure that critical events such as DNA replication and chromosome segregation are completed with high fidelity. The chk1 protein controls cell cycle in response to DNA damage. It functions as kinase and phosphorylates the key regulators of Cdk tyrosine phosphorylation. The checkpoint gene sequences are used as probes for a portion of the chromosome associated with tumours and other malignancies, as well as growth and/or development deficiencies. The chk1 proteins are useful for generating specific antibodies and for inhibiting growth of cells

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 326 AGAAGCTGTGGAGCAA 341

Db 16 AGAAGTCTGGAGCAA 1

RESULT 909

AAH76222/c

ID AAH76222 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAH76222;

XX 29-OCT-2001 (first entry)

DT Human prostaglandin G/H synthase-2 specific primer.

XX Pyrene; gene therapy; antiinflammatory; gene expression; interleukin;

KW hemeoxygenase-1; prostaglandin G/H synthase-2; RANTES; TNF alpha; p78;

KW macrophage inflammatory protein; chemokine; growth regulated protein-1;

KW matrix metalloproteinase-9; migration inhibitory factor-related protein;

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1787; 214pp; English.
 The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
 hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 379 CGCTCTCTGCTGGCGG 394
 Db 17 CCTTCTCTGCTGGCAGG 2
 RESULT 912
 ABN06604
 ID ABN06604 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABN06604;
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6596.
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
 XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 PN
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 PD
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 PF
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 XX

21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6596; 214pp; English.
 The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
 hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 197 CAGTTTCTCTGGGTTC 212
 Db 1 CAGTTTCTCTGGGTTC 16
 RESULT 913
 ABN06603
 ID ABN06603 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABN06603;
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6595.
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
 XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200192524-A2.
 PN 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 PF
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6595; 214pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 197 CAGCTTCCTGGGTTCC 212
 |||||
 Db 2 CAGCTTCCTGGGTTCC 17

RESULT 914

ABN01796/c
 ID ABN01796 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN01796;
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1788.
 XX
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 FN
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 PD
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 PF
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1788; 214pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 379 CGTCTCTGCTGGCGG 394
 |||||
 Db 16 CATTCTCTGCTGGCAGG 1

RESULT 915

ABN07595
 ID ABN07595 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN07595;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7587.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,

XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser

XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7587; 214pp; English.

CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 769 AACTGGAGAGAGACTG 784

Db 1 AACTGAAGAGGAGCTG 16

RESULT 916

ABN08386/c

ID ABN08386 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN08386;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8378.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,

XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser

XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8378; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like

XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-

CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 406 TGCTCCAGCAGCTCT 421
 DB 17 TGCTCCAGCTGCTGT 2

RESULT 917
 ABN07594
 ID ABN07594 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN07594;
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7586.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.
 PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268660P.
 XX (AEOM-). AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7586; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 769 AACTGGAGAGAGAGCTG 784
 DB 2 AACTGGAGAGAGAGCTG 17

RESULT 918
 ABN08392/C
 ID ABN08392 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN08392;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8384.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8384; 214pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 401 CACCTGCTCCAGCAG 416
 Db 16 CACTGCTCCAGCTG 1

RESULT 919
 ABQ63463/c
 ID ABQ63463 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABQ63463;
 XX
 XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 176.
 XX
 XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
 KW Gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
 KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200224750-A2.
 XX
 XX 28-MAR-2002.

XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
 XX
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234587P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 XX Zhang J;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
 XX
 XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
 PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
 PT in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
 PT e.g., liver or bone.
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 180; 418pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
 CC KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
 CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
 CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
 CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
 CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
 CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
 CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
 CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
 CC the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 236 CGTGGCTCAGCTCTTG 251
 Db 17 CGTGGCTCAGCTCTTG 2

RESULT 920
 ABQ64197/c
 ID ABQ64197 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABQ64197;
 XX
 XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 910.
 XX
 XX Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
 KW Gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
 KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200224750-A2.
 XX
 XX 28-MAR-2002.

PD 28-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
 XX
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Zhang J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-479509/51.
 XX
 XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
 PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
 PT in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
 PT e.g., liver or bone.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 277; 418pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
 CC KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
 CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
 CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
 CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
 CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
 CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
 CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
 CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
 CC the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 454 CCTTCAGGAGAGCT 469
 DB 16 CCTTCAGGAGAGCT 1
 RESULT 921
 ABQ63464/C
 ID ABQ63464 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABQ63464;
 XX
 DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 177.
 XX
 KW Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumor overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
 KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
 KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200224750-A2.

XX
 PD 28-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
 XX
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Zhang J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-479509/51.
 XX
 XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
 PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
 PT in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
 PT e.g., liver or bone.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 180; 418pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
 CC KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
 CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
 CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
 CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
 CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
 CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
 CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
 CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
 CC the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 236 CGTGGCTCAGCTCTTG 251
 DB 16 CGTGGCTCAGCTCTTG 1
 RESULT 922
 ABQ64196/C
 ID ABQ64196 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABQ64196;
 XX
 DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 909.
 XX
 KW Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumor overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
 KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
 KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN WO200224750-A2.
 PD 28-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
 XX
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
 XX
 PA (AEON-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 XX Zhang J;
 XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
 DR
 XX
 PT New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of e.g., liver or bone.
 PT
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 276; 418pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain, heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta.
 CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 454 CTTTCAGGAGAGCT 469
 |||||
 DB 17 CCTTCAGGTAGCT 2
 RESULT 923
 ABK26635/C
 ID ABK26635 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK26635;
 XX
 XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Waxy starch production genome altering oligonucleotide #291.
 XX
 XX Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;
 KW o-methyl modification; LNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;
 KW DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin-B;
 KW abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin; primer;
 KW amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; glyphosate resistance;

KW imidazolinone herbicide resistance; sulphonylurea herbicide resistance;
 KW porphyrin herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;
 KW modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;
 KW altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;
 KW modified fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;
 KW increased stearate production; reduced linolenic acid production;
 KW photosynthetic process.
 OS Oryza glaberrima.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200192512-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017672.
 XX
 PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-024989P.
 PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-00818875.
 XX
 PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
 XX
 XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Kim J;
 XX WPI; 2002-106307/14.
 DR
 XX
 PT New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful for creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance, improved nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or modified oil production.
 PT
 XX
 PS Claim 7; Page 162; 220pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with respect to the genetic sequence to be altered and further comprises chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications consist of o-methyl modification, an LNA modification, two or more phosphorothioate linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or more of these modifications. The oligonucleotides are useful for directing repair or alteration of plant genetic information. The oligonucleotides are particularly useful for creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. environmental or abiotic stress tolerance, improved nutritional value (e.g. altering amino acid content of plants or conferring amino acid over production), herbicide resistance (e.g. glyphosate resistance, imidazolinone and sulphonylurea herbicide resistance, porphyrin herbicide resistance or triazine resistance), disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production (e.g. increased starch or production of waxy starch), altered floral morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linolenic acid). The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome altering oligonucleotide of the invention
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 350 CAGCGCCACCTGTCA 365
 |||||
 DB 16 CGGCGCTACTGTCA 1
 RESULT 924
 ABK26636
 ID ABK26636 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX
 AC ABK26636;

```
Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

QY 350 CAGCGCCAACTGTGCA 365
| | | | | | | | | |
Db 2 CGGCGCCTACTGTGCA 17

RESULT 925
ABK19138
ID ABK19138 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
XX ABK19138;
XX DT
XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Human ERG Amberzyme target sequence Seq ID No 1785.
XX DE
XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
KW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme, inozyme;
KW amberzyme.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN
XX WO200188124-A2.
XX PD
XX 22-NOV-2001.
XX PF
XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.
XX PR
XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.
XX PA
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX XX
XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
WPI; 2002-082995/11.
XX DR
XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Bts-related gene,
PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.
XX PS
XX Claim 4; Page 120; 149pp; English.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma, tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG, by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes. ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and related PCR primers of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 4 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 756 AAGGAGTGGCAGAC 771
 |||||:|||||
 Db 1 AAAAAAGGAGCAGAC 16

RESULT 926
 ABV90958/c
 ID ABV90958 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABV90958;
 XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1671.
 XX KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX OS EP1239051-A2.
 XX PD 11-SEP-2002.
 XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000663.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000664.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000665.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000666.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000670.
 XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 XX PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
 XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX PI Shannon M;
 XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
 XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
 PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
 PT activity of human POSHL1.
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1671; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (SI, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
 CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The

CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
 CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
 CC Derwent by the European Patent Office

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 265 GGAGCACCTTCAGAA 280
 |||||:|||||
 Db 16 GGATCACCTTCAGAA 1

RESULT 927
 ABV90957/c
 ID ABV90957 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABV90957;
 XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1670.
 XX KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX OS EP1239051-A2.
 XX PD 11-SEP-2002.
 XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000663.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000664.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000665.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000666.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000670.
 XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 XX PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
 XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX PI Shannon M;
 XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
 XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
 PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
 PT activity of human POSHL1.
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1670; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (SI, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
 CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The

CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 265 GGAGCACCTTCAGAA 280
Db 17 GGATCACCTTCAGAA 2

RESULT 928
AAS18428/c
ID AAS18428 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAS18428;

XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX PCR primer 415 used to amplify cDNA encoding human chkl.

XX Human; checkpoint protein; hchk1; DNA damage; B-cell cDNA library;
KW cell cycle checkpoint pathway; inhibition of cell growth; tumour;
KW malignancy; growth deficiency; development deficiency; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6307015-B1.

XX 23-OCT-2001.

XX 12-JAN-2000; 2000US-00488364.

XX 05-SEP-1997; 97US-00924183.

XX (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.

XX Elledge SJ, Sanchez Y;

XX WPI; 2002-040207/05.

XX New mammalian checkpoint protein and gene, for generating specific
PT antibodies or for inhibiting the growth of cells, and for use as a probe
PT for a portion of a chromosome associated with tumors or malignancies.

XX Example 2; Col 26; 39pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to the isolation of human and mouse
CC checkpoint (chk1) proteins and the nucleic acid sequences encoding them.
CC Human chk1 (hchk1) maps to chromosome 11q24. Chk1 is involved in cellular
CC responses to DNA damage, in the cell cycle checkpoint pathway. The
CC protein is useful for generating specific antibodies and for inhibiting
CC the growth of cells. The nucleotide sequence encoding the protein may be
CC used as a probe for a portion of the chromosome associated with tumors
CC and other malignancies, as well as growth and/or development
CC deficiencies. The present sequence for PCR primer 415 is used to amplify
CC cDNA encoding the human chk1 protein from a human B-cell cDNA library

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 326 AGAAGCTTCGAGCAA 341
|||||

Db 16 AGAAGTTCGAGCAA 1

RESULT 929
ABK57443/c

ID ABK57443 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ABK57443;

XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1814.

XX Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;
KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;
KW acetylcysteine.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200211674-A2.

XX 14-FEB-2002.

XX 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024970.

XX 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224383P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (SYNT) SYNTEX USA LLC.

XX (THOM/) THOMPSON J.

XX Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, Mckenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;

PI Grupe A;

XX WPI; 2002-217145/27.

XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride

XX channel calcium activated Gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive

XX pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.

XX Claim 4; Page 113; 152pp; English.

XX The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes
CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or
CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,
CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises
CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 499 TTGGAGATTGGCCAG 514

Db 16 TCGGTGATTGGCCAG 1

DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
DE Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1095.
XX
XX Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;
KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;
KW acetylcysteine.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200211674-A2.
PN
XX 14-FEB-2002.
PD
XX 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024970.
XX
XX 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224383P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (SYNT) SYNTX USA LLC.
PA (THOM/) THOMPSON J.
XX
XX Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, Mckenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;
PI Grupe A;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-217145/27.
DR
XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride
PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive
PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 79; 152pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
XX regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes
CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or
CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,
CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises
CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 501 GGAGATTGGCCAGTT 516
DB 16 GGTGATTGGCCAGGT 1
RESULT 933
ABK57217/C
ID ABK57217 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABK57217;
AC
XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1588.
DE

XX Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;
KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;
KW acetylcysteine.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200211674-A2.
PN
XX 14-FEB-2002.
PD
XX 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024970.
XX
XX 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224383P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (SYNT) SYNTX USA LLC.
PA (THOM/) THOMPSON J.
XX
XX Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, Mckenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;
PI Grupe A;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-217145/27.
DR
XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride
PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive
PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 99; 152pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
XX regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes
CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or
CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,
CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises
CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 504 GATTGGCCAGTTGG 519
DB 16 GATTGGCCAGTGGG 1
RESULT 934
ACC53671
ID ACC53671 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ACC53671;
AC
XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Human tumour suppressor sequence #2438.
DE
XX ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW

KW cellular degeneration.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN FR2826373-A1.
 XX
 PD 27-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
 XX
 PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
 PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
 PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 603; 798pp; French.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
 CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
 CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
 CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
 CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
 CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
 CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 492 GATCTAATTGGAGATT 507
 ||||| |||||
 Db 1 GATCTATTGTAGATT 16
 RESULT 935
 ID ACC54321 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC54321;
 XX
 DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #3088.
 XX
 KW ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
 KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
 KW cellular degeneration.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN FR2826373-A1.
 XX
 PD 27-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
 XX
 PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
 PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
 PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 474; 798pp; French.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
 CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
 CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
 CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
 CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
 CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
 CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 492 GATCTAATTGGAGATT 507
 ||||| |||||
 Db 1 GATCTATTGTAGATT 16
 RESULT 936
 ID ACC53113 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC53113;
 XX
 DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #1880.
 XX
 KW ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
 KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
 KW cellular degeneration.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN FR2826373-A1.
 XX
 PD 27-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
 XX
 PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
 PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
 PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 474; 798pp; French.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
 CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
 CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
 CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
 CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
 CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
 CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 270 ACCTTCACAAAGTTGT 285
 ||||| |||||
 Db 2 ATCTTCACAAAGTTGT 17

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 169 ATCCGCTGACAGTCA 184
Db 2 ATCCGCTGACAGTCA 17

RESULT 937
ABT38748
ID ABT38748 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ABT38748;
XX
XX
XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4385.
XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX human fukutin; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003025175-A2.
XX 27-MAR-2003.
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX and transfected cells.
XX Disclosure; Page 546; 720pp; French.
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
XX nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
XX alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
XX hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
XX of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
XX acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
XX identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
XX component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
XX production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
XX degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
XX patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
XX diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
XX both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 ACCTTCAGAAAGTTGT 285
Db 2 ATCTTCACAAAGTTGT 17

RESULT 938
ABT35608
ID ABT35608 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
XX AC ABT35608;
XX
XX
XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1245.
XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX human fukutin; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003025175-A2.
XX 27-MAR-2003.
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX and transfected cells.
XX Disclosure; Page 178; 720pp; French.
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
XX nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
XX alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
XX hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
XX of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
XX acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
XX identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
XX component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
XX production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
XX degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
XX patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
XX diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
XX both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 1 GATCGGCAATTTGGGAG 16

RESULT 939
ABT38498/c
ID ABT38498 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
XX ABT38498;
XX DT
XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4135.
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX KW human fukutin; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX PT and transfected cells.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 517; 720pp; French.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
XX CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
XX CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
XX CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
XX CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
XX CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
XX CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
XX CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
XX CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
XX CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX CC diseases that are characterised by development and/or treatment of viral
XX CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
XX CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
XX CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
XX CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX CC
XX CC Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 668 GCTGAAGCTCACAGAT 683
Db 17 GCTGAAGGTGACAGAT 2

RESULT 940
ABT37451/c
ID ABT37451 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
XX ABT37451;
XX DT
XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3088.
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX KW human fukutin; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX PT and transfected cells.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 394; 720pp; French.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
XX CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
XX CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
XX CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
XX CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
XX CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
XX CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
XX CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
XX CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
XX CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX CC diseases that are characterised by development and/or treatment of viral
XX CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
XX CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
XX CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
XX CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX CC
XX CC Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 480 GGCATTCTCTCAGGATC 495
Db 16 GTCTTCTCTCAGGATC 1

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 4 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 420 CTCGGCTGCCCTG 435

Db 2 CUCGGCUGCGCCUG 17

RESULT 943

ACA07669 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ACA07669;

XX ACA07669;

DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE NFkB sub-unit modulating zinyne substrate #68.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinyne;
 KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002177568-A1.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.

XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.

XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;

XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of

XX a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for

XX treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.

XX Claim 3; Page 38; 72pp; English.

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down

XX regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor

XX kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinyne, G-cleaver or amberzyme

XX configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat

XX cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell for

XX treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.

XX (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in

XX the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and

XX antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,

XX prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,

XX cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or

XX CC

XX CC

XX CC

XX CC

XX CC

XX CC

XX CC

CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
 CC nucleic acid molecule

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 420 CTCGGCTGCCCTG 435

Db 1 CUCGGCUGCGCCUG 16

RESULT 944

ACA06426/c

ID ACA06426 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ACA06426;

XX ACA06426;

XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX NFkB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #245.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinyne;
 KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002177568-A1.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.

XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.

XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;

XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of

XX a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for

XX treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.

XX Claim 3; Page 38; 72pp; English.

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down

XX regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor

XX kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinyne, G-cleaver or amberzyme

XX configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat

XX cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell for

XX treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.

XX (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in

XX the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and

XX antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,

XX prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,

XX cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or

XX CC

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XX CC

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XX CC

XX CC

XX CC

XX CC

XX Claim 3; Page 30; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyme
CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil, carboplatin, edatrexate,
CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
CC nucleic acid molecule
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 245 GCTCTTGAGGACTTA 260
DB 17 GCTCTTGAGGCTCA 2

RESULT 945
ADB00461/C
ID ADB00461 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADB00461;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1447.
XX
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1281758-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
PT

PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1447; 103pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 662 CATGCAGCTGAGCTC 677
DB 17 CCGCGGCTGAGCTC 2

RESULT 946
ADB00462/C
ID ADB00462 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADB00462;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1448.
XX
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1281758-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.

Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1447; 103pp; English.
The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
XX MD27 is encoded at chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1281758-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1448; 103pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome

CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
 CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 662 CATGCAGCTGAAGCTC 677
 DB 16 CTTGGCGCTGAAGCTC 1

RESULT 947
 ID ADB02161
 XX ADB02161 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ADB02161;
 XX
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human MDZ4 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3147.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
 KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
 KW developmental disorder; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 EN EP1281758-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
 XX
 PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
 XX

PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
 PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
 XX
 XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 3147; 103pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
 CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
 CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
 CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are

CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 318 GACTGCAGAGAGCTG 333
 DB 1 GACTGCAGAGATGCAG 16

RESULT 948
 ID ABZ65433/c
 XX ABZ65433 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABZ65433;
 XX
 DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #890.
 XX
 KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 EN WO200297114-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
 XX
 PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Mcswiggen J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 XX

PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 150; 185pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
 CC shown in ABZ59889-ABZ62216, ABZ64544-ABZ65531, ABZ66520-ABZ66524,
 CC ABZ66530-ABZ66585 represent substrate sequences for the human
 CC ribozymes of the invention

QY Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 812 CCTGGTACTGTGGGT 827


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Db      17 CCCAGGTACTCTGGGT 2
      ||| ||||| |||||
RESULT 949
ABZ64967/c
ID ABZ64967 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ64967;
XX
XX DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #424.
XX
XX KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200297114-A2.
XX
XX PD 05-DEC-2002.
XX
XX PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
XX
XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
XX
XX PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
XX
XX PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
XX
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Mcswiggen J;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.
XX
XX PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX
XX PS Claim 4; Page 141; 185pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
XX acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
XX expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
XX human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
XX acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
XX rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
XX HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
XX also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
XX bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
XX shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
XX ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
XX ribozymes of the invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
      Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
      Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 474 GAACCTGGCATTCTC 489
      ||| ||||| |||||
Db      17 GTACTGGCATTCTC 2
      ||| ||||| |||||
RESULT 950
ABZ65434/c
ID ABZ65434 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ65434;
XX
XX XX
XX DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX

Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #891.
Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
Homo sapiens.
WO200297114-A2.
05-DEC-2002.
29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
Mcswiggen J;
WPI; 2003-140484/13.
Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
Claim 4; Page 150; 185pp; English.
The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
ribozymes of the invention
Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 811 ACCCTGGTACTCTGGG 826
      ||| ||||| |||||
Db      16 ACCCAGGTACTCTGGG 1
      ||| ||||| |||||
RESULT 951
ABZ65388
ID ABZ65388 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ65388;
XX
XX DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #845.
XX
XX KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200297114-A2.
XX
```

PD 05-DEC-2002.
 XX PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
 XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PI Mcswiggen J;
 XX PI Mcswiggen J;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 XX PI Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
 XX PS Claim 4; Page 149; 185pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ65520 - ABZ65524,
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
 CC ribozymes of the invention
 XX CC
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 6 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 375 CTGCGCGTCTCTGG 390
 DB 2 CUGCCGACCGCUGG 17
 RESULT 952
 ACD55860/C
 ID ACD55860 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ACD55860;
 XX DT 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE HBV amberyze substrate sequence #259.
 XX KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberyze; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 XX OS Hepatitis B virus.
 XX PN WO200281494-A1.
 XX PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 XX PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.

PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
 PA (LSEP/) LEE P.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
 XX PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.
 XX PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 PT infection.
 XX PS Example 1; Page 209; 387pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyzes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV
 CC ribozyme, inozyme, G-cleaver, zinzyme, DNazyme or amberyze sequences
 CC disclosed in the present invention
 XX CC
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 513 AGTTTGGCATTTCGGA 528
 DB 16 AGTTTGGCATTTCGGA 1
 RESULT 953
 ACC67824/C
 ID ACC67824 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ACC67824;
 XX DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5071.
 XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ss.
 XX OS Mus musculus.
 XX PN WO2003025176-A2.

[illegible]

PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 700; 738pp; French.
XX
XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention of tumours or treatment of viral diseases that
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration.
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 527 GAGTCAAAGCGCCTCTT 542
DB 1 GATCCCAAGCGCCTCTT 16
||| ||||| |||||
||| ||||| |||||
RESULT 955
ACC65951/c
ID ACC65951 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ACC65951;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 3198.
DE
XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
XX tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; ss.
XX
XX Mus musculus.
OS
XX WO2003025176-A2.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2003.
PD
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IBC04210.
EF
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
PR
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX Tellerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 404; 738pp; French.
XX
XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC

CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGGATC 571
 ||||| |||||
 Db 16 CCCAAGAGCAGGGATC 1

RESULT 956
 ACC67310/c
 ID ACC67310 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ACC67310;

DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)

XX Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 4557.
 DE Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ss.

XX Mus musculus.

OS WO2003025176-A2.

PN 27-MAR-2003.

XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

PI Teleman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.

XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumours and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.

XX Disclosure; Page 563; 738pp; French.

XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGGATC 571
 ||||| |||||
 Db 16 CCTAAGAGCAGGGATC 1

RESULT 957

ABX16358/c
 ID ABX16358 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABX16358;

DT 08-APR-2003 (first entry)

DE Human checkpoint gene Chk1 PCR primer 415.

XX Human; checkpoint; chk1; anti-Chk1 antibody; tumour; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002156247-A1.

XX 24-OCT-2002.

XX 12-DEC-2001; 2001US-00020038.

XX 12-JAN-2000; 2000US-00489364.

XX (ELLE/) ELLEDGE S J.

XX (SANC/) SANCHEZ Y.

XX Elledge SJ, Sanchez Y;

XX WPI; 2003-182651/18.

XX New anti-Chk1 antibody, that may be a monoclonal or polyclonal antibody,
 PT useful for detecting a Chk1 protein that is associated with a tumor.

XX Example 2; Page 15; 28pp; English.

XX The invention describes an anti-Chk1 antibody capable of specifically
 CC binding to an antigenic determinant on the proteins encoded by a sequence
 CC comprising 476 (3 sequences), 479, 496 or 513 amino acids. A new method
 CC is used to produce the antibody, which is useful for detecting a Chk1
 CC protein that is associated with a tumour. This sequence represents a
 CC primer used in mapping of human checkpoint protein Chk1

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 326 AGAAGCTGTGGAGCAA 341

||||| |||||
 Db 16 AGAAGTCTGTGGAGCAA 1

RESULT 958

ADB43672/c

ID ADB43672 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADB43672;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3995.

XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;

XX primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;

XX virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 diagnosis.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003040369-A2.

XX 15-MAY-2003.

PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 XX
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 DR
 XX
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 499; 771pp; French.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 480 GGCATTCTCTCAGGATC 495
 DB 16 GGCAGTCCCGAGGATC 1
 RESULT 959
 ADB39690
 ID ADB39690 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ADB39690;
 AC
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #13.
 XX
 KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO2003040369-A2.
 FN
 XX 15-MAY-2003.
 PD
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 PF
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 XX
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 DR
 XX
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 33; 771pp; French.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 169 ATCCCGCTGACAGTCA 184
 DB 2 ATCCTGCTCACAGTCA 17
 RESULT 960
 ADB40613/C
 ID ADB40613 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ADB40613;
 AC
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #936.
 XX
 KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO2003040369-A2.
 FN
 XX 15-MAY-2003.
 PD
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 PF
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 XX
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

PT New isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a human angiominin-like

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 420 CTCGGCTGCCCGCTG 435
16 CTGCTGCTGCCCGCTG 1

Db

RESULT 963
ADB45853
ID ADB45853 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADB45853;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #6176.
XX
XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; ss;
XX primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
XX virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
XX diagnosis.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX WO2003040369-A2.
XX PN
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX PD
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX PF
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011981.
XX PR
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PA
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX DR
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
XX useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
XX polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 754; 77lpp; French.

The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
(Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
expression of the nucleotides.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 492 GATCTAATGGAGATT 507

Db

RESULT 964
ADB44825/c
ID ADB44825 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADB44825;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5148.
XX
XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; ss;
XX primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
XX virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
XX diagnosis.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX WO2003040369-A2.
XX PN
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX PD
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX PF
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011981.
XX PR
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PA
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX DR
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
XX useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
XX polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 633; 77lpp; French.

The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
(Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
expression of the nucleotides.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 455 CTTCAGGAGAGCTC 470
16 CTTCAGGAGATGATC 1

RESULT 965
 ADB45078
 ID ADB45078 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADB45078;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5401.
 XX
 KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppressor; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WC2003040369-A2.
 XX
 PD 15-MAY-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011981.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 563; 771pp; French.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 492 GATCTAATTGGAGATT 507
 Db 1 GATCTAATTGGAGATT 16
 RESULT 966
 ADD81039
 ID ADD81039 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX

AC ADD81039;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Rabbit beta-globin fragment derived oligonucleotide #73.
 XX
 KW ss; oligonucleotide hybridisation potential; efficient hybridisation;
 KW large array; minimum oligonucleotide synthesis; rabbit; beta-globin.
 XX
 OS Oryctolagus cuniculus.
 XX
 FN US2003054346-A1.
 XX
 PD 20-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-00784674.
 XX
 PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.
 XX
 PA (SHAN/) SHANNON K W.
 PA (WOLB/) WOLBER P K.
 PA (DELE/) DELENSTARR G C.
 PA (WEBB/) WEBB P G.
 PA (KINC/) KINCAID R H.
 XX
 PI Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-743746/70.
 XX
 PT Predicting potential of oligonucleotides to hybridize to target
 PT nucleotide sequence comprises determining and evaluating for each
 PT oligonucleotide a parameter predictive of the oligonucleotides ability to
 PT hybridize with target.
 XX
 PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 112; 423pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method of predicting the potential of
 CC oligonucleotides to hybridize to target nucleotide sequences. The method
 CC is useful for predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridise
 CC to a target nucleotide sequence, e.g. RNA or DNA or a sequence that
 CC contains chemically modified nucleotides. The method is also useful for
 CC predicting the potential of the oligonucleotides to hybridise to a
 CC complementary target nucleotide sequence. The method is useful to predict
 CC efficient hybridisation oligonucleotides for each of multiple target
 CC sequences therefore very large arrays may be constructed and tested with
 CC minimum synthesis of oligonucleotides. The present sequence represents a
 CC rabbit beta-globin derived oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 134 GTCTGCTTTGGGGGCT 149
 Db 1 GTCTGCTTTGGGGGAT 16
 RESULT 967
 ADE30681/c
 ID ADE30681 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADE30681;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cholesterol homeostasis/adipogenesis related DNA seq id 69.
 XX
 KW expression vector; anorectic; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiant;
 KW antidiabetic; elevated cholesterol; elevated lipid; adipogenesis;
 KW obesity; atherosclerosis; diabetes mellitus; cholesterol
 KW coronary artery heart disease; cholesterol homeostasis; ss;

KW differntial expression.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX US2003180764-A1.
XX 25-SEP-2003.
XX 08-JAN-2003; 2003US-00399793.
XX 09-JAN-2002; 2002US-0347286P.
XX (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX Shang J, Bowen B;
XX WPI; 2003-830986/77.
XX Polynucleotides differentially regulated in response to cholesterol and
XX adipogenesis are useful to detect and treat associated conditions such as
XX obesity, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus and coronary artery heart
XX disease.
XX Claim 8; SEQ ID NO 69; 59pp; English.
XX The invention describes a composition comprising at least one expression
XX vector comprising a polynucleotide of the invention. The composition has
XX anorectic, antiarteriosclerotic, cardiant and antidiabetic properties.
XX The invention is used to detect and treat conditions associated with
XX elevated cholesterol and lipid during adipogenesis, particularly
XX obesity, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus or coronary artery heart
XX disease. This sequence represents a polynucleotide differentially
XX expressed during cholesterol homeostasis and adipogenesis.
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 673 AGCTCACATGGATC 688
XX 16 AGCACACTGATGATC 1
XX
XX RESULT 968
XX AAQ41404
XX ID AAQ41404 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAQ41404;
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 13-SEP-1993 (first entry)
XX DE Monomer DRB3705 for typing of HLA DR beta.
XX Reverse dot blot hybridisation; tandem; head to tail monomers; probe;
XX staggered complementary primers; HLA molecular typing; ds.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO9309245-A1.
XX 13-MAY-1993.
XX 22-OCT-1992; 92WO-US009113.
XX 31-OCT-1991; 91US-00786228.
XX (UYPI-) UNIV PITTSBURGH.
XX Rudert WA, Trucco M;
XX

DR WPI; 1993-167708/20.
XX Detecting presence or absence of nucleic acid sequence - by reverse dot
XX blot hybridisation using tandem head-to-tail monomers contg. probes
XX synthesised by staggered complementary primers.
XX Example 2; Fig 11; 59pp; English.
XX Five amplifications are necessary to fully type DR beta, bringing to 11
XX the number of independent amplifications to be completed: 2 for DQ alpha
XX and beta, 2 for DP alpha and beta, 1 for DR alpha, 1 for DR beta all
XX segments, and 5 for DR beta allele specific segments. While this number
XX is not prohibitive, it can be reduced by performing co-amplifications
XX that reduce the no. of independent reactions necessary to generate all
XX the segments specifically representing DR, DQ and DP alpha and beta chain
XX gene hypervariable regions. The sequence shown is that of a monomer which
XX must be transformed in repetitive polymers to test all the DRB sequences,
XX via the novel, reverse dot blot method of the invention. . See also
XX AAQ41355-78, AAQ41388-414 and AAQ46555-78. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
XX correct PN field.)
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAG 473
XX 1 CCAGGAGAGCTCTCTG 16
XX
XX RESULT 969
XX AAT18697
XX ID AAT18697 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAT18697;
XX 05-JUL-1996 (first entry)
XX cDNA3 sense primer 8.
XX RAP-1; radiation protecting checkpoint protein; apoptosis; cell death;
XX cancer; diagnosis; therapy; radiotherapy; antisense RNA; gene therapy;
XX polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO9611562-A2.
XX -25-APR-1996.
XX 11-OCT-1995; 95WO-US012445.
XX 11-OCT-1994; 94IL-00111238.
XX (UYRA-) UNIV RAMOT APPLIED RES & IND DEV LTD.
XX (SHOS/) SHOSHAN H Z.
XX Canaan D;
XX WPI; 1996-221643/22.
XX New gene encoding a radiation protecting checkpoint protein - useful for
XX diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other diseases involving abnormal
XX apoptosis.
XX Disclosure; Page 9; 29pp; English.
XX The presence of a naturally-occurring antisense RNA to the 4.0 kb mRNA in
XX xeroderma-pigmentosum-C cells was verified using PCR primers (AAT18697)
XX specific to the cDNA3 region of novel human RAP-1 radiation protecting
XX checkpoint gene (see AAT18696). Reverse transcription reactions preceding

CC the PCR were performed using cDNA3 sense primer 8 (AAT18697) and cDNA3
 CC antisense primer 10 (AAT18698). PCR was then performed using cDNA3 sense
 CC primer 62 (AAT18699), which is nested to primer 8, and cDNA3 antisense
 CC primer 10. The antisense RNA can be used as a general effector of gene
 CC therapy by modulating activity of genes fused to the RAP-1 3' UTR tag
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 471 CAGGAACCTTGGCATTG 486

Db 3 CAGGAACCTAGGCATGC 18

RESULT 970

AAAG67186/c

ID AAG67186 standard; RNA; 18 BP.

AC AAG67186;

XX 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)

DE Human CD40 hairpin ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:3818.

XX Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
 KW stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
 KW diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9618736-A2.

XX 20-JUN-1996.

XX 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.

XX 13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.

XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.

XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363254.

XX 17-FEB-1995; 95US-00390850.

XX 20-APR-1995; 95US-00426124.

XX 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.

XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434509.

XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0009511P.

XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0009574P.

XX 07-AUG-1995; 95US-00512861.

XX 05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;

XX Mcswiggen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;

XX Karpeisky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;

XX WPI; 1996-300653/30.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used for
 the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or treatment of
 auto-immune diseases.

PS Claim 10; Page 218; 307pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
 CC having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose residues
 CC; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii) at least
 CC ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification. The ENA's
 CC can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the synovial
 CC membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis.

CC particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
 CC be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
 CC in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for
 CC enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
 CC treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
 CC be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
 CC stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
 CC expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
 CC The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
 CC is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
 CC specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 CC present invention

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 770 ACTGGAGAGAGAGTGT 785

Db 18 ACTGGAGAGAGAGTGT 3

RESULT 971

AAT16419/c

ID AAT16419 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAT16419;

XX 13-SEP-1996 (first entry)

XX Primer #2 for SWS1392 human obesity gene.

XX Obesity; mouse; OBP; leptin; hormone; body weight regulation; diabetes;
 KW food intake; energy expenditure; high blood pressure; cholesterol; human;
 KW gene therapy; antibody; cancer; Kobe beef; Foie gras; immunoassay; PCR;
 KW primer; amplify; polymerase chain reaction; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX GB2292382-A.

XX 21-FEB-1996.

XX 17-AUG-1995; 95GB-00016947.

XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292345.

XX 30-NOV-1994; 94US-00347563.

XX 10-MAY-1995; 95US-00438431.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00483211.

XX (UYRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.

XX Friedmann JM, Zhang Y, Proenca R, Maffei M, Halaas JL, Gajiwala K;

XX Burley SK;

XX WPI; 1996-099009/11.

XX Obesity polypeptide(s) able to modulate body wt. - useful for e.g.
 PT reducing wt. in treatment of diabetes, high blood pressure and high
 PT cholesterol and for cosmetic reasons.

XX Example 10; Page 142; 304pp; English.

XX AAT16392-T16429 represent amplification primers for the human obesity
 CC polypeptide (OBP) gene sequence (see AAT16373). These sequences were used
 CC to amplify the OBP gene sequence from the YAC contig containing the human
 CC OBP gene, in a series of sequence tagged-site (STS)-specific PCR assays.
 CC There were 19 STSs found within the YAC contig human OBP gene sequence.
 CC This sequence was used in conjunction with AAT16418 to amplify the STS
 CC SWS1392. OBP has effects on both food intake and energy expenditure. OBP
 CC and its analogues are useful for modifying body weight (optionally

CC combined with known medicaments), for treating diabetes, high blood
 CC pressure or high cholesterol. The OBP coding sequence (and sequences
 CC complementary to it) can be used in gene therapy for modifying body
 CC weight. The protein can be used for reducing weight for health or
 CC cosmetic reasons in obese humans, or to produce leaner food animals.
 CC Antagonists of OBP (including antibodies) are useful for increasing body
 CC weight, e.g. for treating weight loss associated with cancer, or for
 CC cosmetic reasons in humans, or for production of Kobe beef or Foie gras
 CC in domestic animals. OBP antibodies (Ab) can also be used in diagnostic
 CC immunoassays for the presence of OBP. The formation of Ab-OBP complexes
 CC enables in vitro evaluation of levels of OBP in a sample, especially to
 CC detect diseases associated with elevated or decreased levels, and to
 CC monitor treatment of these diseases

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 313 GGAAAGACTGCAGAGA 328
 Db 18 GAAAGAAATGCAGAGA 3

RESULT 972
 AAV13327/C
 ID AAV13327 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAV13327;
 XX DT 14-MAY-1998 (first entry)
 XX DE Sense primer Exon 9 for human 5-lipoxygenase gene.
 XX KW Inflammatory disease; polymorphism; 5-lipoxygenase; asthma;
 XX KW ulcerative colitis; bronchitis; sinusitis; psoriasis; rhinitis;
 XX KW arthritis; diagnosis; treatment; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO9742347-A2.
 XX PD 13-NOV-1997.
 XX PF 29-APR-1997; 97WO-US007137.
 XX PR 06-MAY-1996; 96US-0016890P.
 XX PR 25-APR-1997; 97US-00846020.
 XX PA (BGHM) BRIGHAM & WOMENS HOSPITAL.
 XX PI Drazen JM, In K, Asano K, Beier D, Grobholz J;
 XX WPI; 1997-558997/51.
 XX CC Classifying patients with inflammatory disease, specifically asthma -
 PT according to polymorphisms in 5-lipoxygenase gene regulatory region, e.g.
 PT to identify candidates for lipoxygenase inhibitor treatment.
 XX PS Example 1; Page 19; 56pp; English.
 XX CC The present sequence was used in the development of a novel method for
 CC classifying patients suffering from an inflammatory disease. The method
 CC comprises identifying in DNA from at least 1 patient a sequence
 CC polymorphism, as compared with the normal 5-lipoxygenase (5-LOX) gene
 CC (AAT88431), in a 5-LOX regulatory gene sequence. The method can be
 CC applied to subjects with asthma, ulcerative colitis, bronchitis,
 CC sinusitis, psoriasis, allergic and non-allergic rhinitis, lupus or
 CC rheumatoid arthritis. Specifically it can be used to diagnose asthma or
 CC susceptibility to disease, identify treatments suitable for individual
 CC patients or assess the likely success of treatment

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 951 CAACAGCTGGCGAGG 966
 Db 16 CAGCAGCTGGCGAGG 1

RESULT 973
 AAV15663/C
 ID AAV15663 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAV15663;
 XX DT 22-MAY-1998 (first entry)
 XX DE LDR oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX KW Detection; single-base change; insertion; deletion; translocation;
 KW ligation detection reaction; LDR; PCR; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO9745559-A1.
 XX PD 04-DEC-1997.
 XX PF 27-MAY-1997; 97WO-US009012.
 XX PR 29-MAY-1996; 96US-0018532P.
 XX PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 XX PI Belgrader P, Barany F, Lubin M;
 XX WPI; 1998-032663/03.
 XX PT Multiplex detection of nucleic acid sequence differences - using ligation
 PT detection reaction coupled to PCR, useful for determining gene dosage,
 PT for detecting genetic disorders, etc.
 XX PS Example 8; Page 84; 158pp; English.
 XX CC The present sequence was used in the development of three novel methods
 CC for the detection nucleic acid sequence differences, i.e. single-base
 CC changes, insertions, deletions or translocations. The 1st uses the ligation
 CC detection reaction (LDR) coupled to PCR, the 2nd a 1st PCR coupled to a
 CC 2nd PCR coupled to a LDR and the 3rd a 1st PCR coupled to a 2nd PCR

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 297 CTCGGGGCCCTGCATG 312
 Db 18 CTCGGGGCCCTGCATG 3

RESULT 974
 AAV40031
 ID AAV40031 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAV40031;
 XX DT 12-OCT-1998 (first entry)
 XX DE Mouse Pax4 PCR sense primer SEQ ID NO:15.

XX KW Mouse; Pax4; Pax6; pancreatic cell; differentiation status; tumour;
 KW developmental status; transgenic mammal; diabetes; neuronal disorder;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 OS Mus sp.
 XX PN WO9829566-A2.
 XX OS 09-JUL-1998.
 XX PD 30-DEC-1997; 97WO-EP007321.
 XX PF 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00778423.
 XX PR (PLAC) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.
 XX PA Sosa-Pineda B, Gruss P;
 XX PI WPI; 1998-388144/33.
 XX DR Use of Pax4 nucleic acids and proteins - useful for, e.g. developing
 XX products for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of diabetes, neuronal
 XX disorders and tumours.
 XX Example 2; Page 28-29; 70pp; English.
 XX PS A method has been developed for testing the developmental status in
 XX pancreatic cells (PC's) of a mammal comprising: (a) determining the level
 CC or status of Pax4 mRNA in PC's of the mammal; and/or (b) determining the
 CC level or status of Pax4 protein in PC's of the mammal; and (c) comparing
 CC the level or status of Pax4 mRNA and/or Pax4 protein with the
 CC corresponding level in normal PC's. The present invention also describes
 CC a nucleic acid sequence encoding a functional and expressible Pax4
 CC protein and optionally a second nucleic acid sequence encoding a
 CC functional and expressible Pax6 protein, for the preparation of a
 CC therapeutic composition for treating, preventing and/or delaying diabetes
 CC and/or a neuronal disorder in a mammal. The present sequence represents a
 CC PCR primer used in an example of the present invention for the expression
 CC of Pax4. The method can be used for determining the development of PC's
 CC as indicative of diabetes, neuronal disorders or tumours. The products
 CC can be used for developing agents for treating these disorders
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 455 CTTCAGGAGAGCTC 470
 Db 1 CTTCAGGAGAGCTC 16
 RESULT 975
 AA218148
 ID AA218148 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AA218148;
 XX 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 XX STK 13 gene specific primer.
 XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
 KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
 KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO9934016-A2.
 XX PD 08-JUL-1999.

PN WO9934016-A2.
 XX 08-JUL-1999.
 XX PF 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
 XX PR 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
 XX PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
 XX PA (GENE-) GENENA LTD.
 XX PI Vidar B;
 XX DR WPI; 1999-419113/35.
 XX DR P-PSDB; AAY14683.
 XX PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
 XX expression in a characterised gene family.
 XX Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.
 XX CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
 CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
 CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
 CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
 CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
 CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
 CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
 CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
 CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
 CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
 CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
 CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
 CC gene family. Sequences AA217803-Z18342 represent primers that can be used
 CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
 CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
 CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
 CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 349 CCAGCGCCACCTGTC 364
 Db 3 CCAGCGCCACATGTC 18
 RESULT 976
 AA218144
 ID AA218144 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AA218144;
 XX 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 XX STK 11 gene specific primer.
 XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
 KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
 KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO9934016-A2.
 XX PD 08-JUL-1999.

XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
 XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
 PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
 XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.
 PA Vidar B;
 XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.
 DR P-PSDB; AAY14679.
 XX Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
 PT expression in a selected gene family.
 XX Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.
 XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
 CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
 CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
 CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
 CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
 CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
 CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
 CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
 CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
 CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
 CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
 CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
 CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
 CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-Z18342 represent primers that can be used
 CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
 CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
 CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
 CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 349 CCAGCGCCCAACCTGTC 364
 DB 3 CCAGCGCCCAACCTGTC 18
 RESULT 977
 AAZ18150
 ID AAZ18150 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAZ18150;
 XX 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 XX STK 14 gene specific primer.
 DE Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
 XX genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
 XX kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
 XX primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS WO9934016-A2.
 PN 08-JUL-1999.
 XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
 XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
 PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
 XX

PR 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
 PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
 XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.
 PA Vidar B;
 XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.
 DR P-PSDB; AAY14685.
 XX Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
 PT expression in a selected gene family.
 XX Claim 4; Page 45; 102pp; English.
 XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
 CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
 CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
 CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
 CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
 CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
 CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
 CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
 CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
 CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
 CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
 CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
 CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
 CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-Z18342 represent primers that can be used
 CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
 CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
 CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
 CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 349 CCAGCGCCCAACCTGTC 364
 DB 3 CCAGCGCCCAACCTGTC 18
 RESULT 978
 AAZ18142
 ID AAZ18142 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAZ18142;
 XX 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 XX STK 10 gene specific primer.
 DE Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
 XX genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
 XX kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
 XX primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS WO9934016-A2.
 PN 08-JUL-1999.
 XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
 XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
 PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
 XX

PA (GENE-) GENENA LTD.
 XX Vidar B;
 XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.
 XX P-PSDB; AAY14677.
 XX
 PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
 PT expression in a selected gene family.
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
 CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
 CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
 CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
 CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
 CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
 CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
 CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
 CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
 CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
 CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
 CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
 CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-218342 represent primers that can be used
 CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
 CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
 CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
 CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 349 CCAGCGCCCAACCTGTC 364
 Db 3 CCAGCGCCCAACCTGTC 18
 RESULT 979
 AAZ18138
 ID AAZ18138 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AAZ18138;
 XX
 XX 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 XX STK 8 gene specific primer.
 XX
 XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
 XX genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
 XX kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
 XX primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO9934016-A2.
 XX
 XX 08-JUL-1999.
 XX
 XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
 XX
 XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
 XX 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
 XX
 XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.
 XX Vidar B;
 XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.
 XX P-PSDB; AAY14677.
 XX

XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.
 XX P-PSDB; AAY14677.
 XX
 PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
 PT expression in a selected gene family.
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
 CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
 CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
 CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
 CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
 CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
 CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
 CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
 CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
 CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
 CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
 CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
 CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-218342 represent primers that can be used
 CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
 CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
 CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
 CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 349 CCAGCGCCCAACCTGTC 364
 Db 3 CCAGCGCCCAACCTGTC 18
 RESULT 980
 AAZ18146
 ID AAZ18146 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AAZ18146;
 XX
 XX 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 XX STK 12 gene specific primer.
 XX
 XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
 XX genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
 XX kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
 XX primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO9934016-A2.
 XX
 XX 08-JUL-1999.
 XX
 XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
 XX
 XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
 XX 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
 XX
 XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.
 XX Vidar B;
 XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.
 XX P-PSDB; AAY14677.
 XX

XX Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
PT expression in a selected gene family.
XX
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.
XX
XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
CC gene family. Sequences AA217803-Z18342 represent primers that can be used
CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 349 CCAGCGCCCAACCTGTC 364
DB 3 CCAGCGCCCAACCTGTC 18
RESULT 981
AAZ18140
ID AAZ18140 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC AAZ18140;
XX
DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
DE
DE STK 9 gene specific primer.
XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
KW primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO9934016-A2.
PN 08-JUL-1999.
XX
XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
XX
XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
XX
XX (GENE-) GENENA LTD.
PA
XX Vider B;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-419113/35.
DR P-PSDB; AAY14675.
XX
XX Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
PT expression in a selected gene family.

XX Claim 4; Page 44; 102pp; English.
PS
XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
CC gene family. Sequences AA217803-Z18342 represent primers that can be used
CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 349 CCAGCGCCCAACCTGTC 364
DB 3 CCAGCGCCCAACCTGTC 18
RESULT 982
AAZ41189
ID AAZ41189 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC AAZ41189;
XX
DT 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)
DE
DE Human AKT-1 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:341.
XX
KW Identification; genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;
KW nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;
KW target validation; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO9953101-A1.
PN 21-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US008268.
XX
XX 13-APR-1998; 98US-0081483P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-00067638.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
PI Cowsert LM, Baker BF, Mcneil J, Freier SM, Sasmor HM, Brooks DG;
PI Ohasi C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickers TA;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-620446/53.
DR
XX Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used to
PT provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive
PT properties, e.g. antisense activity.
XX
PS Example 30; Page 113; 264pp; English.

XX A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate
 CC the expression of a target nucleic acid (tNA) sequence via binding of the
 CC compounds with the tNA sequence. The method comprises generating a
 CC library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria, and
 CC evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the tNA
 CC according to defined criteria. Also described are: (1) a method of
 CC defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONs) that modulate the expression of
 CC a tNA sequence via binding of the ONs with the tNA sequence comprising
 CC generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined
 CC criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONs with
 CC the tNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a set
 CC of compounds that modulate the expression of a tNA sequence via binding
 CC of the compounds with the tNA. The methods can be used for the generation
 CC and identification of synthetic compounds having defined physical,
 CC chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from assays of
 CC such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that are
 CC tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies, e.g.
 CC antisense drug discovery and target validation. AA240852 to AA241220, and
 CC AA52701 to AA52706, represent sequences used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 323 CAGAGAAGTGTGGAG 338
 |||||
 Db 3 CAGAGAAGTGTGGAG 18

RESULT 983

AAZ10941
 ID AAZ10941 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAZ10941;

XX 27-OCT-1999 (first entry)

DE PCR primer for Pax4 coding sequence.

XX Pax4; Pax6; developmental status determination; pancreatic cell;
 KW diagnosis; diabetes; juvenile diabetes; diabetes mellitus;
 KW hormone secreting tumour; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Mus sp.

XX US5948623-A.

XX 07-SEP-1999.

XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-00958642.

XX 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00787423.

XX (PLAC) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.

XX Gruss P, Sosa-Pineda B;

XX WPI; 1999-517948/43.

XX Testing the developmental status of pancreatic cells useful for the
 PT diagnosis and detection of diseases such as diabetes.

XX Example 2; Col 14; 57pp; English.

XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding the Pax4 protein.
 CC The invention relates to a method for testing the developmental status of
 CC the pancreatic cells of a mammal comprising: (a) determining the level or
 CC status of Pax4 mRNA and/or protein in the pancreatic cells; and (b)

CC comparing the level to the corresponding level in normal pancreatic
 CC cells. The method can further comprise detecting the level or status of
 CC Pax4 mRNA and/or protein in the pancreatic cells. The method is useful
 CC for the diagnosis and detection of diseases which arise from certain
 CC pancreatic cells, especially diabetes, e.g. juvenile diabetes, diabetes
 CC mellitus, and hormone secreting tumours

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 455 CTTCCAGAGAGGCTC 470
 |||||
 Db 1 CTTCCAGAGAGGCTC 16

RESULT 984

AAZ01403/C

ID AAZ01403 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAZ01403;

XX 22-APR-1999 (first entry)

DE PCR primer Syk-H for syk mRNA.

XX Syk kinase; inhibitor; signal transduction; gamma subunit; IGE receptor;
 KW epsilon RI; Syk-producing cell mediator; phagocytic potential;
 KW Fc receptor activation; asthma; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US5858981-A.

XX 12-JAN-1999.

XX 07-JUN-1996; 96US-00657884.

XX 30-SEP-1993; 93US-00129381.

XX 30-SEP-1994; 94US-00316425.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00483530.

XX (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.

XX Park J, Schreiber AD;

XX WPI; 1999-152106/13.

XX Inhibition of Fc receptor signal transduction in lung cells - useful for
 PT modulating the activation of immunological processes involving Fc
 PT receptor activation.

XX Example 5; Col 19; 36pp; English.

XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for human Syk kinase. The invention
 CC relates to a method for inhibiting the signal transduction of the gamma
 CC subunit of the IGE receptor Fc epsilon RI, using a peptide inhibitor, or
 CC an antisense construct. The invention also relates to a method of
 CC inhibiting the release of a mediator from a Syk-producing cell of a
 CC mammal, and a method of inhibiting the phagocytic potential of a
 CC mammalian cell expressing an Fc receptor. The methods are useful for
 CC modulating the activation of immunological processes involving Fc
 CC receptor activation, especially asthma

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 386 GCTGGGGGACACAC 401
DB 17 GCCGGAGGACACAC 2

RESULT 985
AAZ22205
ID AAZ22205 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ22205;
XX
DT 26-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Akt-1 mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS #28888.
XX
KW Human; Akt-1; antisense; diagnostic; therapeutic; prophylaxis; infection;
KW inflammation; tumor formation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US5958773-A.
XX
PD 28-SEP-1999.
XX
PF 17-DEC-1999; 98US-00212771.
XX
PR 17-DEC-1999; 98US-00212771.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Cowser LM;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-561048/47.
XX
PT Antisense compounds complementary to Akt-1 useful for, e.g. diagnostics,
PT therapeutics and as research reagents.
XX
PS Claim 3; Col 39; 32pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides antisense compounds of 8-30 nucleotides that
CC inhibit the expression of human Akt-1. The antisense compounds may be
CC used for diagnostics, therapeutics (for modulating the expression of Akt-
CC 1), prophylaxis (e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation, or
CC tumor formation), as research reagents (e.g. to distinguish between
CC members of a biological pathway), and in kits. Sequences AAZ22197-236
CC represent phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used for antisense inhibition
CC of Akt-1 mRNA
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 323 CAGAGAAGCTGTGGAG 338
DB 3 CAGAGAAGTTGTGAG 18

RESULT 986
AAC62614/C
ID AAC62614 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAC62614;
XX
DT 01-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human OB gene sequence tagged-site-specific PCR primer #28.
XX
KW Human; mouse; OB gene; obesity; adiposity; body weight; PCR primer; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.

XX US6124448-A.
PN
XX
PD 26-SEP-2000.
XX
PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00488208.
XX
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292345.
PR 30-NOV-1994; 94US-00347563.
PR 10-MAY-1995; 95US-00438431.
XX
PA (YTRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
XX
PI Maffei M, Proenca R, Zhang Y, Friedman JM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-601556/57.
XX
DR Nucleic acid primers and probes useful for detecting mutations in
PT mammalian OB gene associated with regulation of body weight and
PT adiposity.
XX
XX Example 10; Col 80; 153pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is a PCR primer which was used in an invention
CC relating to the control of body weight of animals including humans.
CC Nucleic acids of at least 10 nucleotides which are hybridisable to a non-
CC coding region of an OB nucleic acid have been created. The OB gene plays
CC a critical role in the regulation of body weight and adiposity. The
CC nucleic acids may be used as probes or as primers for PCR. They are
CC useful for evaluating the presence of mutations in the human OB gene or
CC for evaluating the level of expression of OB mRNA. Defects associated
CC with OB gene expression result in obese phenotypes
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 313 GGAAGAAGCTGCAGAGA 328
DB 18 GAAAGAAGTGCAGAGA 3

RESULT 987
AAZ72978
ID AAZ72978 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ72978;
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7334.
XX
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9954500-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX

PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 PT map of the human genome.
 XX Claim 9; Page 1794; 2745pp; English.
 CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
 CC present invention
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 324 AGAGAGCTGTGGAC 339
 DB |||||
 2 AGAGAGCTGTGTAAC 17
 RESULT 988
 ID AAZ76819 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAZ76819;
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:11175.
 DE Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 XX diagnosis; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9954500-A2.
 PN 28-OCT-1999.
 XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
 PF 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 PA Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 PI WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 DR Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 XX map of the human genome.
 XX Claim 9; Page 2613; 2745pp; English.

XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
 CC present invention
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 792 AAACGAGGAGCTGAC 807
 DB |||||
 3 ACACGAGGAGCTGAC 18
 RESULT 989
 ID AAZ74871/C
 AC AAZ74871;
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:9227.
 DE Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 XX diagnosis; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9954500-A2.
 PN 28-OCT-1999.
 XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
 PF 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 PA Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 PI WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 DR Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 PT map of the human genome.
 XX Claim 8; Page 2198; 2745pp; English.
 XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.

CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
 CC present invention
 CC
 CC SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 404 CCGTCTCCAGCAGGCT 419
 |||||
 DB 18 CCGTCTCCAGTATGCT 3

RESULT 990
 AAZ56420
 ID AAZ56420 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ56420;
 XX DT 17-MAR-2000 (first entry)
 XX DE Escherichia coli H25 flagellin PCR primer #2653.
 XX KW Flagellin; flic; antigen; detection; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Escherichia coli.
 XX FN WO9961458-A1.
 XX PD 02-DEC-1999.

XX PF 21-MAY-1999; 99WO-AU000385.
 XX PR 21-MAY-1998; 98AU-00003634.
 XX PA (UNSY) UNIV SYDNEY.
 XX PI Reeves PR, Wang L;
 XX DR WPI; 2000-072598/06.

XX Novel nucleic acid molecule useful for the detection of flagellated
 PT bacterial strains in food, feces, etc.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 48; 245pp; English.

XX AAZ56331 to AAZ56398 represent nucleic acid molecules (I) encoding all or
 CC part of an Escherichia coli flagellin protein except a protein expressed
 CC by E. coli H1, H7, H12 or H48 type strains. The present invention also
 CC describes a method of detecting the presence of E. coli of a particular H
 CC serotype in a sample, comprising specifically hybridising a nucleic acid,
 CC preferably at least a pair, derived from a flagellating gene, specific
 CC for a particular flagellin gene associated with the H serotype, to any
 CC E.coli in the sample which contain the gene, and detecting any hybridised
 CC molecules, identifying the presence of that serotype in the sample. (1)
 CC are useful for: (1) detecting the presence of E. coli of H serotype in a
 CC sample by hybridising at least one or a pair of (1) to any E. coli in the
 CC sample and detecting the hybridised nucleic acid molecules; and (2) for
 CC detecting the presence of both O and H-serotypes of E. coli by
 CC hybridising at least one or a pair of (1) to any E. coli present in the
 CC sample and detecting the hybridised nucleic acid molecules. (II) is
 CC particularly useful for detecting the combination of O and H antigen.
 CC Hybridised (I) when using at least one (I) is detected by southern blot
 CC analysis and, when using a pair of (I), is detected by polymerase chain
 CC reaction (PCR). AAZ56399 to AAZ56420 represent primers used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 357 AACCTGTCAAGAGC 372
 |||||
 DB 1 AACCTGTCTGAAGGC 16

RESULT 991
 AAA12336/C
 ID AAA12336 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAA12336;
 XX DT 18-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX DE Human OB DNA PCR primer SWSS1392 #2.
 XX KW OB gene; body weight; obesity; anorectic; adipose tissue; brain; human;
 XX KW PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX FN US6048837-A.
 XX PD 11-APR-2000.

XX PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00485942.
 XX PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292345.
 XX PR 30-NOV-1994; 94US-00347563.
 XX PR 10-MAY-1995; 95US-00438431.

XX PA (UYRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
 XX PI Proenca R, Zhang Y, Friedman JM;
 XX DR WPI; 2000-302788/26.

XX Modifying body weight of an animal comprises administering mammalian
 PT obesity polypeptide obtained from humans and murine.
 XX
 PS Example 10; Col 147-148; 153pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel method for modifying body weight of an
 CC animal which comprises administering mammalian obesity (OB) polypeptide.
 CC The products of the invention have anorectic activity. The OB polypeptide
 CC at a dose of 5 mg/g/day in 300 micro litres of PBS was injected
 CC intraperitoneally into mice. Control mice were injected with PBS
 CC dialysate of the recombinant protein. The body weight of the mice was
 CC noted. The results shows that recombinant the OB polypeptide is capable
 CC of reducing a body weight and is found to be effective when it is
 CC administered daily. The OB polypeptide acts as a part of the signalling
 CC pathway by which adipose tissue communicates with the brain and other
 CC organs. (I) is useful for modulating body weight of an animal especially
 CC humans. This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the amplification
 CC of a human OB protein described in the method of the invention
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 313 GGAAGACTGCAGAGA 328
 |||||
 DB 18 GAAAAGATGCAGAGA 3

RESULT 992
 AAC62694/c
 ID AAC62694 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC62694;
 XX
 DT 01-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human OB gene sequence tagged-site-specific PCR primer #28.
 XX
 XX Human; mouse; anabolic; cytostatic; immunostimulant;
 KW OB polypeptide inhibitor; body weight; Obesity; OB gene; cancer; AIDS;
 KW anorexia nervosa; hypertension; heart disease; Type II diabetes;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6124439-A.
 XX
 PD 26-SEP-2000.
 XX
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00488214.
 XX
 PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292345.
 PR 30-NOV-1994; 94US-00347563.
 PR 10-MAY-1995; 95US-00438431.
 XX
 PA (UYRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
 XX
 PI Proenca R, Zhang Y, Friedman JM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-611018/58.
 XX
 PT Novel antibody to mammalian obesity polypeptide useful for diagnosis and
 PT treatment of weight loss associated with disorders such as cancer, AIDS
 PT and anorexia nervosa.
 XX
 PS Example 10; Col 80; 150pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is a PCR primer which was used in an invention
 CC relating to the control of body weight of animals including humans.
 CC Antibodies against the mammalian obesity (OB) polypeptide have been
 CC identified. The antibodies are useful for modulating the activity of OB
 CC to control body weight and fat content and/or to treat certain
 CC pathological conditions in which there is abnormal depression or
 CC elevation of body weight. The antibodies are used to treat weight loss
 CC associated with cancer, AIDS and anorexia nervosa. They are useful for
 CC the diagnosis of nutritional disorders such as obesity and diseases
 CC associated with obesity, such as hypertension, heart disease and Type II
 CC diabetes. The kits are used to determine the presence or amount of OB in
 CC the blood or plasma of an individual
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 313 GGAAAGACTGCAGAGA 328
 Db 18 GAAGAAGATGCAGAGA 3
 RESULT 993
 AAH63028/c
 ID AAH63028 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH63028;
 XX
 DT 06-AUG-2003 (revised)
 DT 11-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Shrimp white spot Bacilliform virus (WSBV) oligonucleotide 189.

XX Shrimp white spot Bacilliform virus; WSBV; diagnosis; viral infection;
 KW antiviral agent; gene expression; antisense construct; probe; primer;
 KW transgenic viral resistant shrimp; ss.
 XX
 OS Shrimp white spot syndrome virus.
 XX
 PN WO200138351-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US028888.
 XX
 PR 24-NOV-1999; 99CN-00124717.
 XX
 PA (PENY-) PE CORP NY.
 PA (THIR-) THIRD INST OCEANOGRAPHY STATE OCEANI C A.
 PA (SINO-) SINGENOMAX CO LTD.
 XX
 PI Xu X, Yang F, He J, Pham L, He M, Ye Y, Shen Y, Kodira C;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-355877/37.
 XX
 PT Primary nucleotide sequence of the shrimp white spot Bacilliform virus
 PT (WSBV), useful for producing viral polypeptides that can be used to
 PT screen for agents that are useful for treating WSBV infection.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Fig 3; 626pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention provides the primary nucleotide sequence of the WSBV genome
 CC (AAH62689), predicted transcript sequences (AAH62689-AAH62839) and
 CC encoded proteins (AAG84910-AAG85051) and oligonucleotide sequences
 CC (AAH62840-63160) suitable for use as primers or probes. The nucleic acid
 CC molecules and proteins of the invention are useful for diagnosis and
 CC monitoring viral infection, in screens for antiviral agents and for
 CC monitoring viral gene expression or activity during a treatment regimen.
 CC The nucleic acid molecules are also useful as antisense constructs to
 CC control viral gene expression in infected cells and tissues and to create
 CC transgenic viral resistant shrimp. (Updated on 06-AUG-2003 to correct OS
 CC field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 216 CCTCTCCAGAGTGA 231
 Db 17 CCAACTCCAGAGTGA 2
 RESULT 994
 AAH26010/c
 ID AAH26010 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH26010;
 XX
 DT 05-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer Syk-M for human Syk cDNA.
 XX
 KW Syk; tyrosine kinase; human; antisense; asthma; gene therapy;
 KW antiasthmatic; inflammation; antiinflammatory; phagocytosis; PCR primer;
 KW ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6242427-B1.
 XX
 PD 05-JUN-2001.
 XX
 PF 14-SEP-1998; 98US-00158980.

XX 30-SEP-1993; 93US-00129381.
PR 30-SEP-1994; 94US-00316425.
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00483530.
PR 07-JUN-1996; 96US-00657884.
XX (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
PA Schreiber AD, Park J;
XX WPI; 2001-380484/40.
XX Inhibiting the release of a mediator from a Syk-producing cell, useful in
PT gene therapy for treating inflammatory conditions or asthma, by
PT introducing into the cell Syk antisense oligonucleotides.
XX Example 5; Col 19; 35pp; English.
XX The present sequence is that of PCR primer Syk-M, which corresponds to
CC nucleotides 550-564 of human Syk mRNA. Syk-M was used with primer Syk-H
CC (see AAH26090) in the PCR amplification of human Syk cDNA derived from
CC monocyte mRNA. Experiments were performed to compare the efficacy of
CC linear and stem-loop antisense oligonucleotides (see AAH26001), targeted
CC to Syk mRNA, for reducing the level of phagocytosis from cultured
CC monocytes; Syk tyrosine kinase is a major signal transducer for Fc-gamma-
CC RIIA mediated phagocytosis in monocytes. The invention provides a claimed
CC method of inhibiting the release of a mediator from a Syk-producing cell.
CC This involves introducing into the cell an antisense construct that
CC targets an Syk encoding sequence such that inhibition is effected. The
CC cell is preferably present in the lung of an asthma patient. Also claimed
CC is a method of treating an inflammatory condition in a patient by
CC administering an antisense construct that targets Syk encoding sequences
CC and inhibits Syk kinase production
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 386 GCTGGCGGCACACAC 401
||| |||||
Db 17 GCGGAGGCGCACAC 2

RESULT 995
AAH40933/C
ID AAH40933 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAH40933;
XX 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 3729.

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KW Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200129262-A2.
XX 26-APR-2001.
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.

XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.
XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX Claim 1; Page 69; 83pp; English.
XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 CTGTGGGTGCTGAAGC 835
||||| |||||
Db 17 CTGTGGGCGCAGAGC 2

RESULT 996
AAC85987/C
ID AAC85987 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAC85987;
XX 22-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX Primer PC2 to amplify DoPEV genomic fragment.

XX Domestic pig; retrovirus; DoPEV; detection; retroviral genome; PCR;
KW hybridization; amplification; antibody; xenotransplantation; primer;
KW zoonotic infectious disease; graft; human; tissue; organ; probe;
KW polymerase chain reaction; gag; pol; ss.

XX Synthetic.
XX EP1106703-A1.
XX 13-JUN-2001.
XX 09-DEC-1999; 99EP-00204219.
XX 09-DEC-1999; 99EP-00204219.
XX (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.

PI Mang R, Van Der Kuyl AC;

XX WPI; 2001-383572/41.

XX Testing xenotransplantation, cells, tissue or organ for retroviral
PT genomes comprising isolating recombinant nucleic acid comprising a
PT consensus retroviral sequence partly derived from a domestic pig
PT retrovirus sequence.

XX PS Example; Page 7; 35pp; English.

XX The sequences given in AAC85986-AAC86001 are primers which were used to
CC amplify fragments of the domestic pig retrovirus sequence (DoPEV).
CC Detection of DoPEV sequences in the method of the invention allows
CC identification of different types of RT sequences from DoPEV. DoPEV
CC contains consensus retroviral sequences allowing detection of a
CC retroviral genome by nucleic acid hybridization and/or amplification.
CC Fragments of the DoPEV nucleic acid and antibodies directed against it,
CC are used to test a mammalian xenotransplantation source (i.e. pig cells,
CC tissue or organ), recipient or contact of the recipient, for the presence
CC of a retroviral genome or fragment in order to reduce the risk of
CC zoonotic infectious diseases. This will allow pigs to become a major
CC graft and transplant source for human tissues and organs

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 206 GGGTTCGCCAGCCCTCT 221

DB 18 GGGTTCAGCCCACT 3

RESULT 997

ID ABL43118/c

AC ABL43118 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ABL43118;

DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:162.

XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
KW PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX JP2001321190-A.

XX 20-NOV-2001.

XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.

XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.

XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.

XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.

XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.

XX Arraying genome clones.

XX Claim 4; Page 8; 528pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant

CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 818 TACTGTGGTGCTCAA 833

DB 16 TACTGTGGTGCTCAA 1

RESULT 998

ABX89568/c

ID ABX89568 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ABX89568;

XX 08-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Human sequence tagged specific PCR primer sWsl392 #2.

XX ss; human; obese polypeptide; body weight; PCR; ob polypeptide; leptin;
KW adipocyte; appetite reduction; cosmetic; primer; fat deposit reduction;
KW improved body appearance; heart disease; obesity; agriculture;
KW nutritional disorder; cancer associated weight loss; type II diabetes;
KW obesity associated disease; AIDS associated weight loss; hypertension;
KW gene therapy.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002107211-A1.

XX 08-AUG-2002.

XX 13-DEC-2000; 2000US-00736084.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00485943.

XX (UVRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.

XX Friedman JM, Halaas JL, Gajiwala K, Burley SK, Zhang Y;

XX Proenca R, Maffei M;

XX WPI; 2002-722695/78.

XX New obese polypeptide useful for inducing reduction of body weight in an
PT animal, for preparing a composition for treating obesity, disease
PT associated with obesity such as hypertension, heart disease or type II
PT diabetes.

XX Example 10; Page 44; 144pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an obese (ob) polypeptide, also known as leptin,
CC expressed predominantly by adipocytes and capable of inducing reduction
CC of body weight in an animal. The polypeptide is useful for monitoring
CC therapeutic treatment of a disease associated with elevated or decreased
CC levels of ob polypeptide in a mammalian subject; for use in

radioimmunoassays for measuring fat and/or plasma levels of ob protein or for detecting the presence and level of receptor for ob on tissues, such as hypothalamus; for screening expression libraries to isolate active receptors; for use in cosmetics by improving body appearance by reducing fat deposits or appetite or both and is used independently or in conjunction with other cosmetic strategies e.g. surgery for its cosmetic effect; for identifying agonists or antagonists that affect its activity and has potential agricultural uses e.g. increasing the body weight of animals. Nucleic acid encoding the polypeptide is useful for identifying mutation in ob nucleotide, in gene therapy for obesity and in the measurement of its encoded RNA and protein in nutritional disorders. A host cell transfected with a vector expressing the polypeptide is useful in the preparation of modulators of the polypeptide and its nucleic acid. An immunogenic fragment of the polypeptide is useful for preparing an antibody. The antibody is useful for measuring the presence of the polypeptide in a sample; for evaluating the level of ob polypeptide in a biological sample to detect or diagnose the presence of a disease associated with elevated or decreased levels of ob polypeptide in a mammalian subject; for imaging ob polypeptide in situ. A composition comprising the polypeptide is useful for reducing body weight of an animal, in particular humans. A composition comprising an antagonist of the polypeptide is useful for increasing body weight of an animal. Compositions containing the polypeptide and the antagonist are useful for treating obesity, weight loss associated with cancer or AIDS, disease associated with obesity such as hypertension, heart disease or type II diabetes. The present sequence represents a human sequence tagged specific PCR primer

Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e-02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 313 GGAAAGACTGCAGAGA 328
Db 18 GAAGAGATGCAGAGA 3

RESULT 999
ABK30214/C
ID ABK30214 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABK30214;
XX
DT 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE CYP2D6 gene polymorphism detection primer #53.
XX
KW Human; CYP2D6; primer; single nucleotide polymorphism detection; SNP; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WC200196604-A2.
XX
PD 20-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 11-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US018912.
XX
XX 12-JUN-2000; 2000US-0210988P.
XX
XX (GENI-) GENICON SCI CORP.
XX
XX Bee G, Kohne DE, Korb L, Peterson T, Yguerabide J;
XX WPI; 2002-130745/17.
XX

Determining the presence of a Cyp2d6 target sequence in a DNA sample containing CYP2D6 nucleic acid, for detecting mutations or polymorphisms, comprises detecting the scattered light from a particle bound to the target sequence.

Example 2; Fig 6; 66pp; English.

The invention relates to a method of determining the presence or absence of a CYP2D6 target sequence in a DNA sample containing CYP2D6 nucleic acid. Determining the presence or absence of a CYP2D6 target sequence in a sample of DNA containing CYP2D6 nucleic acid comprises contacting the nucleic acid with a probe under stringent binding conditions, and detecting the presence or absence of the target sequence bound with the probe with a scattered light detectable particle, by observing light scattered from the particle which indicates the presence of the target sequence. The method is useful for determining the presence or absence of particular single nucleotide polymorphisms or alleles in genomic nucleic acid, especially in a pharmacogenetically relevant gene or genes in a DNA sample, and to detect and measure one or more target sequences in a sample. The method may also be used to detect specific mutations to identify the phenotypic classification of an individual. ABK30162-CC ABK30230 represent CYP2D6 target sequence-specific primers of the CC invention

Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 399 CACACCTGCTCCAGC 414
Db 16 CACCCACTGCTCCAGC 1

RESULT 1000
ABL61442/C
ID ABL61442 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABL61442;
XX
DT 16-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ob gene STS SWSL1392 AFW206xcl PCR primer #2.

XX Ob; human; obese; adiposity; body weight; anorectic; anabolic; PCR;
XX primer; chromosome 7; STS; sequence tagged site; 7q31.3;
KW microsatellite marker; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6350730-B1.
XX
XX 26-FEB-2002.
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00488223.
XX
XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292345.
XX
XX 30-NOV-1994; 94US-00347563.
XX
XX 10-MAY-1995; 95US-00438431.
XX
XX (UVRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
XX
XX Friedman JM, Zhang Y, Proenca R;
XX WPI; 2002-412914/44.
XX

Modifying the body weight of an animal comprises administering an obese gene (OB) polypeptide analog.
XX
XX Example 10; Col 79-80; 152pp; English.

This invention describes a novel method of modifying the body weight of an animal comprising administering an obese gene (OB) polypeptide analogue, capable of modulating body weight and adiposity. The invention has anorectic and anabolic activity. ABL61415-ABL61468 represent PCR primers used in the detection of sequence tagged sites (STS's) and microsatellite markers used in the mapping of the human Ob gene onto

CC chromosome 7. These genetic markers represent an important tool for
 CC studying the possible role of the Ob gene in inherited forms of human
 CC obesity
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 313 GGAAAGACTGCAGAGA 328
 Db 18 GAAGAAGATGCAGAGA 3
 RESULT 1001
 ACF63207
 ID ACF63207 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ACF63207;
 XX
 DT 09-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human p53 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:456.
 XX
 KW Human; colon cancer; oestrogen receptor; myoglobin; p21; p27; p16; p53;
 KW progesterone receptor; pna; CBA; cdc2; c-erbB2; methylation; CpG;
 KW characterisation; classification; diagnosis; differentiation;
 KW colon cell proliferative disorder; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WC2003014388-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 09-AUG-2002; 2002WG-EP008939.
 XX
 PR 09-AUG-2001; 2001DE-01039283.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 PI Distler J, Model F, Taubert H;
 XX
 WPI; 2003-256600/25.
 XX
 DR Determining methylation status of CpG dinucleotides using modified
 PT genomic sequences, oligonucleotides and/or PNA-oligomers, useful in the
 PT characterization, grading, staging and/or diagnosis of colon cancer.
 XX
 PS Claim 26; Page 205; 219pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for determining the methylation
 CC status of CpG dinucleotides within the genes for oestrogen receptor, p21,
 CC p27, p16, progesterone receptor, myoglobin, pna, cdc2, c-erbB2, p53
 CC and/or CBA, which comprises contacting the target nucleic acid with a
 CC reagent that distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG
 CC dinucleotides, and determining from the methylation status of the CpG
 CC positions the presence of a colon cancer. A set of oligomers or peptide
 CC nucleic acid (PNA)-oligomers can be used as probes for determining the
 CC cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC of a corresponding genomic DNA by analysis of a chemically pretreated
 CC genomic DNA. The pretreated genomic DNA is useful for the determination
 CC of the methylation status of a corresponding genomic DNA and/or detection
 CC of SNPs. The methods and pretreated genomic DNA are also useful for the
 CC characterisation, classification, diagnosis and differentiation of colon
 CC cell proliferative disorders. ACF62752 to ACF63278 represent sequences
 CC used in the exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 504 GATTGGCCAGTTGG 519
 Db 2 GATTAGCGAGTTGG 17
 RESULT 1002
 AAL54275/c
 ID AAL54275 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAL54275;
 XX
 DT 27-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mouse BSP PCR primer #2.
 XX
 KW Antiinflammatory; rat periodontium; cell strain; bioactivity;
 KW tooth disease; periodontitis; periodontosis; mouse; murine; PCR; primer;
 KW ss.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 PN JP2002262862-A.
 XX
 PD 17-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00069249.
 XX
 PR 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00069249.
 XX
 PA (TOHO-) TOHOKU TECHNOARCH KK.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-132121/13.
 XX
 PT A new cell strain derived from rat periodontium useful for treating or
 PT preventing tooth diseases such as periodontitis.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 9; 28pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a cell strain which is derived from rat
 CC periodontium and can be maintained in passage. The methods of the
 CC invention are useful for acquiring a cell strain, establishing a cell
 CC strain, and measuring the bioactivity against the cell of a rat-derived
 CC periodontium. The cell strain can be used for treating and preventing
 CC tooth diseases such as periodontitis and periodontosis. This
 CC polynucleotide sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
 CC exemplification of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 217 CCTCTCCAGAGTGCAC 232
 Db 18 CCTCCCCGAGTGCAC 3
 RESULT 1003
 ABX96428/c
 ID ABX96428 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABX96428;
 XX
 DT 13-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human obese (ob) gene associated PCR primer #28.
 XX
 KW OB polypeptide; obese polypeptide; leptin; body weight; obesity;
 KW weight gain; protein therapy; weight loss; cancer; AIDS; human;

KW acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; anorexia nervosa; PCR; primer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX US6471956-B1.
 XX 29-OCT-2002.
 PD 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00488225.
 PF 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292345.
 PR 30-NOV-1994; 94US-00347563.
 PR 10-MAY-1995; 95US-00438431.
 XX (UYRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
 PA Friedman JW, Zhang Y, Proenca R;
 XX WPI; 2003-298093/29.
 DR New human or mouse OB polypeptide, also referred to as leptin
 XX polypeptide, which is capable of modulating body weight, useful for
 PT treating obesity.
 PT Example 10; Col 79-80; 153pp; English.
 PS The invention describes an OB (obese) polypeptide (also referred as
 XX leptin) (I), capable of modulating body weight, comprising amino acids 22
 CC - 167 of a human or mouse OB polypeptide sequence of 167 amino acids
 CC (S1), given in the specification, or amino acids 22 - 166 a human or
 CC mouse OB polypeptide sequence of 166 amino acids (S2), given in the
 CC specification. The OB polypeptide is useful for reducing body weight in
 CC conditions of obesity, and as a target for neutralising antibodies which
 CC results in weight gain (protein therapy), for treating weight loss
 CC associated with cancer, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or
 CC anorexia nervosa. This sequence represents a primer associated with the
 CC isolation of the human obese (ob) or leptin gene
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 313 GGAAAGACTGCAGAGA 328
 DB 18 GAAGAAGATGCAGAGA 3
 RESULT 1004
 ID ACA89785/c
 AC ACA89785 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX ACA89785;
 AC ACA89785;
 XX 09-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 DT Herbicide resistance polymorphic marker related primer #84.
 DE
 DE
 XX
 KW Polymorphic marker; herbicide resistance; herbicide susceptible plant;
 KW herbicide resistant plant; Conyza canadensis; Lolium rigidum; goosegrass;
 KW glyphosate; paraquat; sulfonyl urea moiety; PCR; primer; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS WO2003031937-A2.
 XX
 XX
 PD 17-APR-2003.
 XX
 XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032637.
 PF
 XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328750P.
 PR
 XX

PA (MORP-) MORPHOTEK INC.
 XX Chao Q, Grasso L, Nicolaides NC, Sass PM;
 PI WPI; 2003-430273/40.
 XX
 XX Identifying polymorphic markers of herbicide resistance in a plant, by
 PT analyzing genomic DNA of herbicide resistant and susceptible plants, and
 PT identifying difference that correlate with resistance or susceptibility.
 XX Claim 79; Page 39; 168pp; English.
 XX The invention describes a method of identifying polymorphic markers of
 CC herbicide resistance in a plant. The method involves: isolating genomic
 CC DNA from an herbicide susceptible plant and an herbicide resistant plant
 CC of the same species, performing genetic analysis and identifying
 CC differences between their genomic DNA, identifying the difference that
 CC correlate with herbicide resistance or susceptibility, thus identifying
 CC polymorphic markers. The method is useful for identifying polymorphic
 CC markers of herbicide resistance in a plant e.g. Conyza canadensis, Lolium
 CC rigidum and goosegrass species, where the herbicides include glyphosate,
 CC paraquat and sulfonyl urea moieties. This sequence represents a primer
 CC associated with the identification of polymorphic markers of herbicide
 CC resistance
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 872 CAAGTCATTGAGGTC 887
 DB 17 CAAGTCATTGAGGTC 2
 RESULT 1005
 ID ABX15434/c
 AC ABX15434 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX ABX15434;
 AC ABX15434;
 XX 08-APR-2003 (first entry)
 DT Human Syk cDNA specific PCR primer Syk H.
 XX Human; ss; Syk; kinase; immunosuppressive; dermatological;
 KW antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antirheumatic; antiasthmatic;
 KW phagocytosis; immune complex; kinase inhibitor; autoimmune disease;
 KW immune mediated disease; asthma; systemic lupus erythematosus;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; PCR; primer; Syk H.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US2002068703-A1.
 PN
 XX 06-JUN-2002.
 PD
 XX 20-MAR-2001; 2001US-00811492.
 PF
 XX 30-SEP-1993; 93US-00129381.
 PR 30-SEP-1994; 94US-00316425.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00483530.
 PR 07-JUN-1996; 96US-00657884.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-00158980.
 XX (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
 PA
 XX Schreiber AD, Park J;
 PI WPI; 2003-165571/16.
 XX Preventing phagocytosis of immune complexes used for treating e.g.

CC monitoring of lymphoid cell proliferative disorder. This sequence
 XX represents an oligonucleotide targeted to the above mentioned genes.
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 227 AGTGACGGCGGTGCT 242
 |||||
 Db 17 AGTGAAGCCGGTGGCT 2

RESULT 1009
 AAQ85689/c
 ID AAQ85689 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC AAQ85689;
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 XX DT 04-OCT-1995 (first entry)
 XX DE Intronic primer for Wilson's disease gene exon 4.
 XX KW Wilson's disease; chromosome 13; intronic primer; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO9506714-A1.
 XX PD 09-MAR-1995.
 XX PF 01-SEP-1994; 94WO-US009851.
 XX PR 01-SEP-1993; 93US-00118441.
 XX PA (UYCO) UNIV COLUMBIA NEW YORK.
 XX PA (GEO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
 XX PI Gilliam TC, Tanzi RE;
 XX DR WPI; 1995-115430/15.
 XX PT Isolated Wilson's disease nucleic acid mol. - also probes, vectors, etc.,
 XX PT useful for diagnosis and gene therapy of Wilson's disease.
 XX PS Example; Page 71; 175pp; English.

A 3.5 kb pWD02 cDNA clone was identified by hybridisation of an oligo (dT)-primed brain cDNA library with a degenerate oligo to a novel heavy metal binding site situated on the A-beta protein of the amyloid beta-protein precursor. Both strands of the pWD cDNA were sequenced in at least 2 cDNA clones (see AAQ85678/R71333). The partial cDNA spans approx. 80 kb of genomic DNA (data not shown). Preliminary data indicates a total of 19 intron/exon junctions. A chromosome 13 cosmid library was used to prepare cosmid DNA filters. Cosmid DNA filters were hybridised to labelled PCR fragments amplified from total human DNA using pairs of primers flanking each of the 21 WD gene exons. Intronic primers used for amplification were AAQ85682-Q85723. A restriction map was constructed by calculating and compiling the migration distances of hybridisation-positive restriction fragments. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 818 TACTGTGGTGGTCAAA 833
 |||||
 Db 19 TACTGTGGTGGTCAAA 4

CC method of the invention.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 503 AGATTGGCCAGTTTG 518
 |||||
 Db 18 AGTTTGGTCAGTTTG 3

RESULT 1008
 ADE84057/c
 ID ADE84057 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC ADE84057;
 XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX DE Human lymphoid cell proliferative disease gene targeted oligo #15.
 XX KW lymphoid cell proliferative disorder; methylation;
 XX KW methylated CpG dinucleotide; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
 XX KW diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; mantle cell lymphoma;
 XX KW chronic lymphocytic leukemia; small lymphocytic lymphoma;
 XX KW follicular lymphoma; diagnosis; prognosis; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO2003044226-A2.
 XX PD 30-MAY-2003.
 XX PF 25-NOV-2002; 2002WO-EP013265.
 XX PR 23-NOV-2001; 2001DE-01057491.
 XX PR 28-DEC-2001; 2001DE-01064501.
 XX PA (EPIC-) EPITENOMICS AG.
 XX PI Burger M, Caldwell C, Genc B, Becker E, Maier S, Nimmrich I;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-457621/43.
 XX PT Detecting and differentiating between lymphoid cell proliferative
 XX PT disorders comprises contacting a target nucleic acid with at least one
 XX PT reagent that distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG
 XX PT dinucleotides.
 XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 53; 448pp; English.

The invention relates to a method of detecting and differentiating between lymphoid cell proliferative disorders associated with at least one gene and/or their regulatory regions in a subject by contacting a target nucleic acid in a biological sample obtained from the subject with at least one reagent or series of reagents that distinguish between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. The genes and/or their regulatory regions are preferably selected from MDRI, CSNK2B, EGR4, AR, CDK4, RB2, CDC25A, GP1B beta, MYOD1, CDH3, MYCL1, ELK1, ABL1, APC, BCL2, CDH1, CDKN1A, CDKN1B, CDKN2A, CDKN2B, FOS, GSTP1, HIC-1, MGMT, MLH1, MOS, MYC, PTEN, RB12, TGFB2, TP73, CDKNIC, GSK3beta, ESR1, APAF1, BAK1, BAX or HOKA5. Oligomers, peptide nucleic acid (PNA)-oligomers and/or isolated nucleic acids based on the sequences of the genes are useful for detecting the methylation state of all the CpG dinucleotides within one or more the sequences, or their complements, for determining the cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), and for differentiating at least two of the medical conditions such as diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, mantle cell lymphoma, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, small lymphocytic lymphoma and follicular lymphoma. They are also useful for detecting of a predisposition to, differentiation between subclasses, diagnosis, prognosis, treating and/or

RESULT 1010
 AAQ89435/c
 ID AAQ89435 standard; cDNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ89435;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 30-NOV-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human aspartoacylase exon 3 PCR antisense primer.
 XX
 KW Aspartoacylase; Canavan disease; leukodystrophy; gene therapy; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WQ9509174-A1.
 XX
 PD 06-APR-1995.
 XX
 PF 05-JUL-1994; 94WO-US007430.
 XX
 PR 29-SEP-1993; 93US-00128020.
 XX
 PA (MIAM-) MIAMI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL RES INST INC.
 XX
 PI Matalon R, Kaul R, Cao G, Balamurugan K, Michals-Matalon K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-147385/19.
 XX
 PT New isolated human aspartoacylase DNA - used to develop prods. for
 PT diagnosis, screening, study and gene therapy of Canavan disease.
 XX
 PS Example 13; Page 72; 128pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAQ89434 and AAQ89435 are a pair of PCR primers used for the
 CC amplification of exon 3 of the human aspartoacylase (AA) gene. Canavan
 CC disease is an autosomal recessive leukodystrophy which is caused by AA
 CC deficiency and N-acetylaspartic acid accumulation in the brain. AA
 CC deficiency is ultimately caused by the presence of one or several
 CC mutations in the AA gene. The isolation of this gene and its product is
 CC useful in screening for, and the diagnosis, treatment and study of
 CC Canavan disease. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated
 CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 667 AGCTGAAGCTCAGCA 682
 DB 16 AGCTGAAGCTCAGCA 1
 RESULT 1011
 AAT00177
 ID AAT00177 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT00177;
 XX
 DT 02-JUL-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Hepatitis GB virus (HGBV) contig C PCR primer.
 XX
 KW Hepatitis GB virus; HGBV; diagnosis; treatment; vaccine; reagents; non-A;
 KW non-B; non-C; non-D; non-E; clone; GB contig C; tamarin; infected plasma;
 KW lambda phage; cDNA library; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX

PN WQ9521922-A2.
 XX
 PD 17-AUG-1995.
 XX
 PF 14-FEB-1995; 95WO-US002118.
 XX
 PR 14-FEB-1994; 94US-00196030.
 PR 13-MAY-1994; 94US-00242654.
 PR 29-JUL-1994; 94US-00283314.
 PR 23-NOV-1994; 94US-00344185.
 PR 23-NOV-1994; 94US-00344190.
 PR 27-JAN-1995; 95US-00344557.
 XX
 FA (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.
 XX
 FA Simons JN, Pilot-Matias TJ, Dawson GJ, Schlauder GG, Desai SM;
 PI Leary TP, Muerhoff AS, Erker JC, Buijk SL, Mushahwar IK;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-293123/38.
 XX
 PT Non-A, non-B, non-C, non-D, non-E Hepatitis virus reagents - useful for
 PT diagnosis and therapy of hepatitis GB virus.
 XX
 PS Example 18; Page 598; 661pp; English.
 XX
 CC Double stranded hepatitis GB virus (HGBV) DNA obtd. from HGBV infected
 CC tamarin plasma, using standard procedures, was used to prepare a lambda
 CC phage HGBV cDNA library. Clones were rescued from the lambda phage,
 CC searched against a sequence database and found to be unique HGBV
 CC sequences. The clones were then used to assemble the sequences GB contig
 CC A and B which were amplified using random primers. The prod. of which
 CC was amplified to give a fragment of GB contig C (AAT04247). To see if GB
 CC contig C could be detected in the human genome the GB contig C primers
 CC AAT00176/77 were used. Reagents which comprise the HGBV DNA, or its
 CC protein prods. can be used for the diagnosis, therapy or in a vaccine to
 CC prevent HGBV infection
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 198 AGTTTCTCTGGTTCCC 213
 DB 4 AGTTTCTCTGGTTACCC 19
 RESULT 1012
 AAT40393/c
 ID AAT40393 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT40393;
 XX
 DT 18-NOV-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Corynebacterium sp. J1. 16S rRNA gene derived probe/primer.
 XX
 KW rRNA; ribosomal RNA; primer; probe; detection; metabolism; aromatic; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JF08070896-A.
 XX
 PD 19-MAR-1996.
 XX
 PR 05-SEP-1994; 94JP-00210979.
 XX
 PR 05-SEP-1994; 94JP-00210979.
 XX
 PA (CANO) CANON KK.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1996-203171/21.

XX Corynebacterium sp. J1 16S rRNA gene and specific fragments - useful as
 PT primers and probes for detection of Corynebacterium sp. J1.
 PS
 XX Claim 6; Page 3; 19pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC AAT40351-T40695 are probes/primers used for the detection of the 16S rRNA
 CC gene of Corynebacterium sp. J1. Corynebacterium J1 has the ability to
 CC metabolise various organic compounds, esp. aromatic compounds and is
 CC therefore useful in certain chemical manufacturing processes
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0

 QY 739 GTGTAGCCCTTGCTCT 754
 Db 16 GTGTAGCCCTTGCTCT 1

 RESULT 1013
 AAT42922
 ID AAT42922 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT42922;
 XX
 XX 01-FEB-1997 (first entry)
 DE Primer for HGBV-C variant sequence amplification by nested PCR.
 XX
 KW Primer; hepatitis GB virus-C; nested PCR; polymerase chain reaction;
 KW variant; serum; non-A-E hepatitis; polyprotein; diagnostic; inactivation;
 KW attenuation; recombinant vaccine; blood product; screening;
 KW hybridisation; RT-PCR; ds.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX EP736601-A2.
 PN
 XX 09-OCT-1996.
 PD
 XX 22-FEB-1996; 96EF-00102676.
 PF
 XX 06-APR-1995; 95US-00417629.
 PR
 XX (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.
 PA
 XX Simons JN, Pilot-Matias TJ, Dawson GJ, Schlauder CG, Desai SM;
 PI Leary TP, Muerthoff AS, Buijk SL, Erker JC, Mushahwar IX;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1996-444888/45.
 DR
 XX Hepatitis GB virus C genome, recombinant nucleic acids and proteins -
 PT useful for vaccine prodn. and as probes for detection of the virus.
 FT
 XX Example 2; Page 39; 45pp; English.
 PS
 XX This GB-C-specific primer may be used with primer AAT42921 in RT-PCR to
 CC detect hepatitis GB virus-C (HGBV-C) variants in non-A-E hepatitis
 CC patient sera. The primers are derived from an HGBV-C genomic sequence
 CC (AAT42920). Degenerate N3-specific primers (AAT42924-25) are used in a
 CC 1st round of amplification, and the GB-C-specific primer set is used in a
 CC 2nd round PCR, to amplify specific products with base pair mismatches.
 CC Products are then hybridised with a radiolabelled probe and sequenced,
 CC resulting in isolation of variants GB-C.2, GB-C.5, GB-C.6 and GB-C.7,
 CC which are 82.1-86.6% identical to AAT42920, with most nucleotide
 CC differences having no effect on the GB-C amino acid sequence. Some of
 CC these variants have been detected in individuals with hepatitis of
 CC unknown aetiology, suggesting that HGBV-C may be a causative agent of
 CC human hepatitis. Polypeptides (e.g. a polyprotein) from HGBV-C, or an
 CC inactivated or attenuated HGBV-C preparation, may be used as killed or

XX AAX84272;
AC
DT 08-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer for human Nck associated protein 1 coding sequence.
XX
KW Nck associated protein 1; Napi; human; apoptosis; Alzheimer's disease;
KW therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9931239-A1.
XX
PD 24-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 14-DEC-1998; 98WO-JP005646.
XX
PR 15-DEC-1997; 97JP-00363183.
XX
PA (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
PA (SAKA/) SAKAKI Y.
XX
PI Sakaki Y;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-395181/33.
XX
PT Protein inhibiting apoptosis, useful in the diagnosis and treatment of
PT Alzheimer's disease.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 82; 90pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used to isolate DNA encoding the
CC human Nck associated protein 1 (Napi) of the invention. Napi inhibits
CC apoptosis. The protein can be used in the investigation, diagnosis and
CC treatment (e.g. by gene therapy) of Alzheimer's disease
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 404 CCTGCTCCAGCAGCT 419
DB 19 CCAGCTCCAGCAGCT 4

RESULT 1016
AAA70837/c
ID AAA70837 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAA70837;
XX
DT 27-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Molecular interaction site RNA #37.
XX
KW Modulator; identification; molecular interaction; virtual library; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN WO9958947-A2.
XX
PD 18-NOV-1999.
XX
PF 12-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010361.
XX
PR 12-MAY-1998; 98US-00076404.
PR 12-MAY-1998; 98US-0085092P.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Ecker DJ, Griffey R, Crooke ST, Sampath R, Swayze E, Mohan V;
PI Hofstadler S, Mcneil J;
XX WPI; 2000-086439/07.
XX
DR Identifying compounds which modulate activity of target biomolecules,
XX used to provide compounds which can be used as pharmacological,
PT agricultural and industrial compounds.
PT
XX Claim 297; Page 240; 405pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for identifying compounds which
CC modulate the activity of a target biomolecule. The method uses 3-
CC dimensional representations of the biomolecule and a library of compounds
CC and comprises (a) identifying at least one molecular interaction site of
CC the target RNA; (b) generating in silico a virtual library of compounds
CC predicted or calculated to interact with the molecular interaction site;
CC and (c) comparing 3-dimensional (3-D) representations of the target RNA
CC with members of the virtual library of compounds to generate a hierarchy
CC of the compounds ranked in accordance with their respective ability to
CC form physical interactions with the molecular interaction site. The
CC method also describes (1) RNA comprising a joined sequence of at least 24
CC nucleotides but not more than 70 nucleotides and having secondary
CC structure defined by: (a) 3 nucleotides forming a first side of a first
CC double stranded (ds) region; (b) 2 nucleotides forming a first side of an
CC internal loop region; (c) 4 nucleotides forming a first side of a second
CC ds region; (d) 4 or 5 nucleotides forming an end loop region; (e) 4
CC nucleotides forming a second side of the second ds region; (f) 4
CC nucleotides forming a second side of the internal loop region; and (g) 3
CC nucleotides forming a second side of the first ds region; (2) a purified
CC and isolated RNA fragment comprising the human sequence
CC UUUACACAAUUAUCUAGUUGAGAGAAAUUC (II). The methods and products can be
CC used for identifying agents which modulate the activity of biomolecules,
CC particularly RNA. Such agents can be used as pharmaceutical, agricultural
CC or industrial compounds
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 743 AGCCTGGTCCTTAAG 758
DB 19 AGCCTGGTCCTTCAG 4

RESULT 1017
AAA90058
ID AAA90058 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAA90058;
XX
DT 21-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Bovine lysosomal traffic regulator gene (lyst) PCR primer LYST8F.
XX
KW Bovine; cow; Chediak-Higashi syndrome; CH-S; Lyst; detection; PCR primer;
KW lysosomal traffic regulator; ss.
XX
OS Bos sp.
XX
PN JP2000189176-A.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2000.
XX
PF 25-DEC-1998; 99JP-00294619.
XX
PR 25-DEC-1998; 98JP-00368649.
XX
PA (KAGO-) KAGOSHIMA KEN.
PA (CHIK-) CHIKUSAN GIUTSU KYOKAI SH.

XX WPI; 2000-551638/51.
XX Best Local Similarity 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Mismatches 0; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Gene diagnosis of bovine Chediak-Higashi syndrome.
XX Example 1; Page 8; 21pp; Japanese.
XX This invention relates to a reagent used in a method for the genetic
XX diagnosis of bovine Chediak-Higashi syndrome (CH-S). The reagent contains
XX a restriction enzyme Fok I or its isochizomer and is used for the
XX detection of the presence or absence of a mutation site in the bovine
XX Lyst gene. The Lyst gene encodes a lysosomal traffic regulator protein.
XX The invention includes a kit for the detection of bovine CH-S and a
XX method for the genetic diagnosis of CH-S. The method is used for the
XX rapid detection of bovine CH-S and its carrier. The present sequence
XX represents a bovine Lyst gene PCR primer used in the method of the
XX invention
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 138 GCTTTGGGGGCTGCAG 153
DB 4 GCTTTGGGGGACTGCTG 19
RESULT 1018
AAA84731/C
ID AAA84731 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC AAA84731;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
DE Cyclin E ribozyme binding site #264.
XX
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX Mammalia.
XX WO200032765-A2.
XX 08-JUN-2000.
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX Disclosure; Page 81; 109pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
XX ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
XX restenosis treatment
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX

XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 685 GATCTGCACACCGCTT 700
DB 19 GCTCTGCACACCGCTT 4
RESULT 1019
AAA84947
ID AAA84947 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC AAA84947;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
DE Cyclin F ribozyme binding site #215.
XX
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX Mammalia.
XX WO200032765-A2.
XX 08-JUN-2000.
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX Disclosure; Page 85; 109pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
XX ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
XX restenosis treatment
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 637 CCCGCTCCCTGCACCC 652
DB 4 CCAGATCCCTGCACCC 19
RESULT 1020
AAA86018/C
ID AAA86018 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC AAA86018;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
DE Cdc 25 hs ribozyme binding site #126.
XX

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 320 CTGCAGAGAGCTGTG 335
DB 18 CTACAGAGAGCTGTG 3

RESULT 1023
AAAS5445
ID AAA55445 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAAS5445;
XX 06-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 30-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX Hepatitis GB virus PCR primer SEQ ID NO:671.
XX Hepatitis GB virus; HGBV; diagnosis; therapeutic; immunogenic; infection;
KW detection; characterisation; hepatitis; PCR primer; ss.
XX Hepatitis GB virus.
XX US6051374-A.
XX 18-APR-2000.
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00488445.
XX 14-FEB-1994; 94US-00196030.
XX 13-MAY-1994; 94US-00242654.
XX 29-JUL-1994; 94US-00283314.
XX 23-NOV-1994; 94US-00344185.
XX 23-NOV-1994; 94US-00344190.
XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00377557.
XX (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.
XX Dawson GJ, Leary TP, Muerhoff AS, Pilot-Matias TJ, Buijk SL;
PI Mushawar IK, Simons JN, Desai SM, Erker JC, Schlauder G;
XX WPI; 2000-338307/29.
XX Detecting target hepatitis GB virus nucleic acid in a test sample
PT suspected of containing HGBV comprises reacting the test sample the HGBV
PT polynucleotide probe and detecting the complex that contains target HGBV.
XX Example 18; Col 611-612; 369pp; English.
XX The present invention describe a method for detecting target hepatitis GB
CC virus (HGBV) nucleic acid (THN) in a test sample (T) suspected of
CC containing HGBV. The method involves reacting (T) with a HGBV
CC polynucleotide probe (I) containing 15 contiguous nucleotides, and which
CC selectively hybridises to the HGBV genome or its full complement, and
CC detecting the complex that contains THN, indicating the presence of
CC target HGBV. The method is used for detecting target HGBV nucleic acid in
CC the test sample suspected of containing HGBV and for characterisation of
CC newly ascertained etiological agent of non-A, non-B, non-C, non-D and non
CC -E hepatitis causing agents collectively termed as hepatitis GB virus.
CC AAAS5270 to AAAS5489 and AAB09480 represent nucleotide and
CC protein sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC (updated on 06-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 198 AGTTTCCTGGTTC 213
DB 4 AGTTTCCTGTATCC 19

RESULT 1024
AAZ75011/c
ID AAZ75011 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAZ75011;
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:9367.
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX diagnosis; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO9954500-A2.
XX 28-OCT-1999.
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX (GEST) GENSET.
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.
XX Claim 8; Page 2227; 2745pp; English.
XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 461 GGAAGAGCTCCAGGAA 476
DB 18 GGCAGAGCTACAGGAA 3

RESULT 1025
AAZ70524
ID AAZ70524 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAZ70524;
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

Genetic diagnosis of bovine Chediak-Higashi syndrome.
 Example 1; Page 7; 23pp; Japanese.

The present invention describes a method for the genetic diagnosis of bovine Chediak-Higashi syndrome (CH-S). The method comprises getting a bovine nucleic acid sample, subjecting it to a gene amplifying reaction and examining the mutation on the nucleic acid fragment. The method can be used for an easy rapid detection of bovine CH-S and its carrier. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for the bovine lysosomal traffic regulator (Lyst) gene nucleotide sequence, which is related to CH-S.

Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 138 GCTTTGGGGCTGCAG 153
 DB 4 GCTTTGGGGCTGCAG 19

RESULT 1028
 AAH61179/c
 ID AAH61179 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC AAH61179;
 XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Cdc25 hs ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3603.
 XX KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; aniseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antisklicking; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrhic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO200130362-A2.
 XX PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX PP 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
 XX PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
 XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
 XX PS Example 1; Page 334; 408pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a

CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, aniseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisklicking,
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrhic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 320 CTCGAGAGAGCTGTG 335
 DB 18 CTCGAGAGAGCTGTG 3

RESULT 1029
 AAH60109
 ID AAH60109 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC AAH60109;
 XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Cyclin F ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2533.
 XX KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; aniseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antisklicking; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrhic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO200130362-A2.
 XX PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX PP 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
 XX PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
 XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
 XX PS Example 1; Page 256; 408pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a

Genetic diagnosis of bovine Chediak-Higashi syndrome.
 Example 1; Page 7; 23pp; Japanese.

The present invention describes a method for the genetic diagnosis of bovine Chediak-Higashi syndrome (CH-S). The method comprises getting a bovine nucleic acid sample, subjecting it to a gene amplifying reaction and examining the mutation on the nucleic acid fragment. The method can be used for an easy rapid detection of bovine CH-S and its carrier. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for the bovine lysosomal traffic regulator (Lyst) gene nucleotide sequence, which is related to CH-S.

Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 138 GCTTTGGGGCTGCAG 153
 DB 4 GCTTTGGGGCTGCAG 19

RESULT 1028
 AAH61179/c
 ID AAH61179 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC AAH61179;
 XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Cdc25 hs ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3603.
 XX KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; aniseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antisklicking; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrhic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO200130362-A2.
 XX PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX PP 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
 XX PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
 XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
 XX PS Example 1; Page 334; 408pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a

CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative,
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiscarring,
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 637 CCGCTCCCTGCAACC 652
 |||||
 Db 4 CCAGATCCCTGCAC 19

RESULT 1030
 AAH61180/c
 ID AAH61180 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH61180;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cdc25 hs ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3604.
 XX
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antiscarring; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO200130362-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
 XX
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
 XX
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX
 XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX
 XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 334; 408pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a

CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative,
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiscarring,
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 320 CTCGAGAGAGCTGTG 335
 |||||
 Db 17 CTCAGAGAGCTGTG 2

RESULT 1031
 AAH59893/c
 ID AAH59893 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH59893;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cyclin E ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2317.
 XX
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antiscarring; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO200130362-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
 XX
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
 XX
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX
 XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX
 XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 240; 408pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipapillary
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antickling,
CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 685 GATCTGCACACCGCTT 700
DB 19 GCTCTGCACACCGCTT 4
RESULT 1032
AAH59725
ID AAH59725 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAH59725;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Cyclin E ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2149.
XX
KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
KW antipapillary; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
KW antickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200130362-A2.
XX
PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
XX
PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
XX
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX
PS WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX
DR
XX
PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.

PS Example 1; Page 228; 408pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipapillary
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antickling,
CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 154 CTCCTACTTTCACCA 169
DB 1 CTCCTACTTTCACCA 16
RESULT 1033
ABZ72145/C
ID ABZ72145 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ABZ72145;
XX
DT 03-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Gene 216 SSCP detection primer SEQ ID NO 117.
XX
KW Human; Gene 216; chromosome 20p13-p12; antiaesthmic; anorectic;
KW antiinflammatory; gastrointestinal; Gene therapy; vaccine; asthma;
KW obesity; inflammatory bowel disease; primer; ss.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200178894-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.
XX
PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
PI Keith T;
XX
PS WPI; 2001-639428/73.
XX
DR
XX
PT Isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome 20p13-p12 and the
PT proteins they encode, useful for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment
PT of asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease.
XX
PS Example 10; Page 145; 520pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome
CC 20p13-p12 and the proteins they encode. The nucleic acids and proteins
CC may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases
CC associated with inappropriate Gene 216 expression. For example, the

CC nucleic acids (or vectors) and proteins may be used to treat disorders
 CC associated with decreased expression by rectifying mutations or deletions
 CC in a patient's genome that affect the activity of gene 216 by expressing
 CC inactive proteins or to supplement the patients own production of Gene
 CC 216 proteins. Additionally, the nucleic acids may be used to produce the
 CC secreted Gene 216 protein, by inserting the nucleic acids into a host
 CC cell and culturing the cell to express the protein. The nucleic acids and
 CC complementary sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic
 CC assays to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acid
 CC sequences in samples and therefore which patients may be in need of
 CC restorative therapy. The Gene 216 protein may also be used as antigens in
 CC the production of antibodies against Gene 216 and in assays to identify
 CC modulators of Gene 216 expression and activity. The anti-Gene 216
 CC antibodies and antagonists may also be used to down regulate expression
 CC and activity. The anti-Gene 216 antibodies may also be used as diagnostic
 CC agents for detecting the presence of Gene 216 proteins in samples (e.g.
 CC by enzyme linked immunosorbant assay or ELISA). Disorders that may be
 CC prevented, diagnosed and/or treated by the above methods include, for
 CC example asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease. The present
 CC invention is that of a Gene 216 related primer used in examples of the
 CC invention. The primers are used in the physical mapping of the gene
 CC (ABZ72067-ABZ72088), polymorphism identification using single strand
 CC conformational polymorphism (SSCP) analysis (ABZ72091-ABZ72184),
 CC sequencing (ABZ72185-ABZ72269) and genotyping (ABZ72317-ABZ72362)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 411 CAGCAGGCTCTCCGC 426
 ||| ||||| |||||
 Db 16 CAGGAGGCTCTACGC 1

RESULT 1034

ABL88889
 ID ABL88889 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL88889;
 XX
 DT 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:111.
 XX
 KW Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;
 KW reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.
 XX
 OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN EP1174518-A1.
 XX
 PD 23-JAN-2002.
 XX
 PF 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
 XX
 PR 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
 XX
 PA (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.
 XX
 PI Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-156696/21.
 XX
 PT Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,
 PT especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially
 PT all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high
 PT significance.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 34; 166pp; English.
 VY

CC The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a
 CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative
 CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to
 CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family
 CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of
 CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,
 CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining
 CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the
 CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample
 CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of
 CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for
 CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a
 CC member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL88779 to ABL89321 represent
 CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 907 TTAAGTGAAGAAGACAG 922

||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 4 TTAAGAAAAAAGACAG 19

RESULT 1035

ABL88902
 ID ABL88902 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL88902;
 XX
 DT 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:124.
 XX
 KW Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;
 KW reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.
 XX
 OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN EP1174518-A1.
 XX
 PD 23-JAN-2002.
 XX
 PF 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
 XX
 PR 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
 XX
 PA (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.
 XX
 PI Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-156696/21.
 XX
 PT Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,
 PT especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially
 PT all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high
 PT significance.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 37; 166pp; English.
 XX

CC The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a
 CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative
 CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to
 CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family
 CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of
 CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,
 CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining
 CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the
 CC sample.
 CC

AC ABL44665;
 XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1709.
 DE Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS JP2001321190-A.
 XX 20-NOV-2001.
 PD 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00069285.
 XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
 PR (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
 DR Arraying genome clones.
 XX Claim 4; Page 38; 528pp; Japanese.
 XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction; (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634 represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are specifically claimed for use in the present invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 601 GCGGGTGTGACGTGGC 616
 DB 2 GGCAGGTGGATGTGGC 17
 ||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 1039
 ABZ75753
 ID ABZ75753 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX ABZ75753;
 AC 15-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 DT Seryl-tRNA synthetase specific TagMan probe x91257-1278T.
 DE Gene expression; nucleic acid detection; drug development; forensic;
 XX seryl-tRNA synthetase; probe; ss.
 KW

XX Synthetic.
 OS WO2003008542-A2.
 XX 30-JAN-2003.
 PD 12-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US021821.
 PF 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305154P.
 XX (GENE-) GENE LOGIC INC.
 PA Scherf U;
 XX WPI; 2003-229568/22.
 DR Identifying at least one gene expressed across different cell or tissue types by monitoring control genes, useful in medical and biotechnological research and development, diagnostic testing, drug development and forensics.
 XX Disclosure; Page 41; 48pp; English.
 PS The invention relates to identifying at least one gene that is consistently expressed across different cell or tissue types in an organism. The method involves preparing gene expression profiles for different cell or tissue types, calculating a variation coefficient for at least one gene in each of the profiles across different cell or tissue types, and selecting any gene whose coefficient indicates that the gene is consistently expressed across the cell or tissue types. The methods and compositions of the present invention of quantitative nucleic acid detection assays, are useful in medical and biotechnological research and development, diagnostic testing, drug development and forensics. The present sequence represents a probe specific for a seryl-tRNA synthetase gene, used in the course of the invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 414 CAGGCTCTCGGCTGC 429
 DB 2 CAGGCTCGCGGCTTC 17
 ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 1040
 ABZ59100/c
 ID ABZ59100 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX ABZ59100;
 AC 28-APR-2003 (first entry)
 DT Human IGPcR32 cDNA amplifying primer.
 DE G protein-coupled receptor; GPCR; IGPcR18; IGPcR32; gynaecological;
 XX cytotstatic; gene therapy; transgenic; human; PCR; primer; ss.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS WO2003004528-A1.
 XX 16-JAN-2003.
 PD 03-JAN-2002; 2002WO-EP000021.
 XX 02-JUL-2001; 2001WO-EP007530.
 XX (INGE-) INGENIUM PHARM AG.
 XX

PI Wattler F, Wattler S, Trommler P, Nehls MC;
 XX WPI; 2003-221578/21.
 XX
 XX
 PT New IGPCr32 or IGPCr18 protein, useful for preventing, ameliorating or
 PT treating diseases e.g., reproductive disorder or cancer.
 XX
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 58; 105pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to novel G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR)
 CC proteins, IGPCr18 and IGPCr32 and encoding polynucleotides. The vectors
 CC and/or host cells containing a polynucleotide that modulates IGPCr32
 CC expression or activity are used for preventing, ameliorating or treating
 CC diseases characterized by aberrant expression or activity of IGPCr32. Non
 CC human knock-out animal models that does not express IGPCr32, are useful
 CC for dissecting the molecular mechanisms of the IGPCr32 pathway or for
 CC identifying and cloning of genes that are able to modify, reduce or
 CC inhibit the phenotype associated with IGPCr32 activity or deficiency.
 CC Further, they are useful for identifying gene and protein diagnostic
 CC markers for diseases and for identifying and testing of compounds for
 CC preventing, ameliorating or treating diseases associated with IGPCr32
 CC activity or deficiency, e.g., reproductive disorder or cancer. The
 CC present sequence represents a PCR primer for amplifying the human IGPCr32
 CC CDNA
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 208 GTTCCAGCCCTCC 223
 DB ||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 16 GTTCCAGCCCTCC 1
 RESULT 1041
 ABX74998/c
 ID ABX74998 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 XX
 AC ABX74998;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Human gene 216 polymorphism detection PCR primer #55.
 XX
 XX Human; mouse; ss; primer; gene 216; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory;
 KW anorectic; chromosome 20p13-p12; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
 KW gene therapy; respiratory disease; asthma; obesity; PCR;
 KW bronchial hyper-responsiveness; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
 KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; inflammatory bowel syndrome.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200283077-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 24-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX
 XX 15-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012063.
 PF
 XX
 XX 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.
 PR
 XX 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.
 XX
 XX (SCHE) SCHERING CORP.
 PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 PA
 XX Keith T, Little RD, Van Berdewegh P, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;
 PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-092960/08.
 DR
 XX
 XX New isolated gene 216 nucleic acids, useful for diagnosing, preventing or
 PT treating a disorder, such as asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness,
 PT

PT chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, obesity or inflammatory bowel
 PT syndrome.
 XX
 PS Example 10; Page 154; 650pp; English.
 XX
 XX This invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid, gene 216,
 CC identified from human chromosome 20p13-p12. The invention also discloses
 CC regions of the 216 gene that contain single nucleotide polymorphisms
 CC (SNPs) which may be used as markers for disease susceptibility or
 CC severity. The nucleotides of the invention may have antiasthmatic,
 CC antiinflammatory or anorectic activities and may be used in gene therapy.
 CC The nucleic acids, antibodies or its fragments are useful for diagnosing,
 CC preventing or treating a disorder, such as respiratory diseases (e.g.
 CC asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness, chronic obstructive pulmonary
 CC disease or adult respiratory distress syndrome), obesity, or inflammatory
 CC bowel syndrome. The nucleic acids are also useful for identifying
 CC increased susceptibility of a subject to the disorders mentioned. The
 CC nucleic acids can also be used as primers and templates for the
 CC recombinant production of disorder-associated peptides or polypeptides,
 CC for chromosome and gene mapping, or for tissue distribution studies. The
 CC present sequence represents a gene 216 specific PCR primer used in the
 CC scope of the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 411 CAGCAGGCTCTCCGC 426
 DB ||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 16 CAGCAGGCTCTACGGC 1
 RESULT 1042
 ABZ22485/c
 ID ABZ22485 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 XX
 AC ABZ22485;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Bovine papillomavirus E6 gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO:9.
 XX
 XX Recombinant adenovirus vector; adenovirus; adenoviral; tumour suppressor;
 KW E2 protein; cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; cervical cancer;
 KW cellular senescence inhibitor; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Bovine papillomavirus.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO200295042-A1.
 PN
 XX 28-NOV-2002.
 PD
 XX
 XX 21-MAY-2002; 2002WO-KR000962.
 PF
 XX
 XX 21-MAY-2001; 2001KR-00027673.
 PR
 XX
 XX (AMIN-) AMINOGEN CO LTD.
 PA
 XX
 XX Hwang E, Lee C;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-140376/13.
 DR
 XX
 XX New recombinant adenovirus vector in which a tumor-suppressor gene is
 PT inserted, useful for the treatment of terminal-stage cervical cancer.
 PT
 XX Example 5; Page 39; 43pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a recombinant adenovirus vector (I) for
 CC the treatment of cancer. (I) comprises an expression cassette consisting
 CC of a replication origin, an immediate early promoter of human

CC cytomegalovirus, an E2 gene and a polyadenylation signal. Also described:
 CC (1) a pharmaceutical composition for treatment of cancer, comprising (1)
 CC as an active component; (2) an adenovirus clone obtained by transfecting
 CC a packaging cell line with (1); and (3) a cell line in which cellular
 CC senescence is induced by infection with (1). (1) has cytostatic activity
 CC and can be used in gene therapy. The pharmaceutical composition,
 CC containing the recombinant adenovirus vector, of the present invention is
 CC useful for the treatment of cancer (in particular cervical cancer). The
 CC cell line is used in selecting substances inhibiting cellular senescence.
 CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer for Bovine papillomavirus E6
 CC gene, which is used in an example from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 820 CTGTGGGTCTGAAGC 835
 |||||
 Db 18 CTGTGGGTCTGAAGC 3

RESULT 1043

AD65560/c
 ID ADE65560 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
 AC ADE65560;

29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

Human c-fos transcript target sequence/siNA upper strand, SEQ ID NO:15.

XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;
 KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
 KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
 KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
 KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping;
 KW central nervous system disorder; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy; dementia;
 KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis;
 KW polycystic kidney disease; inflammatory disease; allergic disease;
 KW viral infection; HIV infection; autoimmune disease; transplant rejection;
 KW vasotropic; nototropic; antiparkinsonian; neuroprotective; cytostatic;
 KW antiinflammatory; anti-allergic; virucide; anti-HIV; immunosuppressive;
 KW anticonvulsant; nephrotropic; human; c-fos; target sequence; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;

PN WO2003070914-A2.

XX 28-AUG-2003.

PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005162.

PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;

XX WPI; 2003-679877/64.

XX New short interfering nucleic acid down-regulates expression of the c-fos
 PT gene useful for treatment and diagnosis of diseases, e.g. cancer and
 PT inflammation.

PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 15; 145pp; English.

XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
 CC downregulate expression of the human c-fos gene by RNA interference. The
 CC siNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single
 CC stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense regions, or
 CC alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNAs include short interfering RNA
 CC (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA
 CC (shRNA). The siNAs can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain
 CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a
 CC vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits
 CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates and/or complexes
 CC of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNAs are used to modulate
 CC expression of the c-fos gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms
 CC (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the
 CC treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating
 CC central nervous system lesions and injuries (e.g., Alzheimer's disease,
 CC Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, epilepsy, dementia or
 CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis); various cancers; other proliferative
 CC diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic kidney disease); inflammatory
 CC and/or allergic diseases; viral infections (including HIV infection);
 CC autoimmune diseases; and transplant rejection. The siNAs are also useful
 CC for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and
 CC validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene
 CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).
 CC The present sequence represents the upper strand of a human c-fos-
 CC targeted double-stranded siNA, which is identical to the c-fos transcript
 CC target sequence.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 771 CTGAGAGAGAGTGTG 786
 |||||
 Db 17 CTGAGAGAGAGTGTG 2

RESULT 1044

AD655676
 ID ADE655676 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
 AC ADE655676;

29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

Human c-fos siNA lower strand, SEQ ID NO:131.

XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;
 KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
 KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
 KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
 KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping;
 KW central nervous system disorder; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy; dementia;
 KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis;
 KW polycystic kidney disease; inflammatory disease; allergic disease;
 KW viral infection; HIV infection; autoimmune disease; transplant rejection;
 KW vasotropic; nototropic; antiparkinsonian; neuroprotective; cytostatic;
 KW antiinflammatory; anti-allergic; virucide; anti-HIV; immunosuppressive;
 KW anticonvulsant; nephrotropic; human; c-fos; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;

PN WO2003070914-A2.

XX 28-AUG-2003.

XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005162.

PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
PA Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;
PI WPI; 2003-679877/64.
XX New short interfering nucleic acid downregulates expression of the c-fos
XX gene useful for treatment and diagnosis of diseases, e.g. cancer and
XX inflammation.
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 131; 145pp; English.
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
XX downregulate expression of the human c-fos gene by RNA interference. The
XX siNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single
XX stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense regions, or
XX alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense
XX oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNAs include short interfering RNA
XX (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA
XX (shRNA). The siNAs can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain
XX deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a
XX vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits
XX for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates and/or complexes
XX of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNAs are used to modulate
XX expression of the c-fos gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms
XX (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the
XX treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating
XX central nervous system lesions and injuries (e.g., Alzheimer's disease,
XX Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, epilepsy, dementia or
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis); various cancers; other proliferative
XX diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic kidney disease); inflammatory
XX and/or allergic diseases; viral infections (including HIV infection);
XX autoimmune diseases; and transplant rejection. The siNAs are also useful
XX for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and
XX validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene
XX function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).
XX The present sequence represents the lower strand of a human c-fos-
XX targeted double-stranded siNA.
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 771 CTGGAGAGAGAGTG 785
DB 3 CUGGAGAGAGGUCUG 18
RESULT 1045
ADE29456
ID ADE29456 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX ADE29456;
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:78.
XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;
XX mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;
XX cytoskeletal; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiaschmatic;
XX immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
XX antipsoriatic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;

KW inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;
KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.
OS Synthetic.
XX WO2003072590-A1.
XX 04-SEP-2003.
XX 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
PA Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;
PI WPI; 2003-689980/65.
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
XX diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated
XX protein kinase genes.
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 78; 164pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
XX that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase
XX (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for
XX modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or
XX organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
XX delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)
XX vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs
XX have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antinflammatory,
XX antiaschmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,
XX antiarthritic, antipsoriatic and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK
XX siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells,
XX tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I
XX and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,
XX septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel
XX disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
XX identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
XX studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
XX polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used
XX in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 56.2%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 808 TGAACCCCTGGTACTGT 823
DB 2 UGACCCCGGUCUGU 17
RESULT 1046
ADE29619/c
ID ADE29619 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX ADE29619;
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:241.

PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 177921; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. NO. 3.9e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 499 TTGGAGATTGGC 511
XX 1 TTGGAGATTGGY 13
XX
XX RESULT 1049
XX ABC97302
XX ID ABC97302 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX ABC97302;
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 97319 for detecting SNP TSC0024139.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is

PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 97319; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. NO. 3.9e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 934 GGTTTGTGTTTAT 946
XX 1 GGTTTGTGTTTAY 13
XX
XX RESULT 1050
XX ABF77925/C
XX ID ABF77925 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX ABF77925;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 177922 for detecting SNP TSC0044096.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 177922; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 499 TTGGAGATTGGC 511

DB 13 TTGGAGATTGGY 1

RESULT 1051

ABA81571

ID ABA81571 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC ABA81571;

XX 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX Human phospholipid transfer protein gene ASO probe SEQ ID NO: 20.

XX Human; phospholipid transfer protein; PLTP; SNP; atherosclerosis;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; high-density lipoprotein metabolism;
 KW allele-specific oligonucleotide; probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200172761-A2.

XX 04-OCT-2001.

XX 15-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US008283.

XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192127P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Chew A, Choi JY, Koshy B;

XX WPI; 2001-652922/76.

XX Genotyping phospholipid transfer protein gene of individual for
 PT haplotyping individual's gene, comprises determining identity of
 PT nucleotide pair at polymorphic sites for two copies of PLTP gene present
 PT in the individual.

XX Claim 15; Page 13; 98pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for haplotyping the human
 CC phospholipid transfer protein (PLTP) gene, involving determining the
 CC identity of the nucleotide present at one or more of the 25 polymorphic
 CC sites within the gene. This can be used to aid drug development for the
 CC treatment of diseases associated with different haplotypes of the PLTP
 CC gene, possibly including atherosclerosis. The present sequence is an
 CC allele-specific probe used for detecting polymorphisms in the PLTP gene

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 15;

Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 756 AAGGAGATGGCAG 768

DB 3 AAGGAGATGGCAG 15

RESULT 1052

AAS94583

ID AAS94583 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC AAS94583;

XX 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Human PLTP gene allele-specific oligonucleotide probe #17.

XX Human; phospholipid transfer protein; PLTP; haplotyping; haplotype pair;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; genotyping; gene therapy; drug screening;
 KW binding affinity; atherosclerosis; ss; sequencing primer; PCR primer;
 KW probe.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200172966-A2.

XX 04-OCT-2001.

XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009776.

XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192127P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Chew A, Choi JY, Koshy B;

XX WPI; 2002-010724/01.

XX New isolated polymnucleotide which is polymorphic variant of phospholipid
 PT transfer protein (PLTP) gene, having any one of polymorphic sites PSI-
 PT PS25, for studying function of PLTP, and expressing PLTP protein.

XX Claim 15; Page 70; 99pp; English.

XX The invention relates to single nucleotide polymorphisms in the gene
 CC encoding the human phospholipid transfer protein (PLTP). A method for
 CC haplotyping the PLTP gene in an individual comprises identifying the
 CC nucleotide at one or more polymorphic sites and determining whether one
 CC of the copies of the gene is defined by one of the PLTP haplotypes given
 CC in the specification or whether both copies are defined by a haplotype
 CC pair. This method is useful in genotyping, whereby all possible haplotype
 CC pairs can be assigned to specific genotypes. An association between a
 CC trait and a haplotype or haplotype pair of the PLTP gene can be
 CC identified by comparing the frequency of the haplotype or haplotype pair
 CC in a population exhibiting the trait with the frequency of the haplotype
 CC or haplotype pair in a reference population, where a higher haplotype
 CC frequency in the trait population indicates the trait is associated with
 CC the haplotype or haplotype pair. PLTP and its corresponding DNA are used
 CC for studying the expression and function of PLTP for use in screening
 CC for candidate drugs to treat diseases related to PLTP activity. The
 CC sequences are also useful for studying the effect of variation on the
 CC biological activity of PLTP as well as on the binding affinity of
 CC candidate drugs targeting PLTP for treating atherosclerosis. Sequences
 CC AAS94566-AAS94691 represent allele-specific oligonucleotide probes,
 CC sequencing primers and PCR primers used for detecting PLTP gene
 CC polymorphisms

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 15;

Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 756 AAGGAGATGGCAG 768

DB 3 AAGGAGATGGCAG 15

RESULT 1053

AAQ38855/c

ID AAQ38855 standard. DNA. 19 BP

XX AAQ38855;
AC AAQ71966/C
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX 09-AUG-1993 (first entry)
XX Sequence of primer LST6 for HIV-1.
XX PCR; HIV-1; primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO9307259-A1.
XX 15-APR-1993.
XX 12-OCT-1992; 92WO-DK000299.
XX 11-OCT-1991; 91DK-00001730.
XX (SCLE-) SCLEROSEFORENINGEN (DANISH MS-SOC).
XX Sommerlund M, Haahr S, Moller-Larsen A, Jensen AW, Christensen T;
XX WPI; 1993-134449/16.
XX Type C-like human retrovirus linked to multiple sclerosis - useful for
XX diagnosing and treating multiple sclerosis.
XX Example; Page 58; 98pp; English.
XX A lymphoblastoid cell culture was analyzed for the presence of nucleotide
XX sequences specific to the retrovirus HIV-1 using high stringency nested
XX PCR as described in Teglbjerg et al., 1992. The following primer pairs
XX and probes were used: LST1/LST2, SK38/SK39, LST3/LST4, SK68/SK39,
XX LST5/LST6, SK29/SK30, SK70 SK19 and SK31. The lymphoblastoid cell culture
XX was also analyzed for the presence of nucleotide sequences specific to
XX the retrovirus HTLV-1 using PCR. The following primers were used: HTLV-
XX 1/026 and HTLV-1/029. No nucleotide sequences specific for HIV-1 or HTLV-
XX 1 were detected using high stringency PCR conditions. (Updated on 25-MAR-
XX 2003 to correct PN field.)
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 219 TCTCCAGAGTGTGACGCCG 237
XX 19 TCTCTAGCAGTGGCCCG 1
XX
XX RESULT 1054
XX AAQ71966/C
XX ID AAQ71966 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAQ71966;
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX 03-MAY-1995 (first entry)
XX Human IL-2R gamma gene exon 7 Nantisense primer.
XX IL2-R gamma gene; X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency; XSCID;
XX interleukin; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO9420641-A1.
XX 15-SEP-1994.
XX

PF 10-MAR-1994; 94WO-US002891.
XX 12-MAR-1993; 93US-00031143.
XX 14-SEP-1993; 93US-00121435.
XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX Leonard WJ, Noguchi M, McBride WO;
XX WPI; 1994-303046/37.
XX Diagnosis of X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency (XSCID) -
XX comprises detecting mutated IL-2R gamma gene, also vectors and transgenic
XX animals containing the mutated gene.
XX Claim 12; Page 88; 98pp; English.
XX AAQ71911 to AAQ71975 are primers for the human IL-2R gamma gene, these
XX were used to amplify DNA from mutated and normal IL-2R gamma genes. The
XX mutated gene DNA was obtained either from female carriers or male
XX sufferers of X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency (XSCID). The
XX amplified DNA from normal and affected individuals was then compared
XX using a variety of methods including northern blotting and dot and slot
XX hybridisation. From this a claimed method for the diagnosis of XSCID
XX carriers and sufferers was developed. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct
XX PN field.)
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 448 CAGATGCTTCCAGGAAGA 466
XX 19 CAACTGCTGCCAGCAAGA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1055
XX AAQ94796
XX ID AAQ94796 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAQ94796;
XX 09-FEB-1996 (first entry)
XX CH3-IL-2 fusion construct, cytokine 3' primer.
XX Fusion construct; CH2; CH3; domain; MAb425; IL-4; immunoconjugate;
XX monoclonal antibody; ligand; tumour cell; melanoma; glioma; carcinoma;
XX blood tumour; solid tumour; interleukin-4; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX EP659439-A2.
XX 28-JUN-1995.
XX 14-DEC-1994; 94EP-00119712.
XX 24-DEC-1993; 93EP-00120865.
XX (MERE) MERCK PATENT GMBH.
XX Von Hoegen I, Hofmann U, Jaeggli C, Strittmatter W;
XX Stadtmueller J, Matzku S;
XX WPI; 1995-225960/30.
XX New immunoconjugate(s) for tumour therapy - comprising a monoclonal
XX antibody to EGF receptor and an anti-tumour biologically active ligand.
XX Example; Page 9; 18pp; English.
XX

XX The sequences given in AA094789-804 represent primers which were used in
 CC the production of DNA sequences encoding immunoconjugates which comprises
 CC a monoclonal antibody fragment and a biologically active ligand which has
 CC cytotoxic capacity to lyse the tumour cell specifically in situ or to
 CC induce a tumour-specific immune response. The monoclonal antibody used was
 CC Mab425. These immunoconjugates may be used for the treatment of tumours,
 CC such as melanomas, gliomas, carcinomas, blood tumours and solid tumours
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 537 CTTCTCTCGACTCTGTAG 555
 | ||||| || |||||
 Db 1 CTTCTCTAGACACTGCAG 19

RESULT 1056

AAT40017/c

ID AAT40017 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC

AC AAT40017;

XX 19-FEB-1997 (first entry)

DT Human KAI1 gene exon-8 5' PCR primer.

XX Metastasis; tumour suppressor gene; KAI1; cancer; diagnosis;

XX gene therapy; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; SSCP; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9634117-A1.

XX 31-OCT-1996.

XX 25-APR-1996; 96WO-US005848.

XX 28-APR-1995; 95US-00430225.

XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.

XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.

XX Dong J, Barrett JC, Lamb PW, Isaacs JT;

XX WPI; 1996-497645/49.

XX Method for detecting human metastasis suppressor gene KAI1 - useful for

XX developing prods. for the diagnosis, prognosis and therapy of malignant

XX cancers.

XX Claim 7; Page 10; 49pp; English.

XX PCR primers (AAT40017-18) are derived from intronic sequences which

XX border the 5' and 3' ends of exon 8 of the human KAI1 metastasis tumour

XX suppressor gene KAI1 (see also AAT40021). These, and other primer pairs

XX (see also AAT40009-16 and AAT40019-20), can be used in PCR-SSCP analysis

XX of genomic DNA for mutations in the wild-type KAI1 gene; such mutations

XX are indicative of the presence of malignant cancer, or of a

XX predisposition to malignancy, in a subject

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 602 GCGGTGACGTGGCCATC 620

| ||||| || |||||

Db 19 GCGGTGGGTGGCCATC 1

RESULT 1057

AAK91411/c

ID AAK91411 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC

AC AAK91411;

XX 24-SEP-1999 (first entry)

DT T. gondii MGIS4-4 DNA sequencing primer.

XX Immunogenic protein; Toxoplasma gondii protein; oocyst shedding; cat;

XX T. gondii infection; enteric apicomplexa oocyst; Cryptosporidium oocyst;

XX Toxoplasma oocyst; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Toxoplasma gondii.

XX WO9932633-A1.

XX 01-JUL-1999.

XX 18-DEC-1998; 98WO-US027137.

XX 19-DEC-1997; 97US-00994825.

XX (HESK-) HESKA CORP.

XX Milhausen MJ, Lutz SB, Ng RK;

XX WPI; 1999-418930/35.

XX New isolated Toxoplasma gondii nucleic acids used, e.g. to treat

XX infection caused by this microorganism.

XX Example 15; Page 328; 381pp; English.

XX The invention provides isolated Toxoplasma gondii nucleic acids that

XX encode immunogenic polypeptides. The T. gondii nucleic acid molecules,

XX immunogenic proteins and antibodies to the proteins can be used to

XX inhibit T. gondii oocyst shedding in a cat due to infection with T.

XX gondii. They can be used for preventing T. gondii infection and for

XX preventing the spread of T. gondii infection. They can also be used for

XX detecting T. gondii infection. The detection method can be used to detect

XX parasite cysts or oocysts in feces, e.g. from enteric apicomplexa oocysts

XX such as cryptosporidium oocysts and Toxoplasma oocysts. The present

XX sequence represents a primer used in PCR amplification of a DNA encoding

XX immunogenic T. gondii protein

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 877 CCATTGAGTCCCTCATGT 895

||| ||||| |||||

Db 19 CCATACAGGTCCTTCGTGT 1

RESULT 1058

AAK61872/c

ID AAK61872 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC

AC AAK61872;

XX 31-AUG-1999 (first entry)

XX Type-specific HPV probe HPV6 Pr1.

XX PCR primer; probe; human papillomavirus; HPV; A region; B region;

XX C region; D region; detection; HPV genotype; cervical cancer; ss


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XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Human papillomavirus.
XX PN WO9914377-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 25-MAR-1999.
XX PF 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-EP005829.
XX PR 16-SEP-1997; 97EP-00870136.
XX PA (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
XX PA (DELFT-) DELFTS DIAGNOSTIC LAB BV.
XX PI Van Doorn L, Quint W, Kleter B, Ter Schegget J;
XX DR WPI; 1999-244048/20.
XX PT Detection and identification of human papillomavirus.
XX PS Claim 8; Page 30; 78pp; English.
XX CC AAX61849-X61982 and AAX62002-X62093 represent PCR primers and probes used
CC for detecting and/or identifying human papillomavirus (HPV) present in a
CC biological sample. The method comprises amplification of a polynucleic
CC acid fragment of HPV using a 5'-primer specifically hybridizing to the A
CC region or B region of the genome of at least one HPV type, and a 3'-
CC primer specifically hybridizing to the C region of at least one HPV type,
CC and hybridisation of the amplified fragments with at least one probe
CC capable of specific hybridization with the D region of at least one HPV
CC type. The primers individually or as a combination of 5'-primer and 3'-
CC primer, and the probes are used in the detection and/or identification of
CC HPV present in a biological sample. An isolated HPV polynucleotide, or
CC fragment, can also be used as a primer in a method for detection and/or
CC identification of HPV present in a sample. Identification of the
CC different HPV genotypes may have great clinical and epidemiological
CC importance. The presence of high-risk HPV types is a prognostic marker
CC for development and detection of cervical cancer
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 856 CCACGTGGTATGAGCCCAA 874
DB 19 CCACAGTTGATTACCCCAA 1

RESULT 1059
AAZ39640
ID AAZ39640 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAZ39640;
XX DT 28-FEB-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human Vth aggregation factor gene specific FPCR-SSCP primer.
XX KW Gene polymorphism; human; Vth aggregation factor; genetic diagnosis;
XX KW diabetes; FPCR; SSCP; fluorescence-based polymerase chain reaction;
XX KW single strand conformation polymorphism; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN JP111313676-A.
XX PD 16-NOV-1999.
XX PR 30-APR-1998; 98JP-00120217.

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XX PR 30-APR-1998; 98JP-00120217.
XX PA (SAKA ) OTSUKA PHARM CO LTD.
XX DR WPI; 2000-057352/05.
XX PS Discrimination of human V aggregation factor gene polymorphism.
XX PT Disclosure; Page 9; 34pp; Japanese.
XX CC The invention provides a method for the discrimination of the gene
CC polymorphism of human Vth aggregation factor, where one of the following
CC (1) to (6) residues/nucleotides in the aggregation gene is discriminated
CC in the patient to be tested: (1) residue 495: Guanine (G) or adenine (A),
CC (2) residue 642: (G) or thymine (T), (3) residue 2663: (G) or (A), (4)
CC residue 2763: (G) or (A), (5) residue 2863: (A) or (G), (6) residue 5112:
CC (A) or (G). The method is useful in the genetic diagnosis of a diabetes
CC patient. The method uses FPCR-SSCP (fluorescence-based polymerase chain
CC reaction-single strand conformation polymorphism) for analyzing DNA
CC samples for polymorphisms. Sequences AAZ39632-717 represent primers used
CC for the FPCR-SSCP analysis of the human Vth aggregation factor gene
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 392 ATGTGACAGCTATTTTAA 910
DB 1 ATTTGAGAAAGTGGTTTAA 19

RESULT 1060
AAZ97632
ID AAZ97632 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAZ97632;
XX DT 15-SEP-2003 (revised)
XX DT 26-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX DE HIV-1 protease gene probe SEQ ID NO:122.
XX KW Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; protease; probe; detection;
XX KW drug selected mutation; hybridisation; genotyping; infection;
XX KW drug resistance; ss.
XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
XX PN WO9967428-A2.
XX PD 29-DEC-1999.
XX PF 22-JUN-1999; 99WO-EP004317.
XX PR 24-JUN-1998; 98EP-00870143.
XX PA (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
XX PI Stuyver L;
XX DR WPI; 2000-147219/13.
XX PT Detection of drug-selected mutations in the HIV protease gene used to
XX PT treat HIV infections.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 35; 76pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes the detection of drug-selected mutations
XX CC in the HIV protease gene. The method of detection allows the simultaneous
XX CC characterisation of a range of codons involved in drug resistance using

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CC sets of probes optimised to function together in a reverse-hybridisation
 CC assay. AAZ97517 to AAZ97997 represent specifically claimed probes for use
 CC in the assay, and AAZ97479 to AAZ97501 represent specifically claimed HIV
 CC protease gene polymorphic nucleotide sequences. AAZ97502 to AAZ97515, and
 CC AAZ98004 to AAZ98007, represent PCR primers for the HIV protease gene,
 CC and AAZ97516 represents an HIV protease probe used in an example from the
 CC present invention. The method, probes and primers can be used for the
 CC detection of drug-selected mutations in the HIV protease gene. The method
 CC allows the simultaneous characterisation of a range of codons involved in
 CC drug resistance. The method may also be used for HIV protease genotyping
 CC assays. The probes are able to discriminate between wild type and mutated
 CC protease sequences. The method allows rapid and reliable detection of
 CC drug-selected mutation in HIV. (Updated on 15-SEP-2003 to standardise OS
 CC field)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 AGCGGGACTTTCAGGTTT 939
 DB 1 AGGGGGAATTCGAGGTTT 19

RESULT 1061
 AAZ97648
 ID AAZ97648 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAZ97648;
 XX
 DT 15-SEP-2003 (revised)
 DT 26-APR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HIV-1 protease gene probe SEQ ID NO:138.

XX Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; protease; probe; detection;
 KW drug selected mutation; hybridisation; genotyping; infection;
 KW drug resistance; ss.

XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.

XX WC9967428-A2.

XX 29-DEC-1999.

XX 22-JUN-1999; 99WO-EP004317.

XX 24-JUN-1998; 98EP-00870143.

XX (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.

XX Stuyver L;

XX WPI; 2000-147219/13.

XX Detection of drug-selected mutations in the HIV protease gene used to
 PT treat HIV infections.

XX Claim 3; Page 35; 76pp; English.

XX The present invention describes the detection of drug-selected mutations
 CC in the HIV protease gene. The method of detection allows the simultaneous
 CC characterisation of a range of codons involved in drug resistance using
 CC sets of probes optimised to function together in a reverse-hybridisation
 CC assay. AAZ97517 to AAZ97997 represent specifically claimed probes for use
 CC in the assay, and AAZ97479 to AAZ97501 represent specifically claimed HIV
 CC protease gene polymorphic nucleotide sequences. AAZ97502 to AAZ97515, and
 CC AAZ98004 to AAZ98007, represent PCR primers for the HIV protease gene,
 CC and AAZ97516 represents an HIV protease probe used in an example from the
 CC present invention. The method, probes and primers can be used for the
 CC detection of drug-selected mutations in the HIV protease gene. The method

CC allows the simultaneous characterisation of a range of codons involved in
 CC drug resistance. The method may also be used for HIV protease genotyping
 CC assays. The probes are able to discriminate between wild type and mutated
 CC protease sequences. The method allows rapid and reliable detection of
 CC drug-selected mutation in HIV. (Updated on 15-SEP-2003 to standardise OS
 CC field)
 XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 10 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 AGCGGGACTTTCAGGTTT 939
 DB 1 AGGGGGAATTCGAGGTTT 19

RESULT 1062
 AAA96392
 ID AAA96392 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAA96392;

XX 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Primer used to amplify a sara23/24 polymorphic microsatellite repeat.

XX Autoimmune disease; polymorphic microsatellite repeat; PMR; CD28 gene;
 KW ICOS gene; CTLA4 gene; costimulatory receptor gene locus; CGRL; lupus;
 KW insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus; IDDM; Addison's disease; leprosy;
 KW Graves disease; autoimmune hypothyroidism; myasthenia gravis; thymoma;
 KW thyroiditis; postpartum thyroiditis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW Hashimoto's disease; coeliac disease; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2000056856-A2.

XX 28-SEP-2000.

XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007938.

XX 25-MAR-1999; 99US-0126215P.

XX (GEMY) GENETICS INST INC.

XX Ling V, Wu P, Gray GS;

XX WPI; 2000-628257/60.

XX Determining predisposition of humans to develop autoimmune disease
 PT involves detecting polymorphic microsatellite repeat sequence within
 PT human costimulatory receptor gene locus.

XX Claim 18; Page 151; 160pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAA96391-92 were used to amplify polymorphic microsatellite
 CC repeat (PMR) sequences from the human costimulatory receptor gene locus
 CC (hCGR). The primers are used in the method of the invention. The
 CC specification describes a method for determining the predisposition of a
 CC human subject to develop autoimmune disease. The method comprises
 CC detecting a PMR sequence in the CD28, ICOS gene or CTLA4 gene of the
 CC human costimulatory receptor gene locus (hCGR). PMR sequences vary in
 CC length among individuals and can be amplified to generate products that
 CC differ in size. These products can then be detected by rapid and
 CC convenient high resolution processes. The method is useful for
 CC determining the predisposition of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus
 CC (IDDM), Addison's disease, Graves disease, autoimmune hypothyroidism,
 CC myasthenia gravis, thymoma, lupus, thyroiditis, postpartum thyroiditis,
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, Hashimoto's disease, coeliac disease and leprosy.
 CC PMR sequences within hCGR are useful as markers in a variety of assays
 CC and in the field of forensic medicine, disease diagnosis and human genome

CC mapping
XX Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 312 GCGAAGACTGCAGAGAAG 330
DB 1 GTGAAGGGAGCAGAGAAG 19

RESULT 1063
AAA86135/C
ID AAA86135 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AAA86135;
AC
XX
DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Cdc 25 hs ribozyme binding site #243.
XX
KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX Mammalia.
OS
XX WO200032765-A2.
PN
PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX
PP 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX
PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 55; 109pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
CC restenosis treatment
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY 268 GCACCTTCAGAAAGTTCTT 286
DB 19 GCCTTCAGAAAGAGATT 1

RESULT 1064
AAA83050/C
ID AAA83050 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AAA83050;
AC
XX

DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX cdk6 ribozyme binding site #110.
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX Mammalia.
OS
XX WO200032765-A2.
PN
PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX
PP 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX
PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 55; 109pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
CC restenosis treatment
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY 904 ATTTTAAGTGAAGACAG 922
DB 19 ATTTTGAATGAAGACCTG 1

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 1065
AAA84881/C
ID AAA84881 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AAA84881;
AC
XX
DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Cyclin F ribozyme binding site #149.
DE
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
KW
XX Mammalia.
OS
XX WO200032765-A2.
PN
PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX
PP 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX
PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
PI

XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
 XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 XX Disclosure; Page 83; 109pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
 CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
 CC restenosis treatment
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 675 CTCACAGATGGATCTGCAC 693
 DB 19 CTCGACAGGAGCTGCAC 1
 RESULT 1066
 AAA83049/c
 ID AAA83049 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAA83049;
 XX
 XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 DE cdk6 ribozyme binding site #109.
 XX
 KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
 XX Mammalia.
 OS
 WO200032765-A2.
 XX
 XX 08-JUN-2000.
 PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
 PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 PA
 PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
 XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
 XX
 PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 XX Disclosure; Page 83; 109pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
 CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
 CC restenosis treatment
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 905 TTTTAAGTGAAGACACG 923
 DB 19 TTTTCATGAAAAAGCCTGC 1
 RESULT 1067
 AAA84880/c
 ID AAA84880 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAA84880;
 XX
 XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 DE Cyclin F ribozyme binding site #148.
 XX
 KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
 XX Mammalia.
 OS
 WO200032765-A2.
 XX
 XX 08-JUN-2000.
 PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
 PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 PA
 PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
 XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
 XX
 PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 XX Disclosure; Page 83; 109pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AA82415 to AA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
 CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
 CC restenosis treatment
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 676 TCACAGATGGATCTGCACA 694
 DB 19 TCGCAGAGGAGCTGCACA 1
 RESULT 1068
 AAA85180/c
 ID AAA85180 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAA85180;
 XX
 XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 DE Cyclin G1 ribozyme binding site #205.

AAA46429

ID AAA46429 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX

AC AAA46429;

XX

DT 04-SEP-2000 (first entry)

XX

DE PCR primer used to amplify ribosomal protein S19 DNA fragment.

XX

KW Ribosomal protein S19; RPS19; Diamond-Blackfan Anaemia; DBA;

KW haematopoietic stem cell; aplastic anaemia; hypoplastic anaemia;

KW hyperproliferative disorder; PCR primer; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200028079-A2.

XX

PD 18-MAY-2000.

XX

PF 08-NOV-1999; 99WO-IB001794.

XX

PR 09-NOV-1998; 98US-0107613P.

PR 26-JAN-1999; 99US-0118664P.

XX

PA (EURO-) EURONA MEDICAL AB.

XX

PI Dahl N, Gustavsson P, Drapchinskaia N;

XX

DR WPI; 2000-376584/32.

XX

PT Mutant gene encoding a ribosomal protein S19 (RPS19) present in patients suffering from Diamond-Blackfan anemia, useful for inhibiting functional activity of RPS19 and therefore treating hyperproliferative disorders.

PT

PT

XX

FS Example 2; Page 68; 11pp; English.

XX

CC The specification describes a gene encoding a ribosomal protein S19 (RPS19), which is mutated. The mutation, present in patients suffering of from Diamond-Blackfan Anaemia (DBA), results in a defect in expression of a functional RPS19. The vector that expresses the RPS19 gene can be administered into the haematopoietic stem cells of a patient to treat aplastic or hypoplastic anaemia such as DBA. The aplastic or hypoplastic anaemia results from a mutation in a gene for RPS19. The vector comprises a promoter that provides for high level expression operatively associated with the gene encoding a functional RPS19. Vectors permitting expression of a non-functional variant of RPS19 in cells that express functional RPS19 or an RPS19-specific antisense molecule are useful for inhibiting functional activity of RPS19 and therefore for treating hyperproliferative disorders derived from haematopoietic cells in a subject suffering from such a condition. PCR primers AAA46429-30 were used to amplify a fragment of DNA encoding RPS19. The amplified sequence was used as a probe, in the course of the invention

XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e-02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 292 TTGTAGTCGGGGCCCTGCA 310

Db 1 TTGTACTCTGGGCACAGCA 19

RESULT 1073

AAH25537/c

ID AAH25537 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX

AC AAH25537;

XX

DT 22-AUG-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE PCR primer used to amplify murine RANKL/TRANSC cDNA.

XX Fusion protein; RANKL; TRANCE; tumour necrosis factor; TNF; collectin;
KW pulmonary surfactant protein D; SPD; immunocompetent cell;
XX cell antigenicity; vaccine adjuvant; PCR primer; ss.
XX Mus sp.
XX WO200142298-A1.
XX 14-JUN-2001.
XX 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007380.
XX 09-DEC-1999; 99US-00454223.
XX (KORN/) KORNBLUTH R S.
XX Kornbluth RS;
XX WPI; 2001-381642/40.
XX Producing tumor necrosis factor superfamily proteins as multimeric
PT ligands fused onto collectin molecules e.g. pulmonary surfactant protein
PT D, useful as vaccine adjuvants against infectious agents and tumors.
XX Disclosure; Page 20; 74pp; English.
XX The present PCR primer was used to amplify murine RANKL/TRANCE cDNA. The
CC amplified fragment was used to construct fusion proteins of the
CC invention. The specification describes a method for constructing stable
CC bioactive fusion proteins of the difficult to express tumour necrosis
CC factor superfamily (TNFSF) proteins (especially CD40 ligand) as
CC multimeric ligands fused onto branched protein backbones such as
CC collectin molecules e.g. pulmonary surfactant protein D (SPD). The fusion
CC proteins of the invention are useful for stimulating immune response in
CC potentially immunocompetent cells (e.g., resting B cells). They are also
CC useful for increasing antigenicity of cells such as tumor cells or human
CC immunodeficiency virus (HIV) positive cells. They are also useful as a
CC vaccine adjuvant since they stimulate B cells, macrophages and dendritic
CC cells. Since the large size of the soluble fusion protein makes them less
CC likely to diffuse into the circulation, they can be advantageously used
CC as a vaccine adjuvant or tumor immunotherapy agent, injected locally to
CC prevent them from diffusing away. Also, the TNFSF-collectin fusion
CC proteins present new possibilities for the expression of highly active,
CC multimeric, soluble TNFSF members. CD40L was a powerful stimulant for
CC macrophages and dendritic cells
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 462 GAAGAGCTCCAGGAATTG 480
DB 19 GAGGAGGCCAGGACATG 1
RESULT 1074
AAD19058/c
ID AAD19058 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AAD19058;
XX 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX Hepatitis viral DNA amplifying forward PCR primer #31.
XX Hepatitis virus; bacterial infection; fungi; protozoa; PCR primer;
KW amplification; blood-borne pathogen; sexually transmitted disease;
KW respiratory disease; ss.
XX Hepatitis virus.
OS

XX WO20016921-A2.
XX 20-SEP-2001.
XX 14-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US008110.
XX 14-MAR-2000; 2000US-0189344P.
XX (INVE-) INVESTIGEN.
XX Koshinsky H, Zwick MS, Mccue KF;
XX WPI; 2001-611396/70.
XX Simultaneous detection of biological entities such as bacteria, fungi and
PT viruses by specific nucleic acid amplification.
XX Disclosure; Page 31; 55pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a method and apparatus for the simultaneous
CC detection of multiple biological entities such as bacteria, fungi and
CC viruses by specific nucleic acid amplification. The invention also
CC relates to a kit for simultaneous detection of biological entities. The
CC kit is employed for detecting blood-borne pathogens, associated with a
CC variety of infectious diseases such as respiratory and sexually
CC transmitted diseases. The methods and apparatus are used for the
CC simultaneous detection of biological entities present in biological and
CC environment samples. In particular, they are used for monitoring diseases
CC caused by microorganisms associated with a respiratory or sexually
CC transmitted disease such as a bacterium (Staphylococcus, Pneumococcus,
CC Gonococcus, Haemophilus, Bacteroides, Escherichia or Salmonella), virus
CC (DNA or RNA virus, such as adenovirus, adeno-associated virus, HAV, HCV,
CC HDV, HBV, HGV or HIV), fungus (Aspergillus fumigatus, Blastomycosis,
CC dermatitis, Candida albicans) or protozoa (Entamoeba histolytica). The
CC present sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying Hepatitis viral DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 388 TGGCGGGCACACACACCT 406
DB 19 TCGCGGGCACACCACT 1
RESULT 1075
AAS42734/c
ID AAS42734 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AAS42734;
XX 17-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX Sequencing primer for T.gondii gene MGIS4-4 #2.
XX Immunogenic protein; oocyst; faeces; ss; enteric apicomplexa oocyst;
KW Cryptosporidium oocyst; Toxoplasma oocyst; Giardia cyst; vaccine;
KW oocyte shedding; sequencing primer.
XX Toxoplasma gondii.
XX US2001014447-A1.
XX 16-AUG-2001.
XX 18-DEC-1998; 98US-00216393.
XX 19-DEC-1997; 97US-00994825.
XX (MILH/) MILHAUSEN M J.
PA

XX FI Milhausen MJ;
 XX DR WPI; 2001-529100/58.
 XX PT Detecting parasite oocysts or cysts in feces, comprises eluting DNA from
 PT sample into aqueous solution by heating, amplifying DNA with primers
 PT specific for oocysts or cysts being detected, and detecting amplification
 PT product.
 XX PS Example 15; Page 156; 188pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to detection of parasite oocysts or cysts in a
 CC faeces sample comprising contacting the sample with a solid support,
 CC drying and then washing the sample with an aqueous wash solution, adding
 CC an aqueous elution solution and eluting DNA from the sample by heating
 CC and amplifying by PCR oocyst/cyst-specific DNA and detecting the
 CC amplification products. The method is useful for detecting parasite
 CC oocysts e.g., enteric apicomplexa oocysts such as Cryptosporidium oocysts
 CC or Toxoplasma oocysts, or for detecting parasite cysts e.g. Giardia
 CC cysts. The method is also useful for developing vaccines to prevent
 CC oocyte shedding in cats. The present sequence is a sequencing primer used
 CC to sequence DNAs encoding immunogenic proteins from Toxoplasma gondii
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e-02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 877 CCATTGAGGTCCTGCATGT 895
 DB 19 CCATACAGGTCCTCGTGT 1
 RESULT 1076
 AAD21671/c
 ID AAD21671 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC AAD21671;
 XX DT 28-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Beta-actin DNA amplifying forward PCR primer.
 XX KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGFR; antagonist; tumour;
 KW cytostatic; hypervariable region; myelocytic leukaemia; lymphocytic;
 KW erythrocytic; monocytic; multiple myeloma; lymphoid cell; beta-actin;
 KW Hodgkin's disease; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Unidentified.
 XX PN WO200174296-A2.
 XX PD 11-OCT-2001.
 XX PF 30-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US010504.
 XX PR 31-MAR-2000; 2000US-00540770.
 XX PA {IMCL-} IMCLONE SYSTEMS INC.
 XX PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 XX PI Witte L, Rafii S;
 XX DR WPI; 2001-662942/76.
 XX PT Inhibiting growth of non-solid tumor cells useful to treat bone marrow
 PT tumors such as leukemias or multiple myeloma comprises treatment with an
 PT antagonist of a vascular endothelial growth factor receptor.
 XX PS Example 1; Page 23; 68pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a method for inhibiting the growth of non-solid
 CC tumour cells that are stimulated by a ligand of vascular endothelial
 CC growth factor receptor (VEGFR) in mammals particularly humans. The method
 CC involves treating the mammals with humanised VEGFR monoclonal antibodies
 CC (antagonists). Humanised monoclonal antibody comprises humanised mouse
 CC variable region joined to human constant region, where the humanised
 CC mouse variable region contains mouse complementarity determining region
 CC (CDR) grafted into human variable region. The method is useful for
 CC treating leukaemias such as acute or chronic myelocytic leukaemia, acute
 CC or chronic lymphocytic leukaemia, erythrocytic or monocytic leukaemia,
 CC multiple myelomas and lymphoid cells, particularly those related to non-
 CC Hodgkin's and Hodgkin's disease. The present DNA sequence is a forward
 CC PCR primer which is used for amplifying beta-actin DNA used in the
 CC exemplification of the invention
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e-02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 249 TTGAAGGACTTAGACAGGA 267
 DB 19 TTGAAGGCTTCAACATGA 1
 RESULT 1077
 AAF98576/c
 ID AAF98576 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC AAF98576;
 XX DT 02-JUL-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Human kinase marker 15 forward primer.
 XX KW Human; ovarian cancer; identification; detection; characterisation;
 KW tumour; kinase; marker; cytostatic; antisense gene therapy; probe;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200118542-A2.
 XX PD 15-MAR-2001.
 XX PF 01-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024199.
 XX PR 03-SEP-1999; 99US-0152547P.
 PR 16-MAR-2000; 2000US-0190347P.
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000US-0191321P.
 PR 31-MAY-2000; 2000US-0208382P.
 PR 20-JUL-2000; 2000US-00220467.
 XX PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PREDICTIVE MEDICINE INC.
 XX PI Lee J, Thompson P, Lillie J;
 XX DR WPI; 2001-211428/21.
 XX PT Detection, assessment, prevention and therapy of ovarian cancer,
 PT comprises detecting changes in the expression of a variety of markers.
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 102; 1198pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes a method for assessing whether a patient
 CC is afflicted with ovarian cancer by comparing: (1) the expression of a
 CC marker (1) (see AAF98594 to AAF98730), in a patient sample; and (2) the
 CC normal level of expression of (1) in a control non-ovarian cancer sample,
 CC where a significant difference between the level of expression in (a) and
 CC (b) is an indication that the patient is afflicted with ovarian cancer.
 CC (1) have cytostatic activities and can be used in antisense gene therapy.

inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic, dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling, ophthalmological, vulvular, keratolytic and virucide activities, and cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used

CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seboreic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 676 TCACAGATGCGTGTGCACA 694
 Db 19 TCGCAGAGGAAGCTGCACA 1
 RESULT 1080
 AAH58212/c
 ID AAH58212 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAH58212;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DE
 DE Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk6 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:636.
 XX
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antiposratic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seboreic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WC200130362-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
 XX
 PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
 XX
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX
 PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX
 PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 118; 408pp; English.
 XX

CC ophthalmological, vulnery, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seboreic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 904 ATTTTAAAGTGAAGACAG 922
 Db 19 ATTTTGAATGAAGAGCTG 1
 RESULT 1081
 AAH58362/c
 ID AAH58362 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAH58362;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DE
 DE Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk7 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:786.
 XX
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antiposratic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seboreic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WC200130362-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
 XX
 PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
 XX
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX
 PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX
 PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 129; 408pp; English.
 XX

CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor, reductase, or a promoter operably linked to a
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I) (I) can have antiposratic

CC	nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
CC	dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiscaling,
CC	ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC	cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC	in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
CC	diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC	squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC	also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC	retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC	prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC	scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC	scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC	exemplification of the present invention
XX	
XX	Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ	
	Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
	Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4;
QY	431 CCTGCTAGCTCTAAAGCCA 449
DB	19 CTCTGCTAATACAGCCA 1
	19 CTCTGCTAATACAGCCA 1
RESULT 1082	
AAH59533/c	
ID	AAH59533 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX	
AC	AAH59533;
XX	
DT	10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Cyclin D2 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1957.
XX	
XX	Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW	recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
KW	proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW	cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW	matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
KW	antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
KW	antiscaling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KW	atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW	basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
KW	sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic. v
XX	
PN	WO200130362-A2.
XX	
PD	03-MAY-2001.
XX	
PF	26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
XX	
PR	26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
XX	
PA	(IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX	
PI	Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX	
PT	Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
CC	that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
CC	metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
XX	
PS	Example 1; Page 214; 408pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC	skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC	ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC	inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle

CC	dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC	nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC	nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative,
CC	dermatological, cytostatic, anti-seborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
CC	ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC	cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC	in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
CC	diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC	squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC	also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC	retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, reinitiation of
CC	prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC	scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC	scar. AAHS7577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC	exemplification of the present invention
XX	Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
XX	Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
XX	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	663 ATGCAGCTGAGCTCACAG 681
DB	
	19 ATCTGTGGAGGCCACAG 1
RESULT 1083	
AAHS8211/c	
ID	AAHS8211 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX	AAHS8211;
AC	
XX	10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DT	
DE	Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk6 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:635.
XX	Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW	recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
KW	proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW	cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW	matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
KW	antiproliferative; dermatological; anti-seborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
KW	antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KW	atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW	basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
KW	sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.
QS	Synthetic.
XX	WC200130362-A2.
FN	
XX	03-MAY-2001.
PD	
XX	26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
PF	
XX	26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
PR	
PA	(IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
PI	Robbins JM, Tritz R;
PI	WPI; 2001-300427/31.
DR	
XX	Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
PT	that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
PT	metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
PS	Example 1; Page 118; 408pp; English.
XX	The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC	skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a

CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 905 TTTTAACTGAAAGACAGC 923

DB 19 TTTTGAATGAAAGCCTGC 1

RESULT 1084

AAH60342/c

ID AAH60342 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAH60342;

XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Cyclin G1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2766.

XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

OS WO200130362-A2.

XX 03-MAY-2001.

XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.

XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;

XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.

XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.

PS Example 1; Page 273; 408pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
 CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 316 AAGACTGCAGAGAAGCTGT 334

DB 19 AAGCTTCAGAGAAGTTTT 1

RESULT 1085

AAH61297/c

ID AAH61297 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAH61297;

XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Cdc25 hs ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3721.

XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

OS WO200130362-A2.

XX 03-MAY-2001.

XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.

XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;

XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.

XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.

PS Example 1; Page 342; 408pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic, dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiskinning, ophthalmological, vulvar, keratolytic and virucide activities, and cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis, squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 268 GCACCTTCAGAAAGTTGTT 286
DB 19 GCCTTCAGAAAGATT 1

RESULT 1086
AAC87912/c
ID AAC87912 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAC87912;
XX
XX 02-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX Arabidopsis thaliana IRE gene PCR primer #5.
XX Arabidopsis thaliana; incomplete root-hair elongation; IRE; growth;
KW root hair; plant; PCR primer; ss.
XX Arabidopsis thaliana.
XX JP2000270873-A.
XX 03-OCT-2000.
XX 25-MAR-1999; 99JP-00082402.
XX 25-MAR-1999; 99JP-00082402.
XX (SEIB-) SEIBUTSU BUNSHI KOGAKU KENKYUSHO KK.
XX WPI; 2001-011048/02.
XX An increased regeneration gene for regulating the growth of root hairs of Arabidopsis.
XX Example 5; Page 6; 23pp; Japanese.
XX The present invention describes the Arabidopsis thaliana incomplete root-hair elongation (IRE) protein, which has growth regulating activity. The IRE gene can be used in the production of transgenic plants. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for the IRE gene, which is used in an example from the present invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 318 GACTGCAGAGAGCTGTGG 336
DB 19 GATTACAGAGAGCGGTTG 1

RESULT 1087
ABQ78721
ID ABQ78721 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX AC ABQ78721;
XX 05-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX Nucleotide sequence of a microsporidial rRNA gene fragment.
XX Encephalitozoon microorganism; drinking water; rRNA; ss.
XX Encephalitozoon intestinalis.
XX US2002102584-A1.
XX 01-AUG-2002.
XX 18-SEP-2001; 2001US-00954225.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234241P.
XX (HEST/) HESTER J D.
PA (LIND/) LINDQUIST H D A.
PA (SCHA/) SCHAEFER F W.
XX Hester JD, Lindquist HDA, Schaefer FW;
XX WPI; 2002-673993/72.
XX New Probe for detecting Encephalitozoon protozoans e.g. Encephalitozoon cuniculi.
XX Disclosure; Page 6; 9pp; English.
XX ABQ78717-38 represent rRNA gene fragments, which were aligned to enable designing of probes of the invention. The specification describes probes specific for Encephalitozoon hellem, E. cuniculi and E. intestinalis. The probes hybridize to the 16S rRNA gene, and have a marker attached to then. The probes are able to hybridize with mRNA of one species of genus Encephalitozoon without reactivity with other microorganisms. The probes are useful for detecting the presence of Encephalitozoon microorganisms, especially Encephalitozoon hellem, Encephalitozoon cuniculi and Encephalitozoon intestinalis in drinking water

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 8 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 73.7%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 829 CTGAAGCTGTACACGAGAC 847
DB 1 CUGAAGCGGCGCAGGAGAAC 19

RESULT 1088
ABQ78713/c
ID ABQ78713 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC ABQ78713;
XX 05-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX

DE Species specific probe for Encephalitozoon intestinalis.
 XX Encephalitozoon microorganism; drinking water; probe; ss.
 XX Encephalitozoon intestinalis.
 OS US2002102584-A1.
 XX 01-AUG-2002.
 XX 18-SEP-2001; 2001US-00954225.
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234241P.
 XX (HEST/) HESTER J D.
 XX (LIND/) LINDQUIST H D A.
 XX (SCHA/) SCHAEFER F W.
 XX Hester JD, Lindquist HDA, Schaefer FW;
 XX WPI; 2002-673993/72.
 XX New Probe for detecting Encephalitozoon protozoans e.g. Encephalitozoon
 PT cuniculi.
 XX Claim 5; Page 8; 9pp; English.
 XX The present sequence represents a species specific probe for
 CC Encephalitozoon intestinalis. The specification also describes probes
 CC specific for E. hellem and E. cuniculi. The probes hybridise to the 16S
 CC rRNA gene, and have a marker attached to them. The probes are able to
 CC hybridize with mRNA of one species of genus Encephalitozoon without
 CC reactivity with other microorganisms. The probes are useful for detecting
 CC the presence of Encephalitozoon microorganisms, especially
 CC Encephalitozoon hellem, Encephalitozoon cuniculi and Encephalitozoon
 CC intestinalis in drinking water
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 829 CTGAAGCTGGTACCAGAAC 847
 ' ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 19 CTGAAGCGGCGCAGGAGAAC 1
 RESULT 1089
 ABK33463
 ID ABK33463 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK33463;
 XX
 XX 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human TNF-receptor II 3' UNT nt 1690 (T/C) forward PCR primer.
 DE
 XX Human; anti-tumour necrosis factor receptor II; TNF receptor II;
 XX TNF receptor I; infliximab therapy; Crohn's disease; malignant disorder;
 KW inflammatory disorder; chronic disease; receptor; primer; ss.
 KW
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX EP1172444-A1.
 XX 16-JAN-2002.
 XX
 XX 10-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114786.
 XX
 XX 10-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114786.
 PR
 XX

XX Schreiber S, Hampe J, Mascheretti S;
 XX WPI; 2002-156651/21.
 XX
 XX Detecting non-responders to anti-human necrosis factor therapy, comprises
 PT testing an individual for homozygosity for a single nucleotide
 PT polymorphism in the gene coding for the tumor necrosis factor receptor
 PT II.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 8; 45pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to a method for detecting non-responders to
 CC anti-tumour necrosis factor (TNF) therapy. The method involves testing an
 CC individual for homozygosity for at least one single nucleotide
 CC polymorphism (SNP) in the gene coding for TNF receptor II, which is
 CC located on chromosome 1p36. Two novel SNPs, one in exon 2 (position 168
 CC A/G) and one in exon 6 (position 587 T/G) which result in lys561ys and
 CC Met196Arg respectively, are also described. The method of the invention
 CC is useful for detecting non-responders to anti-TNF therapy such as
 CC infliximab therapy, or therapy of Crohn's disease. The genes containing
 CC the 2 novel polymorphisms are useful for diagnostic purposes in
 CC inflammatory, malignant or other chronic diseases. The present sequence
 CC represents a TaqMan primer used in the methods of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 550 CTGTAGCCCAACGACGAGG 568
 ' ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 CTGCGGCGCAGGACGAG 19
 RESULT 1090
 ABL43700
 ID ABL43700 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL43700;
 XX
 XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:744.
 XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX JP2001321190-A.
 XX 20-NOV-2001.
 XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
 XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
 XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
 XX
 XX Arraying genome clones.
 XX Claim 4; Page 19; 528pp; Japanese.
 XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker

CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each well of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 795 CTGCAGGACTGACTGNACC 813
DB 1 CTGGAGGACTGAGGGAAGC 19

RESULT 1091

ABQ74052 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ABQ74052;

XX DT 11-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX DE SSO probe for the analysis of DRB1, DRB3, and DRB5 subtypes F67.

XX Homozygous stem cell; major histocompatibility complex; MHC; HLA;
KW human leukocyte antigen; immunotype; genotype; microsatellite; probe;
KW germ cell; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; vulnery;
KW cytosolic; antiarteriosclerotic; antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive;
KW antinaemic; antidiabetic; tranquilliser; respiratory; cardiac; trauma;
KW muscular; opticalmological; gene therapy; genetic disease; cancer;
KW cystic fibrosis; muscular dystrophy; cardiac condition; burn; myopathy;
KW neurodegenerative disease; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
KW multiple sclerosis; post-trauma repair; reconstruction; blindness;
KW limb replacement; spinal cord injury; atherosclerosis; Crohn's disease;
KW diabetes; autoimmune disease; anaemia; PCR primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200257429-A2.

XX PD 25-JUL-2002.

XX PF 02-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US000107.

XX PR 02-JAN-2001; 2001US-0258891P.

XX PA (STEM-) STEMRON INC.

XX PI Yan WL;

XX WPI; 2002-575456/61.

XX Producing homozygous stem cells having a target genotype and/or
PT immunotype from non-fertilized post-meiosis I diploid germ cells,
PT suitable for diagnostic, therapeutic and cosmetic transplant and
PT treatment of various disorders.

XX Disclosure; Fig 6B; 75pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a method for producing homozygous stem
CC (HS) cells having a target genotype and/or immunotype from non-fertilised
CC post-meiosis I diploid germ cells by mitotically activating the germ
CC cells to develop multiple blastocyst-like masses, each of which contains
CC an inner cell mass (ICM) that is homozygous for the target genotype
CC and/or immunotype. The methods of the present invention are useful for
CC the production of HS cells utilised for diagnosis, therapeutic and the
CC cosmetic transplantation, cell replacement and/or gene therapy, and the
CC treatment of various genetic diseases (cystic fibrosis, muscular
CC dystrophy, cardiac conditions), neurodegenerative diseases (Alzheimer's
CC disease, Parkinson's disease and multiple sclerosis), traumatic injuries
CC (post-trauma repair and reconstruction, limb replacement, spinal cord
CC injuries and burns), cancer, disorders of the epithelium (blindness,
CC myopathy, atherosclerosis), Crohn's disease, diabetes, autoimmune
CC diseases and anaemia. ABQ74028 to ABQ74115 represent PCR primers and
CC sequence specific oligonucleotide (SSO) probes which are used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 455 CTTCAGGAGAGCTCCAG 473

DB 1 CTTCAGGAGAGCTCTCTG 19

RESULT 1092

AAD30510/C

ID AAD30510 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAD30510;

XX DT 31-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GPCR PFI-011 DNA cloning forward PCR primer, PFI11-1B.

XX Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; PFI-011 protein; osteopathic;
KW antiinflammatory; drug screening; therapy; obesity; diabetes; cytostatic;
KW metabolic disease; neurological disease; signal transduction; anorectic;
KW psychotherapeutic; urogenital disease; reproduction; sexual medicine;
KW inflammation; cancer; tissue repair; dermatology; skin pigmentation;
KW photoaging; frailty; osteoporosis; cardiovascular disease; hair loss;
KW gastrointestinal disease; antiinfection; allergy; respiratory disease;
KW sensory organ disorder; sleep disorder; antiallergic; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX EP1094075-A1.

XX PD 25-APR-2001.

XX PF 16-OCT-2000; 2000EP-00309075.

XX PR 21-OCT-1999; 99GB-00024960.

XX PA (PFI2) PFIZER LTD.

XX PA (PFI2) PFIZER INC.

XX PI Walsh R;

XX WPI; 2002-218455/28.

XX New human G-protein coupled receptor polypeptide useful for identifying
PT compound which binds to and modulates the polypeptide, for screening drug
PT candidates for treating diseases associated with signal transduction.

XX Example; Page 35; 46pp; English.

XX The invention relates to human G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR)
CC polypeptide designated, PFI-011 and its corresponding nucleic acid. GPCR

CC elements, in the identification of mCLCA4 expression regulatory factors,
CC as probes and primers in hybridisation applications, in identification of
CC expression patterns in biological specimens and in the preparation of in
CC vitro models for mCLCA4 function. The present sequence is a probe used in
CC human CLCA2 gene expression studies
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 866 TGAGCCCACTCCATTGAG 884
Db 1 TGGGCCCACTCCGTGGG 19

RESULT 1095
ABZ21613/C
ID ABZ21613 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ABZ21613;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human target NLJ3 (3p21.33) reverse PCR primer.
XX
KW Genome analysis; restriction site tagged microarray; human;
KW chromosome 3p21.33; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200286163-A1.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 22-APR-2002; 2002WO-SE000798.
XX
PR 20-APR-2001; 2001US-0284925P.
XX
PA (KARO-) KAROLINSKA INNOVATIONS AB.
XX
PI Zabarovskiy E, Ernborg I, Li J, Protodopov A, Vorontsova O;
PI Wahlestedt C, Kashuba V, Zabarovska V;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-058731/05.
XX
PT Preparing immobilized nucleic acid reference material to generate
PT fragments for genome analysis, comprises digesting the material to get
PT fragments surrounding a recognition site, selecting fragments associated
PT with the site;
XX
PS Example; Page 39; 59pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method (M) for preparing nucleic acid
CC and/or modified nucleic acid (NA/MNA) reference material bound to a solid
CC phase. (M) comprises digesting NA/MNA reference material using
CC biochemical and/or chemical approaches, to obtain sequence fragments
CC surrounding a specific recognition site, and selecting the NA/MNA
CC sequence fragments associated with a specific recognition site. Also
CC described: (I) fragments (I) obtained by (M); (2) nucleic acid and/or
CC modified nucleic acid microarray (II) containing (I); (3) representation
CC (III) of the genome or a part of the genome of an organism, comprising
CC multiple copies of (I), or its selection, obtained by (M); and (4) Nc1
CC cloning of deleted sequences (CODE) genomic subtraction method based on
CC the use of (I). (M) is useful for preparing nucleic acid and/or modified
CC nucleic acid reference material bound to a solid phase. (III) is useful
CC for discriminating between different genomes, detecting methylations,
CC deletions, mutations and other changes within genomic material, obtained
CC from the same individual at different points of time, or in the genomic
CC material obtained from one individual as compared to a standard
CC representation obtained from at least one other individual, or their

CC combination. The present sequence represents a PCR primer which is used
CC in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 316 AAGACTGCAGAGAGCTGT 334
Db 19 ACGCCCGCAGAGAGTGT 1

RESULT 1096
ACA05071
ID ACA05071 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ACA05071;
XX
DT 28-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Flea ecdysone receptor cDNA, PCR primer #2.
XX
KW Ecdysone receptor; ECR; ultraspigle; USP; ss; PCR; flea; primer;
KW flea allergic dermatitis; FAD; allergy; parasitic infection;
KW bacterial infection; viral infection; steroid hormone; moulting;
KW metamorphosis; insecticide.
XX
OS Ctenocephalides felis.
XX
PN US6489140-B1.
XX
PD 03-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 05-NOV-1999; 99US-00435019.
XX
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-0107559P.
XX
PA (WISN/) WISNEWSKI N.
PA (BECH/) BECHER A M.
PA (JARV/) JARVIS E.
XX
PI Wisniewski N, Becher AM, Jarvis E;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-327244/31.
XX
PT New nucleic acid molecule for treating, ameliorating or protecting
PT animals from flea infestation, comprises a sequence that encodes a
PT protein having an ecdysone receptor activity.
XX
PS Example 2; Col 35; 73pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a
CC sequence that encodes a protein having an flea ecdysone receptor (ECR)
CC activity. Ecdysone is a steroid hormone involved in moulting and
CC metamorphosis. Also disclosed are nucleic acids and their encoded
CC proteins of the flea ECR heterodimeric partner, ultra spiracle (USP).
CC Also included are a recombinant molecule comprising the above ECR nucleic
CC acid molecule operatively linked to a transcription control sequence, a
CC transformed cell comprising the above recombinant nucleic acid molecule
CC and producing an ECR protein (comprising culturing a cell transformed
CC with the above nucleic acid molecule, and recovering the expressed
CC protein). The nucleic acid molecule, protein, antibody raised against the
CC protein or isolated inhibitory compounds are useful in therapeutic
CC compositions to treat, ameliorate or protect animals from flea
CC infestation, which can manifest itself as an allergic reaction
CC (particularly flea allergic dermatitis, FAD), a parasitic infection, a
CC bacterial infection or a viral infection. The present sequence is a PCR
CC primer used to isolate cDNA encoding a flea ECR protein
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 714 GCCAAATTCAGGAGCTGC 732
 DB 1 GCCGAATTCAGGAGCTTC 19

RESULT 1097
 ACA96815/c
 ID ACA96815 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC ACA96815;
 XX DT 24-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human glial cell derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) PCR primer #5.
 XX KW Human; glial cell derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) PCR primer; ss;
 XX KW nervous system disease.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN CN1364812-A.
 XX PD 21-AUG-2002.
 XX PF 11-JAN-2001; 2001CN-00107450.
 XX PR 11-JAN-2001; 2001CN-00107450.
 XX PA (YISH-) YISHENG BIOLOGICAL PHARM CO LTD SHUHA1.
 XX PI Zhou S, Zheng Z, Feng H;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-000523/01.
 XX PT Human glial cell derived neurotrophic factor and its derivatives and use.
 XX PS Claim 6; Page 3 (Claims); 28pp; Chinese.
 XX CC The invention relates to the human glial cell derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) and its derivatives and use. The invention also relates to a method of obtaining DNA encoding human glial cell derived neurotrophic factor or its active segments and a method of purifying and fining coarse GDNF. A composition comprising human glial cell derived neurotrophic factor and a medicinal acceptable carrier can be used in the treatment of nervous system diseases. Sequences ACA96807-ACA96859 represent PCR primers used to amplify human GDNF cDNA

QY 136 CTGCTTTGGGGCTGCAGC 154
 DB 19 CTGGGTTGCAGCTGCAGC 1

RESULT 1098
 ABZ69526/c
 ID ABZ69526 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC ABZ69526;
 XX DT 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human orphan G-protein coupled receptor PFI-011 DNA PCR primer #1.

KW receptor; inflammatory disease; blood pressure regulation; analgesic;
 KW antinflammatory; anorectic; tranquilizer; sleep abnormality; pain;
 KW eating disorder; obesity; stress; antibody; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN EP1284423-A2.
 XX PD 19-FEB-2003.
 XX PF 01-AUG-2002; 2002EP-00255378.
 XX PR 15-AUG-2001; 2001GB-00019928.
 XX PA (PFIZ) PFIZER LTD.
 XX PA (PFIZ) PFIZER INC.
 XX PI Robas NM;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-344703/33.
 XX PT Use of adrenergic acid as a ligand for a G-protein coupled receptor, PFI-011, modulator of PFI-011, or to elicit a functional response on PFI-011.
 XX PS Example 3; Page 15; 24pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention relates to the use of adrenergic acid and its analogues as a ligand for PFI-011. PFI-011 is an orphan G-protein coupled receptor. This can be used to screen compounds capable of modulating PFI-011, particularly in the treatment of inflammatory diseases, blood pressure regulation, sleep abnormalities, pain, regulation of body temperature, eating disorders, obesity and stress regulated disorders.
 XX CC The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate the PFI-011 coding sequence in the exemplification of the invention

QY 191 CCGGCTCAGTTCTCGGCT 209
 DB 19 CCAGGTCAGTTCCATGCT 1

RESULT 1099
 ABZ76718/c
 ID ABZ76718 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC ABZ76718;
 XX DT 01-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human beta-actin PCR primer #1.
 XX KW Human; vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGFR-1; VEGFR-2;
 KW vascular endothelial growth factor; platelet derived growth factor; VEGF;
 KW PIGF; beta-actin; VEGFR-1 antagonist; cytostatic; tumour; cancer;
 KW autocrine stimulation inhibitor; adenocarcinoma; malignant glioma;
 KW leukaemia; angiogenesis inhibitor; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO2003006059-A1.
 XX PD 23-JAN-2003.
 XX PF 15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022540.
 XX PR 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304751P.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 191 CCGGCTCAGTTCTCGGCT 209
 DB 19 CCAGGTCAGTTCCATGCT 1

RESULT 1099
 ABZ76718/c
 ID ABZ76718 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC ABZ76718;
 XX DT 01-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human beta-actin PCR primer #1.
 XX KW Human; vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGFR-1; VEGFR-2;
 KW vascular endothelial growth factor; platelet derived growth factor; VEGF;
 KW PIGF; beta-actin; VEGFR-1 antagonist; cytostatic; tumour; cancer;
 KW autocrine stimulation inhibitor; adenocarcinoma; malignant glioma;
 KW leukaemia; angiogenesis inhibitor; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO2003006059-A1.
 XX PD 23-JAN-2003.
 XX PF 15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022540.
 XX PR 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304751P.

XX Wu Y, Rafii S, Witte L;
 XX WPI; 2003-221662/21.
 XX Prevention or reduction of the growth of tumor cells expressing
 PT functional vascular endothelial growth factor-1 receptors, comprises use
 PT of a vascular endothelial growth factor-1 receptor antagonist.
 XX Example 1; Page 16; 31pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a method for the prevention or reduction
 CC of the growth of tumor cells expressing functional vascular endothelial
 CC growth factor (VEGF)-1 receptors (VEGFR-1) comprising administration of a
 CC VEGFR-1 antagonist to a mammal. VEGFR-1 antagonists have cytostatic
 CC activity, and can be used for preventing or reducing the growth of tumour
 CC antagonists can be used for preventing or reducing the growth of tumour
 CC cells from substantially non-vascularised cancer such as breast cancer,
 CC ovarian cancer, brain cancer, kidney cancer, bladder cancer,
 CC adenocarcinoma, malignant gliomas and leukaemias in mammal e.g. human.
 CC The VEGFR-1 antagonist binds specifically to the extracellular domain of
 CC a VEGFR expressed on the tumour cell. The VEGFR-1 antagonist inhibits
 CC angiogenesis, hence inhibits tumour growth at low concentration. The
 CC present sequence represents a PCR primer for beta-actin, which is used in
 CC an example from the present invention
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 249 TTGAAGGACTTAGACAGGA 267
 |||||
 DB 19 TTGAAGGCTCAACATGA 1

RESULT 1100
 ACH03476
 ID ACH03476 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX ACH03476;
 XX 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human latrophilin 3 (LPH3) associated primer #18.
 XX Human; latrophilin 3; LPH3; ophthalmological; hypotensive; gene therapy;
 KW eye disease; primary open-angle glaucoma; ocular hypertension;
 KW elevated intraocular pressure; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US2003054347-A1.
 XX 20-MAR-2003.
 XX 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844653.
 XX 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844653.
 XX (UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.
 XX Richards JE, Rozsa FW;
 XX WPI; 2003-521847/49.
 XX New Latrophilin (LPH) polynucleotides and polypeptides, useful for
 PT diagnosing or treating subjects at risk for or having eye disease, e.g.
 PT Primary Open-Angle Glaucoma, ocular hypertension, or elevated intraocular
 PT pressure.
 XX Example 1; Page 30; 153pp; English.

XX The invention describes a new composition, which comprises an isolated
 CC Latrophilin (LPH) nucleic acid. The compositions are useful for
 CC diagnosing or treating subjects at risk for or having eye disease, e.g.
 CC Primary Open-Angle Glaucoma (e.g. juvenile onset or adult onset), ocular
 CC hypertension, or elevated intraocular pressure. This sequence represents
 CC a primer associated with isolation of human latrophilin 3 (LPH3)
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 332 TGTGAGCAACTTGGTGCC 350
 |||||
 DB 1 TATGAAGCAACATGGTGGC 19

RESULT 1101
 ACH03475/C
 ID ACH03475 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX ACH03475;
 XX 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human latrophilin 3 (LPH3) associated primer #17.
 XX Human; latrophilin 3; LPH3; ophthalmological; hypotensive; gene therapy;
 KW eye disease; primary open-angle glaucoma; ocular hypertension;
 KW elevated intraocular pressure; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US2003054347-A1.
 XX 20-MAR-2003.
 XX 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844653.
 XX 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844653.
 XX (UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.
 XX Richards JE, Rozsa FW;
 XX WPI; 2003-521847/49.
 XX New Latrophilin (LPH) polynucleotides and polypeptides, useful for
 PT diagnosing or treating subjects at risk for or having eye disease, e.g.
 PT Primary Open-Angle Glaucoma, ocular hypertension, or elevated intraocular
 PT pressure.
 XX Example 1; Page 30; 153pp; English.

The invention describes a new composition, which comprises an isolated
 CC Latrophilin (LPH) nucleic acid. The compositions are useful for
 CC diagnosing or treating subjects at risk for or having eye disease, e.g.
 CC Primary Open-Angle Glaucoma (e.g. juvenile onset or adult onset), ocular
 CC hypertension, or elevated intraocular pressure. This sequence represents
 CC a primer associated with isolation of human latrophilin 3 (LPH3)
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 332 TGTGAGCAACTTGGTGCC 350
 |||||
 DB 19 TATGAAGCAACATGGTGGC 1

RESULT 1102
 ADC64593/c
 ID ADC64593 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC ADC64593;
 XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Brassica rapa related primer SEQ ID NO:3.
 XX KW DNA marker; primer kit; detection;
 KW clubroot disease resistant Chinese cabbage plant; plant; clubroot;
 XX primer; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 OS Brassica rapa.
 XX PN KR2002066106-A.
 XX PD 14-AUG-2002.
 XX PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001KR-00006352.
 XX PR 09-FEB-2001; 2001KR-00006352.
 XX PA (UYCH-) UNIV CHUNGNAM NAT.
 XX PI Jang CS, Lim YP, Park JU;
 XX WPI; 2003-145043/14.
 XX
 XX New DNA marker, primer kits, and detection of clubroot disease resistant
 PT Chinese cabbage plant using PCR, useful for the selection of a clubroot
 PT disease resistant plant without direct inoculation of clubroot disease-
 PT causing bacteria.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 12; 13pp; Korean.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a DNA marker, primer kits, and a method
 CC for the effective detection of a clubroot disease resistant Chinese
 CC cabbage plant using PCR, without direct inoculation of clubroot disease-
 CC causing bacteria into the plant. The present sequence represents a primer
 CC oligonucleotide used in the exemplification of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 918 GACAGCGGACATTTCAGGT 936
 Db 19 GACTCGGTACATGCAGGT 1
 RESULT 1103
 ADC56821
 ID ADC56821 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC ADC56821;
 XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Mouse neuromedin PCR primer 1.
 XX KW Mouse; oestrogen; hippocampus; gene expression; calmodulin I; chimaerin;
 KW neuromedin; T-Rec-alpha rel.; 3B-HSD related protein; ATP-binding cass.;
 KW chaperonin; HCNP; histone-like protein; ZW10; vitronectin; gene; ds.
 XX OS Mus sp.
 XX JIP2003139771-A

XX 14-MAY-2003.
 XX PF 02-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00338515.
 XX PR 02-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00338515.
 XX PA (EISA) EISAI CO LTD.
 XX WPI; 2003-818084/77.
 XX
 PT Screening for estrogen analog, by administering test compound to rodents,
 PT isolating hippocampus, monitoring for the expression of a particular gene
 PT in hippocampus, and selecting compound that alters gene expression.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Fig 2; 16pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to screening for an oestrogen analogue, comprising
 CC administering a test compound to rodents, isolating hippocampus from
 CC rodents, monitoring for the expression level of a gene comprising mouse
 CC calmodulin I, chimaerin, neuromedin, T-Rec-alpha rel., 3B-HSD related
 CC protein, ATP-binding cass., chaperonin, HCNP, histone-like protein,
 CC unknown, ZW10, vitronectin or unknown encoding genes (SEQ ID NO 1-13) in
 CC the hippocampus and selecting a compound that alters the gene expression
 CC as oestrogen analogue. The method is useful for screening for oestrogen
 CC analogues. The identified compound is useful for studying the effect of
 CC oestrogen on the brain. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer used
 CC to measure mouse gene expressed in the hippocampus and disclosed in the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 345 GGTGCGCGCGCACCTGT 363
 Db 1 GCTGTCAGCGCCATCTGT 19
 RESULT 1104
 ADD00163/c
 ID ADD00163 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC ADD00163;
 XX DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX DE HCV coding region-derived 60% conserved RNA sequence 109.
 XX KW HCV infection; replication; pathogenesis; virucide; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; ds.
 XX OS Hepatitis C virus.
 XX PN WO2003016572-A1.
 XX PD 27-FEB-2003.
 XX PF 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US021843.
 XX PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313076P.
 XX PR 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0344116P.
 XX PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353750P.
 XX PA (ELIL) LILLY & CO ELI.
 XX PI Zhao G, Lu J, Glass JI, Martinez A, Yang Y;
 XX WPI; 2003-268345/26.
 XX
 PT New double stranded RNA oligonucleotide useful for preparing a

PT composition for treating or preventing hepatitis C virus.
PS Disclosure; Page 52; 173pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated double stranded RNA
CC oligonucleotide about 19 to about 25 ribonucleotides in length or its
CC equivalent. One strand of the oligonucleotide comprises the same
CC nucleotide sequence as a region of a hepatitis C virus (HCV) target RNA
CC polynucleotide sequence required for hepatitis C virus infection.
CC replication or pathogenesis in vitro or in vivo in a host cell. The
CC oligonucleotide of the invention demonstrates virucide activity and may
CC be useful for preparing a composition or vaccine for treating or
CC preventing hepatitis C virus, as well as during gene therapy procedures.
CC The current sequence is that of the HCV coding region-derived conserved
CC RNA sequence of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 10 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 388 TGGCGGGCACACACCCT 406
DB 19 TCGCGGCACACCAACCT 1
RESULT 1105
ADD00331/c
ID ADD00331 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADD00331;
XX
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DE HCV coding region-derived 50% conserved RNA sequence 277.
XX
KW HCV infection; replication; pathogenesis; virucide; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; ds.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
PN WO2003016572-A1.
XX
PD 27-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US021843.
XX
PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313076P.
XX
PR 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0344116P.
XX
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353750P.
XX
PA (ELIL) LILLY & CO ELI.
XX
PI Zhao G, Lu J, Glass JI, Martinez A, Yang Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-268345/26.
XX
PT New double stranded RNA oligonucleotide, useful for preparing a
PT composition for treating or preventing hepatitis C virus.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 67; 173pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated double stranded RNA
CC oligonucleotide about 19 to about 25 ribonucleotides in length or its
CC equivalent. One strand of the oligonucleotide comprises the same
CC nucleotide sequence as a region of a hepatitis C virus (HCV) target RNA
CC polynucleotide sequence required for hepatitis C virus infection.
CC replication or pathogenesis in vitro or in vivo in a host cell. The
CC oligonucleotide of the invention demonstrates virucide activity and may
CC be useful for preparing a composition or vaccine for treating or
CC preventing hepatitis C virus, as well as during gene therapy procedures.
CC The current sequence is that of the HCV coding region-derived conserved

CC RNA sequence of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 10 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 388 TGGCGGGCACACACCCT 406
DB 19 TCGCGGCACACCAACCT 1
RESULT 1106
ADD00281/c
ID ADD00281 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADD00281;
XX
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DE HCV coding region-derived 50% conserved RNA sequence 227.
XX
KW HCV infection; replication; pathogenesis; virucide; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; ds.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
PN WO2003016572-A1.
XX
PD 27-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US021843.
XX
PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313076P.
XX
PR 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0344116P.
XX
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353750P.
XX
PA (ELIL) LILLY & CO ELI.
XX
PI Zhao G, Lu J, Glass JI, Martinez A, Yang Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-268345/26.
XX
PT New double stranded RNA oligonucleotide, useful for preparing a
PT composition for treating or preventing hepatitis C virus.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 63; 173pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated double stranded RNA
CC oligonucleotide about 19 to about 25 ribonucleotides in length or its
CC equivalent. One strand of the oligonucleotide comprises the same
CC nucleotide sequence as a region of a hepatitis C virus (HCV) target RNA
CC polynucleotide sequence required for hepatitis C virus infection.
CC replication or pathogenesis in vitro or in vivo in a host cell. The
CC oligonucleotide of the invention demonstrates virucide activity and may
CC be useful for preparing a composition or vaccine for treating or
CC preventing hepatitis C virus, as well as during gene therapy procedures.
CC The current sequence is that of the HCV coding region-derived conserved
CC RNA sequence of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 5 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 375 CTGCGGCTCTGCGGGGG 393
DB 19 CTTGACGCTCTGTGGGGG 1
RESULT 1107

ADD13826/c
 ID ADD13826 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ADD13826;
 XX
 DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human vLambda PCR primer v2-6L.
 XX
 KW library; transfection; humanized monoclonal antibody; antigen;
 KW T cell receptor; primer; ss; PCR; vLambda.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN EP1298207-A1.
 XX
 PD 02-APR-2003.
 XX
 PF 01-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123596.
 XX
 PR 01-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123596.
 XX
 PA (DEK-) DEUT KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM.
 XX
 PI Breitling F, Moldenhauer G, Poustka A, Kuehlwein T;
 XX WPI; 2003-383833/37.
 XX
 PT Preparing library of protein-producing eukaryotic cells, useful for
 PT producing humanized high-affinity antibodies, comprises introducing
 PT specific recombination signals into chromosomal gene loci and integrating
 PT a variety of DNA sequences.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Fig 14A; 75pp; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel method of preparing a library of protein
 CC -producing eukaryotic cells comprising (a) introducing specific
 CC recombination signals into one or two chromosomal gene loci, (b)
 CC Expanding at least one of the modified cells, (c) Transfecting many
 CC different DNA sequences, each flanked by recombination signals, into the
 CC expanded cells and (d) integrating the DNA sequences into the gene loci
 CC on the basis of the recombination signals and the appropriate
 CC recombinase. The resulting cells express different proteins, each from an
 CC integrated DNA sequence and the proteins are bound to the cell surface.
 CC The method is particularly used to produce libraries of humanized
 CC monoclonal antibodies, for selection of those with affinity for
 CC particular antigens and useful for diagnostic or therapeutic use.
 CC Libraries of T cell receptors may also be prepared. The method produces
 CC libraries of high diversity; provides easy, quick and automatable
 CC selection from a large number of proteins, allows relatively simple
 CC alteration of the expressed gene (e.g. fusion to other protein-coding
 CC sequences), is suitable for large scale protein production and allows
 CC simple verification and characterization of selected cell lines. The
 CC method does not require incorporation of a resistance marker. This
 CC sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify the genes of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 411 CAGCAGGCTCTCCGGCTGC 429
 DB 19 CAGCAGCCCTCCCGCTGC 1
 XX
 RESULT 1108
 ADD80862/c
 ID ADD80862 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ADD80862;
 XX
 DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human alpha-actin forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 92.
 XX
 KW human; antibody; KDR; cytostatic; gene therapy; anti-KDR antibody;
 KW tumour; angiogenesis; alpha-actin; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO2003075840-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-SEP-2003.
 XX
 PF 04-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US006459.
 XX
 PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361783P.
 XX
 PA (INCL-) IMCLONE SYSTEMS INC.
 XX
 PI Zhu Z;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-779032/73.
 XX
 PT New human anti-KDR antibody, useful for preparing a composition for
 PT reducing tumor growth and inhibiting angiogenesis.
 XX
 PS Example 4; SEQ ID NO 92; 49pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated human antibody or its fragment
 CC binds selectively to KDR. An antibody of the invention has cytostatic
 CC activity, and may have a use in gene therapy. The antibody is anti-KDR
 CC antibody. The antibody is useful for preparing a composition for reducing
 CC tumour growth and inhibiting angiogenesis. The present sequence is used
 CC in the exemplification of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 249 TTGAAGGACTTAGACAGGA 267
 DB 19 TTGAAGGCTCTCAACATGA 1
 XX
 RESULT 1109
 AAH45766/c
 ID AAH45766 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH45766;
 XX
 DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human E2F-2 gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 18.
 XX
 KW Nucleic acid amplification; adapter DNA; human; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200138572-A1.
 XX
 PD 31-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 16-NOV-2000; 2000WO-JP008073.
 XX
 PR 19-NOV-1999; 99JP-00330726.
 XX
 PR 25-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00224663.
 XX
 PA (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
 XX
 PI Aoyagi K, Sasaki H, Terada M, Mineno J, Asada K, Kato I;

XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human alpha-actin forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 92.
 XX
 KW human; antibody; KDR; cytostatic; gene therapy; anti-KDR antibody;
 KW tumour; angiogenesis; alpha-actin; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO2003075840-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-SEP-2003.
 XX
 PF 04-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US006459.
 XX
 PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361783P.
 XX
 PA (INCL-) IMCLONE SYSTEMS INC.
 XX
 PI Zhu Z;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-779032/73.
 XX
 PT New human anti-KDR antibody, useful for preparing a composition for
 PT reducing tumor growth and inhibiting angiogenesis.
 XX
 PS Example 4; SEQ ID NO 92; 49pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated human antibody or its fragment
 CC binds selectively to KDR. An antibody of the invention has cytostatic
 CC activity, and may have a use in gene therapy. The antibody is anti-KDR
 CC antibody. The antibody is useful for preparing a composition for reducing
 CC tumour growth and inhibiting angiogenesis. The present sequence is used
 CC in the exemplification of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02; 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 249 TTGAAGGACTTAGACAGGA 267
 DB 19 TTGAAGGCTCTCAACATGA 1
 XX
 RESULT 1109
 AAH45766/c
 ID AAH45766 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH45766;
 XX
 DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human E2F-2 gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 18.
 XX
 KW Nucleic acid amplification; adapter DNA; human; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200138572-A1.
 XX
 PD 31-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 16-NOV-2000; 2000WO-JP008073.
 XX
 PR 19-NOV-1999; 99JP-00330726.
 XX
 PR 25-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00224663.
 XX
 PA (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
 XX
 PI Aoyagi K, Sasaki H, Terada M, Mineno J, Asada K, Kato I;

WPI; 2001-355947/37.

Amplifying nucleic acids with base sequences of mRNAs in sample while sustaining the ratio among them used to monitor mRNA expression, applicable in producing e.g. cRNA library and DNA microarrays.

Example 1; Page 53; 67pp; Japanese.

The present invention describes a method of amplifying nucleic acids, involving forming a single-stranded DNA to an mRNA in a sample with a primer, synthesising a DNA strand complementary to the single-stranded DNA to form a double-stranded DNA, adding a single or double-stranded adapter DNA to the double-stranded DNA, and amplifying the DNA strand using a second primer with a nucleic acid sequence in the adapter DNA. This can be used to amplify nucleic acids to monitor mRNA expression, which is applicable in producing e.g. cRNA libraries, cDNA libraries, DNA microarrays and in drug development and gene engineering and gene expression analysis, and in drug development and health maintenance and management. The present sequence is a PCR primer described in the exemplification of the invention

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Library Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Library Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred No. 7.5e+02;
Library Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

861 GGTGATGAGCCCACTCCA 879
||||| ||||| |||||
19 GGTGAGTGGCCCAAGTCCA 1

JT 1110
7738/C
ABS71738 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
ABS71738;
02-DEC-2002 (first entry)
Human reverse PCR primer Ag2233.
Human; NOVX; pathological condition; NOVX-associated disorder; diabetes; Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome; cirrhosis; transplantation disorder; obesity; pancreatitis; autoimmune disease; renal artery stenosis; infertility; interstitial nephritis; glomerulonephritis; polycystic kidney disease; interstitial lupus erythematosus; SLE; cataract; Alzheimer's disease; acoustic trauma; cancer; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension; congenital heart defect; scleroderma; endometriosis; haemophilia; dementia; stroke; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy; multiple sclerosis; anxiety; pain; leukaemia; hypothyroidism; psoriasis; acne; wound; asthma; PCR; primer; ss.
Homo sapiens.
WC200266643-A2.
29-AUG-2002.
13-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US048732.
13-NOV-2000; 2000US-0248153P.
17-NOV-2000; 2000US-0249598P.
26-JAN-2001; 2001US-0264240P.
02-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266127P.
16-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269562P.
10-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304348P.
31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0309261P.
17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313283P.
(CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

PT New growth hormone 1 (GH-1) diagnostic polynucleotide, useful as markers
 PT for the analysis of a disease, or of susceptibility to drug treatment for
 PT GH-1 dysfunction or other diseases.

XX Example 2; Page 30; 74pp; English.

XX The invention relates to growth hormone 1 (GH-1) gene including single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP). The GH-1 diagnostic polynucleotide is
 CC useful as markers for the analysis of a disease, of susceptibility to
 CC drug treatment for GH-1 dysfunction or other diseases, or may be included
 CC in any complete or partial antigenic map of the human genome. GH-1 mutant
 CC polypeptides are useful as antagonists of GH-1 hormone action.

CC Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are useful in gene therapy.
 CC The present sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying human GH-1 gene

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 244 AGCTCTTGAAGGACTTAGA 262
 |||||
 Db 19 ACCTCCTAAAGGACCTAGA 1

RESULT 1112

ADD26409/C
 ID ADD26409 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AC

XX ADD26409;

XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Human abl intron 1b primer 3-1.

XX conjugate; bcr; abl; fusion gene; transport mediator; cell membrane; PNA;
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; triple helix; cytostatic;
 KW chronic myeloid leukaemia; chromosome 22; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003039438-A2.

XX 15-MAY-2003.

XX 08-NOV-2002; 2002WO-DE004154.

XX 08-NOV-2001; 2001DE-01054827.

XX (DEKR-) DEUT KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM.

XX Braun K, Waldeck W, Pipkorn R, Braun I, Debus J;

XX WPI; 2003-441456/41.

XX New peptide nucleic acid conjugate, useful for treating chronic myeloid
 PT leukemia, targets the Philadelphia chromosome and includes transport
 PT peptides.

XX Example 2; Fig 4B; 30pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel conjugate for specifically inhibiting
 CC expression of a bcr/abl fusion gene comprising a transport mediator for
 CC the cell membrane, a protein or peptide for importation into the cell
 CC nucleus, and a peptide nucleic acid (PNA) that hybridizes specifically to
 CC the bcr/abl fusion gene, inhibiting its expression. The transport
 CC mediator is a protein or peptide that can overcome the plasma membrane,
 CC especially the transmembrane peptide pAntp(43-58) or peptides designated
 CC TPURCO, TPURHIV-1/TAT and TPURHM. The conjugate may include a spacer,
 CC especially between protein and PNA, and it has the structure transport
 CC mediator-disulfide-protein-spacer-PNA. Spacers are preferably polylysine,
 CC polyethylene glycol, derivatives of polymethacrylic acid and polyvinyl

CC pyrrolidone. The conjugate of the invention binds to the fusion region of
 CC the bcr/abl genes in the Philadelphia chromosome, forming a triple helix
 CC and thus inhibiting expression of the corresponding fusion protein (a
 CC tyrosine kinase). The products of the invention are cytostatic and are
 CC used to treat chronic myeloid leukaemia. Treatment with the conjugate is
 CC non-invasive and combining the PNA with a transport mediator ensures
 CC efficient, rapid and directed transport of PNA to its target site
 CC (nucleus). The PNA is resistant to both protease and nuclease, so
 CC produces stable blockade of transcription of target genes. The conjugate
 CC can discriminate between the gene fusion and unfused bcr and abl genes
 CC and is effective at very low concentrations (below 100 pM), so side
 CC effects should not be significant. This sequence represents a primer
 CC capable of binding to a fragment of the human abl gene intron 1b (see
 CC Genbank U07563).

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 140 TTGGGGGCTGCAGCTCCA 158
 |||||
 Db 20 TCTGGGAGCTTCAGATCCA 2

RESULT 1113

AAF79934
 ID AAF79934 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AC

XX AAF79934;

XX 11-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX PCR primer used to amplify murine GL50 cDNA sequence.

XX GL50; antigen; antigen presenting cell; T cell proliferation; tumour;
 KW graft-versus-host disease; autoimmune disease; allergy; viral infection;
 KW acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS; vaccine; PCR primer; ss.

XX Mus musculus.

XX WO200121796-A2.

XX 29-MAR-2001.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US025892.

XX 21-SEP-1999; 99US-0155043P.

XX (GEMY) GENETICS INST INC.

XX Ling V, Dunussi-Joannopolulos K;

XX WPI; 2001-244938/25.

XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding a GL50 polypeptide for modulating a
 PT immune response and reducing the proliferation of a tumor cell.

XX Disclosure; Page 118; 195pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAF79931-36 were used to amplify cDNA encoding GL50
 CC polypeptides. GL50 molecules are antigens on the surface of antigen
 CC presenting cells, which costimulate T cell proliferation and bind to
 CC costimulatory receptor ligands on T cells. GL50 modulating agents are
 CC used to modulate an immune response in a subject. GL50 polypeptides are
 CC used to modulate T cell costimulation, and to reduce the proliferation of
 CC a tumour cell. Diseases that can be treated using GL50 molecules are
 CC graft-versus-host disease, autoimmune disease, allergies, acquired immune
 CC deficiency syndrome (AIDS), and viral infections. The GL50 molecules can
 CC be used in vaccines. GL50 polynucleotides can be used to locate gene
 CC regions associated with genetic disease, in tissue typing, and in
 CC forensic identification of a biological sample

XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 400 ACACCTGCTCCAGCAGGC 418
||| ||||| |||||
DB 4 ACAGCCTGCTGACCAGGC 22

RESULT 1114

AAF79925 AAF79925 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AC AAF79925;

XX 11-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX PCR primer used to amplify human and murine GL50 cDNA sequences.

XX GL50; antigen; antigen presenting cell; T cell proliferation; tumour;

KW graft-versus-host disease; autoimmune disease; allergy; viral infection;

KW acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS; vaccine; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Mus musculus.

XX WO200121796-A2.

XX 29-MAR-2001.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US025892.

XX 21-SEP-1999; 99US-0155043P.

XX (GEMY) GENETICS INST INC.

XX Ling V, Dunussi-Joannopolulos K;

XX WPI; 2001-244938/25.

XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding a GL50 polypeptide for modulating a

XX immune response and reducing the proliferation of a tumor cell.

XX Disclosure; Page 117; 195pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAF79922-27 were used to amplify sequences from the 3' end of

XX cDNA encoding human and murine GL50 polypeptides. GL50 molecules are

XX antigens on the surface of antigen presenting cells, which costimulate T

XX cell proliferation and bind to costimulatory receptor ligands on T cells.

XX GL50 modulating agents are used to modulate an immune response in a

XX subject. GL50 polypeptides are used to modulate T cell costimulation, and

XX to reduce the proliferation of a tumour cell. Diseases that can be

XX treated using GL50 molecules are graft-versus-host disease, autoimmune

XX disease, allergies, acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), and viral

XX infections. The GL50 molecules can be used in vaccines. GL50

XX polynucleotides can be used to locate gene regions associated with

XX genetic disease, in tissue typing, and in forensic identification of a

XX biological sample

XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 400 ACACCTGCTCCAGCAGGC 418

||| ||||| |||||

DB 4 ACAGCCTGCTGACCAGGC 22

RESULT 1115

AAQ45287/C

ID AAQ45287 standard; rRNA; 14 BP.

XX AAQ45287;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 09-OCT-1994 (first entry)

XX Sequence of minimal sequence required for anti-g10 antibody recognition.

XX Di10 epitope; g10 antibody; control RNA; loop sequence; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9406934-A1.

XX 31-MAR-1994.

XX 31-AUG-1993; 93WO-US008210.

XX 11-SEP-1992; 92US-00944208.

PR 30-SEP-1992; 92US-00956693.

XX (UYDU-) UNIV DUKE.

XX Keene JD, Kenan DJ, Tsai DE;

XX WPI; 1994-118482/14.

XX Generating nucleic acid epitopes cross-reactive with non-nucleic acid

XX immunogens, pref. viruses and allergens - used to generate immune

XX responses in humans and animals.

XX Example; Page 34; 56pp; English.

XX Anti-g10 antibody is specific for proteins contg. a g10 fusion peptide

XX (see AARS1052). However, whereas the g10 peptide is a useful epitope tag

XX for analysing complexes contg. protein, an RNA epitope tag would be

XX equally useful for studying complexes contg. RNA. The anti-g10 serum was

XX presented with a degenerate pool of RNA contg. 1,048,576 species

XX representing all possible RNA species. The transcripts were

XX immunoprecipitated with the anti-g10 serum. A single RNA species, D10,

XX was obt'd. The minimal sequence required for antibody recognition is

XX AAQ45287, in the context of a stem. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN

XX field.)

XX SQ Sequence 14 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 14;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 404 CCTGCTCCAGCAGG 417

||||| |||||

DB 14 CCTGCTCCAGCAGG 1

RESULT 1116

AAC88538/C

ID AAC88538 standard; RNA; 14 BP.

XX AAC88538;

XX 02-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX Anti-gammaPDE coding sequence fragment #2.

XX Ribozyme; retinal degradation; retinal disease; learning; memory;

XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; tumour suppression; ss.

XX Mus sp.

XX

```

PN WO200066780-A2.
XX
PD 09-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 28-APR-2000; 2000WO-US011509.
XX
PR 30-APR-1999; 99US-0131942P.
XX
PA (UYFL ) UNIV FLORIDA.
XX
PI Lewin AS, Muzyczka N, Hauswirth W, Teschendorf C, Burger C;
XX WPI; 2000-687548/67.
XX
XX Novel methods for identifying genes with selected functions comprising
PT contacting genes with a library of ribozymes, useful for identifying
PT genes involved in, e.g. retinal disease, learning or memory and tumor
PT suppression.
XX
XX Claim 16; Fig 17; 11pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for identifying a gene with a
CC selected function comprising contacting genes with a library of ribozymes
CC and identifying at least 1 ribozyme that alters the selected function of
CC the gene. The present sequence is a target sequence used in the present
CC invention. The methods (and ribozymes) are useful for identifying novel
CC genes involved in retinal degeneration, retinal disease, learning or
CC memory, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or tumor suppression, and for
CC producing non-human animal models of diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 540 CTTCTGACTCTGT 553
DB 14 CTTCTGACTCTGT 1
RESULT 1117
AAL44114/c
ID AAL44114 standard; DNA; 14 BP.
XX
AC AAL44114;
XX
DT 03-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DE MARS gene, intron 5 - exon 6 junction.
XX
KW Gene therapy; modulator of antigen receptor signalling; ss; MARS;
KW tumour suppressor gene; Scr-like adaptor protein; SLAP;
KW myeloid malignancy; acute myelogenous leukaemia; autoimmune disorder;
KW immunosuppression; myeloproliferative disorder; breast cancer.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT intron 1..6
FT /*tag= a
FT /number= 5
FT exon 7..14
FT /*tag= b
FT /number= 6
XX
XX WO200242452-A2.
XX
XX 30-MAY-2002.
XX
XX 26-NOV-2001; 2001WO-CA001662.
XX
XX 27-NOV-2000; 2000CA-02324663.
XX
XX (HOSP-) HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.
XX
XX Mcglade JC, Loreto MP;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-566564/60.
XX
XX New isolated modulator of antigen receptor signaling protein or its
PT fragment, useful for treating malignant disorders such as myeloid
PT malignancies, autoimmune disorders and myeloproliferative disorders.
XX
XX Example 2; Fig 12C; 110pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequences of modulator
XX of antigen receptor signalling (MARS) proteins. The MARS protein is a
XX putative tumour suppressor gene and exhibits structural and sequence
XX similarity to the Scr-like adaptor protein (SLAP). The MARS DNA and
XX protein sequences of the invention are useful for the treatment of
XX myeloid malignancies (e.g. acute myelogenous leukaemia) autoimmune
XX disorders, immunosuppression, myeloproliferative disorders and
XX malignancies related to the de-regulation of tyrosine kinases (e.g.
XX breast cancer). The present DNA sequence represents an intron-exon
XX junction in a MARS protein gene
SQ Sequence 14 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 212 CCAGCCCTCTCCAG 225
DB 14 CCAGCCCTCTCCAG 1
RESULT 1118
AAT55115/c
ID AAT55115 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT55115;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 21-APR-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Human relA hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1006).
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
XX ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9523225-A2.
XX
XX 31-AUG-1995.
XX
XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
XX
XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
XX
XX 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
XX
XX 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
XX
XX 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
XX
XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
XX
XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
XX
XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.

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PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mowiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 229; 407pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves relA mRNA at the
CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The relA gene product
CC is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated
CC specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the
CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain
CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified
CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences
CC were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their
CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target
CC sequences and thereby inhibit relA expression, making them potentially
CC useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well

KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
SS.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9523225-A2.
XX
XX 31-AUG-1995.
XX
XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
XX
XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
XX 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
XX 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
XX 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
XX 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
XX 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
XX 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
XX 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
XX 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
XX 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
XX 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
XX 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
XX 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
XX 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
XX 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
XX 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mowiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 229; 407pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves relA mRNA at the
CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The relA gene product
CC is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated
CC specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the
CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain
CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified
CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences
CC were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their
CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target
CC sequences and thereby inhibit relA expression, making them potentially
CC useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well

CC as for increasing tolerance to transplanted tissues. The potential
 CC immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme that cleaves rRNA means
 CC that uses are limited to local delivery, acute indications or ex vivo
 CC treatment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)

XX Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 245 GCTCTTGAGGACT 258

Db 15 GCTCTTGAGGCTT 2

RESULT 1120

AAX79429/c
 ID AAX79429 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAX79429;

XX AC AAX79429;

XX DT 17-AUG-1999 (first entry)

XX DT 17-AUG-1999 (first entry)

XX DE HLA-DR typing probe F67DR70.

XX DE HLA-DR typing probe F67DR70.

XX KW Tissue typing; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; MHC; donor; allele; PCR;

XX KW major histocompatibility complex; bone marrow transplant; primer;

XX KW amplification; polymerase chain reaction; probe; polymorphism;

XX KW sequence-specific oligonucleotide probe hybridisation; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN US5468611-A.

XX PN US5468611-A.

XX PD 21-NOV-1995.

XX PD 21-NOV-1995.

XX PF 08-APR-1993; 93US-00045530.

XX PF 08-APR-1993; 93US-00045530.

XX PR 27-JUN-1990; 90US-00544218.

XX PR 27-JUN-1990; 90US-00544218.

XX PA (BLOO-) BLOOD CENT RES FOUND INC.

XX PA (BLOO-) BLOOD CENT RES FOUND INC.

XX PI Gorski JA, Baxter-Lowe LA;

XX PI Gorski JA, Baxter-Lowe LA;

XX PI GPI; 1996-010091/01.

XX PI GPI; 1996-010091/01.

XX PT Improved method for HLA typing - by DNA amplification and sequence-

XX PT specific oligonucleotide hybridisation, used to select bone marrow

XX PT donors.

XX PT donors.

XX PS Disclosure; Col 21-22; 20pp; English.

XX PS Disclosure; Col 21-22; 20pp; English.

XX CC A novel method of typing the human leukocyte antigen (HLA) of the major

XX CC histocompatibility complex (MHC), esp. for typing donors for bone marrow

XX CC transplants, involves determining if the donor tissue HLA-DR alleles are

XX CC selected from the gp: HLA-DPWS2C, DR12a.b, DR3a.e, DR5a-e, DR6a,

XX CC DR8a-d, DRW53a-c, DR4a-f, DR7, DR9, DR2a-c B3, DR2a-d B1, DR10 and DR1a-

XX CC c. The method uses PCR to amplify these regions followed by sequence-

XX CC specific oligonucleotide probe hybridisation (SSOPH) using the probes

XX CC AAX79365-X79429. SSOPH allows detection of polymorphisms that predict

XX CC differences at a single amino acid level thus reducing errors and

XX CC improving the chance of successfully matching tissues

XX CC improving the chance of successfully matching tissues

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 452 TCCCTTCAGGAAG 465

Db 14 TGTCTTCAGGAAG 1

RESULT 1121

AAT41816

XX ID AAT41816 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAT41816;

XX AC AAT41816;

XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

XX DT 18-DEC-1996 (first entry)

XX DT 18-DEC-1996 (first entry)

XX DE HLA allele, HLA-DRB1*08, *12 and *1404 resolution probe, F67.

XX DE HLA allele, HLA-DRB1*08, *12 and *1404 resolution probe, F67.

XX KW Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; allele; HLA-DR*08; HLA-DR*12; locus B1;

XX KW polymorphism; amplify; conserved region; detection; primer; probe;

XX KW tissue matching; identifying disease susceptibility; ss.

XX KW tissue matching; identifying disease susceptibility; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN US5545526-A.

XX PN US5545526-A.

XX PD 13-AUG-1996.

XX PD 13-AUG-1996.

XX PF 01-MAR-1993; 93US-00025038.

XX PF 01-MAR-1993; 93US-00025038.

XX PR 27-JUN-1990; 90US-00544218.

XX PR 27-JUN-1990; 90US-00544218.

XX PA (BLOO-) BLOOD CENT RES FOUND INC.

XX PA (BLOO-) BLOOD CENT RES FOUND INC.

XX PI Baxter-Lowe LA;

XX PI Baxter-Lowe LA;

XX PI WPI; 1996-383664/38.

XX PI WPI; 1996-383664/38.

XX PT Human leukocyte antigen typing of tissue samples - using allele-specific

XX PT amplification to distinguish allele pairs.

XX PT amplification to distinguish allele pairs.

XX PS Example 1; Col 19; 24pp; English.

XX PS Example 1; Col 19; 24pp; English.

XX CC The sequences given in AAT41811-20 represent probes which were used to

XX CC resolve the human leukocyte antigen (HLA) DRB1 alleles. DRB1*08, *12 and

XX CC *1404. This probe sequence hybridises to the Phs67 coding region found in

XX CC alleles *0801, *0802, *0804, *0805 and *1202. These probes may be used in

XX CC the method of invention which concerns HLA typing of a sample for an

XX CC unknown pair of alleles. The pair of alleles comprises one of two known

XX CC types which have the same overall set of polymorphisms but have a

XX CC different distribution of polymorphisms between their two alleles. The

XX CC method comprises selectively amplifying the DNA of just one allele of the

XX CC unknown pair and analysing the amplified DNA to determine which

XX CC polymorphisms are present in that allele, and therefore assigning the

XX CC unknown pair to the known type having that allele. The method comprises

XX CC three test stages. The first stage is to establish the number of alleles

XX CC present in each sample. Primers corresponding to fairly well conserved

XX CC regions of a locus will increase the likelihood that unknown alleles will

XX CC be amplified and potentially detected by hybridisation with a probe. In

XX CC the second stage, the group or basic type identified determines which set

XX CC of allele specific primers will be used. The first of the two primers

XX CC comprises an opt. labeled sequence common to each allele of the group

XX CC identified in the first stage but different from other groups identified

XX CC in stage one. The second primer may be a mixture of different labeled

XX CC primers, complementary to two or more sequences within the group, or the

XX CC amplification may be performed with only one second primer to detect the

XX CC presence of a single group of alleles. In the third stage the specific

XX CC allele is determined. This may be done by amplification or hybridisation

XX CC using a radiolabelled probe. The method may be used for tissue matching,

XX CC identifying disease susceptibility, etc. The method of the invention esp.

XX CC distinguishes between DRB1*0304/DRB1*03032 and DRB1*0301/DRB1*0302.

XX CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 452 TCCCTTCCAGGAG 465
DB 2 TGTCTTCCAGGAAG 15

RESULT 1122
AAT38941/C
ID AAT38941 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAT38941;
XX
DT 16-OCT-2003 (revised)
DT 01-JAN-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Vader transposon 5' flanking sequence in niaD gene.
XX
KW Transposon; transposable element; Vader; niaD; nitrate reductase; ss.
XX
OS Aspergillus awamori.
XX
PN WO9629414-A1.
XX
PD 26-SEP-1996.
XX
PF 19-MAR-1996; 96WO-US003734.
XX
PR 21-MAR-1995; 95US-00408413.
XX
PA (GEMV) GENECOR INT INC.
XX
PI Amutan M, Dunn-Coleman NS, Nyyssonen EM;
XX
DR WPI; 1996-443189/44.
XX
PT New transposable element, Vader, from Aspergillus and related transposase
PT - used to activate or inactivate specific host cell genes, e.g. to
PT control heterologous protein prodn.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 3; 38pp; English.
XX
CC A novel eukaryotic mobile transposon (AAT38932), designated Vader, is
CC present at approx. 15 copies in Aspergillus niger and A. niger var.
CC awamori. It was identified as an insertion in the nitrate reductase gene
CC (niaD) gene. 5' and 3' niaD sequences flanking the Vader insertion are
CC given in AAT38941 and AAT38942, respectively. (Updated on 16-OCT-2003 to
CC standardise OS field)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 476 ACTTGGCATTCTC 489
DB 14 ACTTGGCATTCTC 1

RESULT 1123
AAV48595/C
ID AAV48595 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAV48595;
XX
DT 15-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE junD gene antisense oligonucleotide JunD-12.
XX
KW junB; junD; antisense oligonucleotide; modulate; gene expression; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.

XX EP856579-A1.
PN
PD 05-AUG-1998.
XX
XX 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-00101531.
XX
XX 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-00101531.
XX
XX (BIOG-) BIOGNOSTIK GES BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK.
XX
XX Schlingensiepen K, Brysch W;
XX WPI; 1998-400910/35.
XX
XX Preparation of antisense oligo-nucleotide(s) which lack long runs of
XX consecutive guanosine or inosine - and have specific ratio of residues
XX able to form two or three hydrogen bonds, have greater activity and
XX reduced toxicity, used therapeutically or to modulate growth of cells in
XX culture.
XX
XX Claim 10; Fig 5a; 286pp; English.
XX
XX AAV48564-708 represent antisense oligonucleotides directed against the
XX junB and junD genes. Of these, only oligonucleotides AAV48565-614
XX resulted in effective downregulation of negative growth control by JunB
XX or JunD, while AAV48615-708 had little effect. The oligonucleotides
XX exemplify the invention. The specification describes oligonucleotides
XX that contain 8-30 nucleotides, which contain at most 8 nucleotides that
XX can each form three hydrogen bonds to cytosine; do not contain four
XX consecutive nucleotides able to form three H-bonds each to four
XX consecutive cytosines; do not contain two sequences of three consecutive
XX nucleotides each able to form three H-bonds to three consecutive
XX cytosines, and the ratio between residues able to form two H-bonds each
XX (2R) or three such bonds (3R) is given by 2R/3R = 0.33-0.72. The
XX oligonucleotides are used to modulate expression of genes, particularly
XX the genes for p53, ErbB-2, junB, junD, TGF-beta 1 or beta 2 to control
XX proliferation of primary cell cultures (e.g. bone marrow stem, liver or
XX kidney cells, osteoclasts, osteoblasts and/or keratinocytes). The
XX oligonucleotides can also be used to analyse function of proteins (by
XX altering their expression or activity) and therapeutically, e.g. in cases
XX of cancer or (targeting TGF) for stimulating the immune system
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 825 GGTGCTGAAGCTGG 838
DB 15 GGTGCTGAAGCTGG 2

RESULT 1124
AAV48765
ID AAV48765 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAV48765;
XX
DT 15-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE ErbB-2 gene antisense oligonucleotide ErbB-2-57.
XX
KW ErbB-2; antisense oligonucleotide; modulate; gene expression; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP856579-A1.
XX
PD 05-AUG-1998.
XX

PF 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-00101531.
 XX PR 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-00101531.
 XX PA (BIOG-) BIOGNOSTIK GES BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK.
 XX PI Schlingensiepen K, Brysch W;
 XX WPI; 1998-400910/35.
 XX
 XX Preparation of antisense oligonucleotide(s) which lack long runs of
 PT consecutive guanine or inosine - and have specific ratio of residues
 PT able to form two or three hydrogen bonds, have greater activity and
 PT reduced toxicity, used therapeutically or to modulate growth of cells in
 PT culture.
 XX PS Claim 10; Fig 6b; 286pp; English.
 XX
 XX AAV48709-886 represent antisense oligonucleotides directed against the
 CC ErbB-2 gene. Of these, only oligonucleotides AAV48709-91 resulted in
 CC significant reduction in ErbB-2 protein expression, while
 CC oligonucleotides AAV48792-886 had little effect. The oligonucleotides
 CC exemplify the invention. The specification describes oligonucleotides
 CC that contain 8-30 nucleotides, which contain at most 8 nucleotides that
 CC can each form three hydrogen bonds to cytosine; do not contain four
 CC consecutive nucleotides able to form three H-bonds each to four
 CC consecutive cytosines; do not contain two sequences of three consecutive
 CC nucleotides each able to form three H-bonds to three consecutive
 CC cytosines, and the ratio between residues able to form two H-bonds each
 CC (2R) or three such bonds (3R) is given by $2R/3R = 0.33-0.72$. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used to modulate expression of genes, particularly
 CC the genes for p53, ErbB-2, junB, junD, TGF-beta 1 or beta 2 to control
 CC proliferation of primary cell cultures (e.g. bone marrow stem, liver or
 CC kidney cells, osteoclasts, osteoblasts and/or keratinocytes). The
 CC oligonucleotides can also be used to analyse function of proteins (by
 CC altering their expression or activity) and therapeutically, e.g. in cases
 CC of cancer or (targeting TGF) for stimulating the immune system
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 671 GAAGCTCACAGATG 684
 Db 1 GCAGCTCACAGATG 14
 RESULT 1125
 AAV16667/c
 ID AAV16667 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC AAV16667;
 XX
 XX 12-JUN-1998 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Probe F67DR70 used to identify HLA-DR sequences.
 XX
 XX DR region; major histocompatibility complex; HLA-DR; HLA-typing;
 KW HLA-DR beta consensus sequence; allelic polymorphism;
 KW HLA-DR beta-allelic polymorphism; probe; bone marrow; transplant; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US5702885-A.
 PN
 XX 30-DEC-1997.
 PD
 XX 08-APR-1993; 93US-00057957.
 PF
 XX 27-JUN-1990; 90US-00544218.
 PR

XX PA (BLOO-) BLOOD CENT RES FOUND INC.
 XX
 XX Gorski JA, Baxter-Lowe LA;
 XX WPI; 1998-076408/07.
 XX
 XX Oligonucleotide probes and primers and methods for HLA typing -
 PT particularly for tissue typing for bone marrow transplants.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; Col 20; 20pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present probe is used to identify differences in the DR region of
 CC human major histocompatibility complex (HLA-DR). The specification
 CC describes a method for HLA-typing, which includes an oligonucleotide
 CC probe which undergoes sequence-specific hybridisation with an HLA-DR beta
 CC consensus sequence at positions 61-64. The probe contains a labelling
 CC substance other than a nucleotide sequence, which facilitates detection
 CC of the probe. The HLA sequence of a subject is PCR amplified, and a probe
 CC that recognises an allelic polymorphism at a selected HLA locus is
 CC contacted with the amplified product. This first probe recognises a HLA-
 CC DR beta-allelic polymorphism. A second (different) probe is brought into
 CC contact with a second sample of the amplified DNA in a separate reaction,
 CC and hybridisation detected. The probes and primers are used for HLA
 CC typing, e.g. for tissue, especially bone marrow, transplants
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 452 TGCCTCCAGGAAG 465
 Db 14 TGCTCCAGGAAG 1
 RESULT 1126
 AAZ64408/c
 ID AAZ64408 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC AAZ64408;
 XX
 XX 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Substrate for hammerhead ribozyme which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 8884.
 XX
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;
 KW cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;
 KW autoimmune disease; ss.
 XX
 XX Hepatitis C virus.
 OS
 XX WO955847-A2.
 PN
 XX 04-NOV-1999.
 PD
 XX 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US009027.
 PF
 XX 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.
 PR 25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.
 PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
 PI WPI; 2000-062023/05.
 XX
 XX Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
 PT hepatitis C infection.
 PT
 XX

PS Claim 1; Page 51; 123pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune diseases, and cancer

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. NO. 5.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 773 GGAGAAGAGTGTG 786
Db 15 GGAGAAGAGTGTG 2

RESULT 1127
AAZ64263/C

ID AAZ64263 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX AAZ64263;

XX 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)

XX Substrate for hammerhead ribozyme which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 6973.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage; cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer; autoimmune disease; ss.

XX Hepatitis C virus.

XX WO955847-A2.

XX 04-NOV-1999.

XX 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US009027.

XX 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.

XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.

XX 25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.

XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;

XX WPI; 2000-062023/05.

XX Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to hepatitis C infection.

XX Claim 1; Page 86; 123pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential

CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune diseases, and cancer

XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. NO. 5.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 452 TGCCTTCACGAGG 465
Db 15 TGCCTTCACGAGG 2

RESULT 1128
AAF46502

ID AAF46502 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF46502;

XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #1341.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic; cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid; skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis; IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris; growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhoea; ruba; keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease; hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease; neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or inflammation.

XX Example 6; Page 42; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1 receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation, inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis, ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhoea, keloids, keratosis,

CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 725 GGAGCTGGGTACAG 738
 ||||| |||||
 Db 2 GGAGCTGGGTACAG 15

RESULT 1129
 AAF46504
 ID AAF46504 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAF46504;

XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #1343.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200078341-A1.

XX PD 28-DEC-2000.

XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX PI Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.

XX PS Example 6; Page 42; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood

CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 726 GAGCTGGGTACAG 739
 ||||| |||||
 Db 1 GAGCTGGGTACAG 14

RESULT 1130

AAF53299/C

ID AAF53299 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAF53299;

XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #4259.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200078341-A1.

XX PD 28-DEC-2000.

XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX PI Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.

XX PS Example 8; Page 88; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 764 GGCAGAACTGGAGA 777
DB 15 GGCAGAACTGAAGA 2

RESULT 1131
AAF53300/C
ID AAF53300 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF53300;
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #4260.
XX
KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pteryriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP-3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200078341-A1.
XX
PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
CC Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
PS Example 8; Page 88; 201pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (FOX Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pteryriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 764 GGCAGAACTGGAGA 777
DB 14 GGCAGAACTGAAGA 1

RESULT 1132
AAF95031
ID AAF95031 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF95031;
XX
DT 23-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Mutant capture oligonucleotide #24.
XX
KW Tubercle bacillus; drug sensitivity; drug resistance; rifampicin;
KW streptomycin; kanamycin; isoniazid; ethambutol; rpoB gene; rrs gene;
KW rpsL gene; inhA gene; katG gene; embB gene; probe; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
XX
PN EPI076099-A2.
XX
PD 14-FEB-2001.
XX
PF 02-AUG-2000; 2000EP-00306563.
XX
PR 03-AUG-1999; 99JP-00220357.
XX
PA (NISN) NISSHINO IND INC.
PA (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.
XX
PI Suzuki Y, Nishida M, Takenishi S;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-246696/26.
XX
CC New oligonucleotides, nucleic acid probes and primers are useful for
PT differentiating drug-resistance and determining infection with tubercle
PT bacilli.
XX
PS Claim 10; Page 25; 114pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to oligonucleotides based on nucleotide
CC sequences obtained from both wild-type tubercle bacilli (wTb) that are
CC susceptible to a drug and mutant-type tubercle bacilli (mTb) that are
CC resistant to a drug. The drugs used in the present invention are
CC rifampicin (RFP), streptomycin (SM), kanamycin (KM), isoniazid (INH) and
CC ethambutol (EB). The rpoB gene is responsible for resistance to RFP; the
CC rrs gene is responsible for resistance to SM and KM; the rpsL gene is
CC responsible for resistance to SM; the inhA gene is responsible for
CC resistance to INH; the katG gene is responsible for resistance to INH;
CC and the embB gene is responsible for resistance to EB. The present
CC invention also relates to nucleic acid probes having part of a nucleotide
CC sequence of tubercle bacilli (TB) responsible for drug resistance and
CC primers used to generate the probes. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide of the present invention. The oligonucleotides of the
CC present invention can be used to enable the differentiation of drug
CC resistance and the determination of infection with tubercle bacilli
CC simultaneously
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 723 CAGGAGCTGCGGTA 736
DB 2 CAGCAGCTGCGGTA 15

RESULT 1133
AAF92685/C

ID AAF92685 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AAF92685;
 AC AAF92685;
 XX 16-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 DT 16-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 XX HLA-DR typing probe #65.
 DE Human; leukocyte antigen; HLA; typing; sequence specific probe; SSOHP;
 KW Homo sapiens.
 KW US6194147-B1.
 XX 27-FEB-2001.
 PD 30-DEC-1997; 97US-00000805.
 XX 27-JUN-1990; 90US-00544218.
 PR 08-APR-1993; 93US-00057957.
 XX (BLOO-) BLOOD CENT RES FOUND INC.
 PA Baxter-Lowe LA, Gorski JA;
 PI WPI; 2001-217923/22.
 DR Human leukocyte antigen typing by amplifying a sample followed by
 PT sequence specific oligonucleotide hybridization with labeled
 PT oligonucleotide probes that hybridize with a series of known control DNA
 PT sequences.
 XX Disclosure; Col 11-14; 16pp; English.
 PS The present invention relates to human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing.
 CC The method involves detecting polymorphic residues by sequence specific
 CC oligonucleotide probe hybridization (SSOHP) with labeled oligonucleotide
 CC probes
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 452 TGCTTCCAGGAAG 465
 DB 14 TGCTTCCAGGAAG 1
 RESULT 1134
 ABK41344
 ID ABK41344 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 AC ABK41344;
 XX 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human eIF2Bgamma ribozyme sequence tag #9.
 DE Human; ss; translation initiation factor 2B gamma subunit; eIF2Bgamma;
 KW ribozyme; ribozyme sequence tag; RST; TST; target sequence tag; HCV;
 KW hepatitis C virus infection; virucide; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
 KW proteasome alpha subunit; PMSA1.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200183754-A2.
 FN

PF 02-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US014337.
 XX 02-MAY-2000; 2000US-00563794.
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX Kruger M, Welch PJ, Barber JR;
 XX WPI; 2002-034514/04.
 DR Identifying cellular regulators essential in pathogenesis of infectious
 PT agents, useful for treatment of infectious diseases preferably viral
 PT diseases especially hepatitis C virus (HCV).
 XX Claim 16; Fig 4D; 74pp; English.
 PS The invention relates to a randomised ribozyme gene vector library which
 CC is introduced into a population of cells expressing negative selection
 CC marker gene operatively linked to viral nucleic acid acted on by cellular
 CC regulator of virus replication or expression (e.g. the human translation
 CC initiation factor 2B gamma subunit, eIF2Bgamma, and proteasome alpha
 CC subunit 1, PMSA1, acting on Hepatitis C virus, HCV, sequences) and a
 CC target recognition sequence of recovered ribozymes are sequenced to
 CC identify the cellular regulator. Also included are target sequence tags,
 CC TST, derived from eIF2Bgamma and PMSA1, the ribozyme sequence tags, RST,
 CC targetting the TSTs (and a list of target genes given in the
 CC specification), methods of identifying the ribozyme sequences and other
 CC compounds having a positive or negative effect on viral replication via
 CC interaction with the cellular regulator. The methods are useful for
 CC identifying a cellular regulator of virus replication or expression, for
 CC identifying a compound that modulates the activity of a viral cellular
 CC regulator, identifying a ribozyme reactive with a cellular regulator of
 CC virus replication or expression, and for treating an HCV infection by
 CC inhibiting the activity of a cellular regulator involved in HCV
 CC replication. The ribozymes and inhibitory compounds identified by the
 CC above screening methods are used to reduce the severity of such an
 CC infection. The methods allow rapid and efficient identification of
 CC cellular genes involved in the propagation or pathogenesis of infectious
 CC agents. The present sequence is a ribozyme sequence tag, RST, of the
 CC invention
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 78.8%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 760 AGATGCGCAGAACTG 773
 DB 1 AGCUGGCGAGACUG 14
 RESULT 1135
 ABX01316/C
 ID ABX01316 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX ABX01316;
 XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 DT Hepatitis C virus substrate #1098 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #1098.
 DE Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;
 KW HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virucide;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;
 KW type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytosstatic;
 KW interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
 KW substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; HH ribozyme; ss.
 XX Hepatitis C virus
 XX

```

23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
(BLAT/) BLATT L.
(MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
(ROBE/) ROBERTS B.
(PAVC/) PAVCO P A.
(MACE/) MACEJACK D.
Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;
WPI; 2002-617759/66.
New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral
replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and
cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma.
Claim 1; Page 56; 80pp; English.
The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which
specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The
enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin
(HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one
of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV
ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of
HCV. They can be used to treat cirrhosis, liver failure and/or
hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating
a condition associated with HCV infection in conjunction with one or more
other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially
interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present
sequence represents a substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme. Note:
Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the
printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent was
obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at
seqdata.uspto.gov/psipsDIDEntry.html
Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 0 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. NO. 5.4e-02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 773 GGAGAAGAAGTG 786
DB 15 GGAGAAGAAGTGAG 2
|||||||
|||||||
RESULT 1137
ABZ76549/C
ID ABZ76549 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
AC ABZ76549;
XX
DT
DE 29-APR-2003 (first entry)
DE Lactobacillus brevis PCR primer ORF3 SEQ ID NO:52.
XX
XX Lactobacillus brevis; beer turbidity; beer clouding; beer; detection;
XX lactic acid bacteria; brewing; probe; PCR primer; ss.
XX Lactobacillus brevis.
OS
OS WO200295028-A1.
PN
XX
XX 28-NOV-2002.
PD
XX
XX 23-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP005022.
XX
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00154085.
XX
XX (KIRI) KIRIN BEER KK.
XX

```

PI Fujii T;
 XX WPI; 2003-120803/11.
 DR
 XX
 PT Polynucleotide probes and primers for detecting beer-clouding lactic acid
 PT bacteria, for quality control during beer production applicable in
 PT brewing industry.
 PT
 XX
 PS Claim 7; Page 30; 94pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a polynucleotide probe, or primer, for
 CC detecting beer-clouding lactic acid bacteria containing a nucleotide
 CC sequence of (I) with 8056 base pairs (see AB276501), or a nucleotide made
 CC from not less than 15 nucleotides hybridisable with its complementary
 CC sequence. Probes and primers from the present invention can be used for
 CC detecting beer-clouding lactic acid bacteria (Lactobacillus brevis) for
 CC quality control during beer production, which is applicable in the
 CC brewing industry. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for
 CC Lactobacillus brevis which is used in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 384 CTGCTGGCGGAC 397
 DB 14 CTGCTGGCGGAC 1

RESULT 1138
 AAT48906
 ID AAT48906 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT48906;
 XX
 DT 17-SEP-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Complementary human MDR1 oligonucleotide OL(1WB)mdr.
 XX
 KW Human multidrug resistance-1; MRP; inhibition; aptameric;
 XX human multidrug resistance-associated protein; antisense; cytotoxic;
 KW Chemotherapeutic; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT misc_feature 1..16
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "Backbone selected from: phosphorothioate;
 FT dithioate; methylphosphonate; phosphodiester; morpholino
 FT backbone; polyamide backbone; and any combination of
 FT these backbone types; the backbone may be modified to
 FT incorporate a ribozyme structure, or a pendant group"
 XX
 XX WO9640715-A1.
 XX
 XX 19-DEC-1996.
 PD
 XX
 PF 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009388.
 XX
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00487141.
 XX
 XX (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.
 PA
 XX Smith LJ;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1997-052217/05.
 XX
 PT Oligonucleotide(s) able to inhibit multi drug resistant phenotypes

PT effects of chemotherapeutic agents on multi:drug resistant cancer cells.
 XX
 PS Claim 5; Page 14; 74pp; English.
 XX

The present sequence represents a novel oligonucleotide OL(1WB)mdr that
 specifically hybridises in a human cell with a complementary sequence of
 human multidrug resistance-1 (MDR1) gene. Hybridisation causes inhibition
 of expression of the multidrug resistance phenotype by the cell, due to
 the oligonucleotide having an aptameric inhibitory effect as well as an
 antisense inhibitory effect. The oligonucleotide is administered to
 cancer patients to prevent development of the multidrug resistant
 phenotype. When co-administered with chemotherapeutic agents, the
 oligonucleotide is useful for potentiating elimination of multidrug
 resistant tumour cells from bone marrow or peripheral stem cell grafts.
 Also, the oligonucleotide can be used as an immunosuppressive agent. All
 MDR-aptamers are useful for treating cancer patients by sensitising the
 tumour to chemotherapeutic agents, as probes to discover the target to
 which the aptamers bind and which is critical for maintaining multidrug
 resistant phenotype, and as prototypes for development of other aptameric
 molecules

SQ Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 875 CTCATTGAGGTCC 888
 DB 1 CTCATTGAGGTCC 14

RESULT 1139
 AAV14166
 ID AAV14166 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV14166;
 XX
 DT 27-AUG-2003 (revised)
 DT 19-MAY-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Probe HBR21 for genotype specific target of HBV.
 XX
 KW Probe; hepatitis b virus; HBV detection; RT pol region; genetic analysis;
 KW preCore region; HBSAG region; genotype specific target;
 KW mutation detection; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Hepatitis B virus.
 XX
 DN WO9740193-A2.
 XX
 PD 30-OCT-1997.
 XX
 PF 21-APR-1997; 97WO-EP002002.
 XX
 PR 19-APR-1996; 96EP-00870053.
 XX
 XX (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
 PA
 XX Stuyver L, Rossau R, Maertens G;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1997-535867/49.
 DR
 XX Detection and/or genetic analysis of hepatitis B virus - specifically
 XX genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape mutations and RT gene
 XX mutations selected by treatment with drugs.
 PS
 XX Claim 5; Page 26; 80pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence is a probe for a genotype specific target of hepatitis b
 CC virus (HBV). This sequence can be used in the method of the invention for

CC The method comprises: (a) optionally releasing, isolating or
CC concentrating polynucleic acids (I) in the sample, and amplifying the
CC relevant part of a suitable HSV gene in the sample with at least 1
CC suitable primer pair; (b) hybridising (I) with a combination of at least
CC 2 nucleotide probes, which are applied to known locations on a solid
CC support and hybridise specifically to mutant target sequences chosen from
CC the HSV RT pol gene region, HSV preCore region, HBsAg region and/or HBV
CC genotype specific target sequences, or their complements or U for T
CC homologues; (c) detecting the hybrids formed in step (b), and inferring
CC the HSV genotype and/or mutants present in the sample from the
CC differential hybridisation signal(s). The composition can be used to
CC diagnose and/or monitor HBV mutants and/or genotypes in a sample,
CC specifically genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape mutations and RT
CC gene mutations selected by treatment with drugs, e.g. lamivudine and
CC penciclovir. (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Indels 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 208 GTTCCAGCCCTCT 221
Db 1 GTTCCAGCCCTCT 14

RESULT 1140
AAZ57828/c
ID AAZ57828 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AAX57828;
XX
XX
XX 15-JUL-1999 (first entry)

DE PCR primer for G. oxydans autonomous replication domain.

XX Autonomous replication domain; plasmid pF4; L-sorbose dehydrogenase;
KW L-sorbose dehydrogenase production; 2-keto-L-gulononic acid; PCR primer;
KW ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.

OS Gluconobacter oxydans.
XX
XX WO920772-A1.

XX 29-APR-1999.

XX 13-OCT-1998; 98WO-JP004611.

XX 16-OCT-1997; 97JP-00303395.

XX (FUJI) FUJISAWA PHARM CO LTD.

XX Saito Y, Noguchi Y, Yoshikawa K, Soeda S;

XX WPI; 1999-302744/25.

XX Gluconobacter-originated plasmid pF4 DNAs, useful for producing

XX biologically active substance e.g. L-sorbose dehydrogenase and 2-keto-L-

XX gulonic acid.

XX Example; Page 15; 57pp; Japanese.

XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for the autonomous replication

XX domain of Gluconobacter oxydans. The invention relates to a DNA

XX originating in plasmid pF4 with a domain controlling the autonomous

XX replication in Gluconobacter and a domain from which polynucleotides in

XX the region unnecessary in the autonomous replication have been wholly or

XX partly deleted, with exception of the pF4 body. Transformsants transformed

XX with the vector can be used to produce physiologically active substances,

XX particularly L-sorbose dehydrogenase and/or L-sorbose dehydrogenase and

XX 2-keto-L-gulononic acid. The DNAs contain the domain controlling the

CC autonomous replication in a bacterium and a domain with polynucleotides
CC in the region unnecessary for this function completely or partially
CC removed to cut down the size, while other domains of the vector can be
CC enlarged by integrating a greater variety of structural genes to impart
CC more functions
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Indels 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 209 TTCCAGCCCTCTC 222
Db 14 TTCCAGCCCTCTC 1

RESULT 1141
AAZ36573/c
ID AAZ36573 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AAZ36573;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2000 (first entry)

DE Probe hybridising to nucleotides of human c-erb-B-2 (HER-2).

XX Human; c-erb-B-2; HER-2; chromosome aberration; probe;
KW peptide nucleic acid; haemopoietic malignancy; cancer;
KW inborn constitutive disease; herbicide resistance gene; ss.

XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9957309-A1.

XX 11-NOV-1999.

XX 04-MAY-1999; 99WO-DK000245.

XX 04-MAY-1998; 98DK-00000615.

XX (DAKO-) DAKO AS.

XX Pluzek K, Nielsen KV, Adelhorst K;

XX WPI; 2000-038821/03.

XX Detection of chromosome aberrations, used for detecting diseases and

XX disorders, infections, and plant alterations related to e.g. herbicide

XX resistance.

XX Example 1; Page 44; 63pp; English.

XX Oligonucleotides AAZ36562-97 represent a set of probes hybridising to the

XX human c-erb-B-2 (HER-2) gene. The probes are used to demonstrate the

XX method of the invention. The specification describes a method for the

XX detection of chromosome aberrations in eukaryotic samples uses sets of

XX peptide nucleic acid (PNA) probes in hybridisation reactions. The method

XX comprises using at least 2 sets of hybridisation probes, where at least

XX one set comprises one or more PNA probes capable of hybridising to

XX specific nucleic acid sequences related to a potential aberration in a

XX chromosome. The methods can be used for the detection of chromosome

XX aberrations. They can be used for the diagnosis of disorders and diseases

XX related to chromosomal aberrations or abnormalities such as e.g.

XX haemopoietic malignancies, cancers and inborn constitutive diseases. The

XX method may be used for detecting viral sequences and their localization

XX in the chromosome. In plant biology, the methods can be used for

XX monitoring the efficiency of transferring herbicide resistance genes to a

XX plant
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DE Human proteasome alpha subunit, PMSA1, target ribozyme sequence tag #27.
XX
KW Human; ss; translation initiation factor 2B gamma subunit; eIF2Bgamma;
KW ribozyme; ribozyme sequence tag; RST; TST; target sequence tag; HCV;
KW hepatitis C virus infection; virucide; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
KW proteasome alpha subunit; PMSA1.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200183754-A2.
XX
PD 08-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 02-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US014337.
XX
PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000US-00563794.
XX
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
PI Kruger M, Welch PJ, Barber JR;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-034514/04.
XX
XX Identifying cellular regulators essential in pathogenesis of infectious
PT agents, useful for treatment of infectious diseases preferably viral
PT diseases especially hepatitis C virus (HCV).
XX
PS Example 4; Page 47; 74pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a randomised ribozyme gene vector library which
CC is introduced into a population of cells expressing negative selection
CC marker gene operatively linked to viral nucleic acid acted on by cellular
CC regulator of virus replication or expression (e.g. the human translation
CC initiation factor 2B gamma subunit, eIF2Bgamma, and proteasome alpha
CC subunit 1, PMSA1, acting on Hepatitis C virus, HCV, sequences) and a
CC target recognition sequence of recovered ribozymes are sequenced to
CC identify the cellular regulator. Also included are target sequence tags,
CC TST, derived from eIF2Bgamma and PMSA1, the ribozyme sequence tags, RST,
CC targeting the TSTs (and a list of target genes given in the
CC specification), methods of identifying the ribozyme sequences and other
CC compounds having a positive or negative effect on viral replication via
CC interaction with the cellular regulator. The methods are useful for
CC identifying a cellular regulator of virus replication or expression, for
CC identifying a compound that modulates the activity of a viral cellular
CC regulator, identifying a ribozyme reactive with a cellular regulator of
CC virus replication or expression, and for treating an HCV infection by
CC inhibiting the activity of a cellular regulator involved in HCV
CC replication. The ribozymes and inhibitory compounds identified by the
CC above screening methods are used to reduce the severity of such an
CC infection. The methods allow rapid and efficient identification of
CC cellular genes involved in the propagation or pathogenesis of infectious
CC agents. The present sequence is a ribozyme target sequence tag of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 183 CACAGTGCCGGGT 196
DB 14 CACAGTGACCGGT 1
RESULT 1145
AAQ26331/c
ID AAQ26331 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAQ26331;
XX

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 04-JAN-1993 (first entry)
XX
DE HLA-DR beta sub-type tailed probe DRB229 hybridising region.
XX
KW Tissue typing; identity determination; disease susceptible; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9210589-A1.
XX
PD 25-JUN-1992.
XX
PF 06-DEC-1991; 91WO-US009294.
XX
PR 06-DEC-1990; 90US-00623098.
XX
PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
XX
PI Erlich HA, Begovich AB, Bugawan T, Griffith RL, Scharf SJ;
PI Apple RJ;
XX
DR WPI; 1992-234644/28.
XX
XX Method for determining HLA-DR beta sub-type in DNA sample - comprises
PT amplification and hybridisation with probes and primers, useful in tissue
PT typing.
XX
PS Example; Page 43; 90pp; English.
XX
CC The sequence is that of the hybridising region of tailed probe DRB229 for
CC use in a method for determining HLA-DR beta sub-type in a nucleic acid
CC sample. The method allows specific nucleic acid sequences of the second
CC exon of HLA-DR beta genes to be amplified then probed for identification
CC of polymorphic sequences. The amplified DNA is useful for typing
CC homozygous or heterozygous samples from a variety of sources and for
CC detecting allelic variants not distinguishable by serological methods.
CC The typing system can be used in a reverse dot blot format which is
CC simple and rapid to perform, produces detectable signals in minutes and
CC can be utilised in tissue typing, determination of individual identity
CC and identifying disease susceptible individuals. See also AAQ26092-
CC Q26367. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 452 TGCCTTCAGGAG 465
DB 15 TGTCTTCAGGAG 2
RESULT 1146
AAQ26112
ID AAQ26112 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAQ26112;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 04-JAN-1993 (first entry)
XX
DE HLA-DR beta sub-type tailed probe DRB03 hybridising region.
XX
KW Tissue typing; identity determination; disease susceptible; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9210589-A1.
XX
PD 25-JUN-1992.
XX

CC specific probes. They were used in the method of the invention for the
CC detection and quantification of mRNAs in a sample without the need to
CC purify the mRNA from cells. The claimed method comprises identifying a
CC polynucleotide sequence unique to the mRNA, and immobilising an oligomer
CC complementary to this sequence to an insoluble support. The sample is
CC then incubated with the insoluble support such that the unique sequence
CC will hybridise to the bound oligomer and be immobilised. Non-immobilised
CC components are washed from the support and bound RNA is labelled in such
CC a way that the label is incorporated onto the support relative to the
CC amount of mRNA on the support. The amount of bound label is then
CC determined. This method can be used for the reliable, rapid, simultaneous
CC quantification of multiple varieties of mRNA. It may be used for
CC diagnosing and recognition of pathophysiology of various disease states,
CC eg. hereditary diseases, cancer, and infectious diseases. G proteins are
CC thought to be involved in causing various disease states. A genetic
CC deficiency of Gs protein is the molecular basis of hereditary
CC osteodystrophy. Pituitary tumours in acromegalic patients have been shown
CC to contain mutant Gs proteins. G proteins are also involved in invasive
CC and metastatic melanoma cells, and diabetes. See also AAQ47381-666.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 411 CAGCAGGCTCTCCG 424
DB 17 CAGCAGGCTCGCCG 4

RESULT 1149
AAV14179/c
ID AAV14179 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAV14179;

XX 27-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 19-MAY-1998 (first entry)

DE Probe HBPr50 for genotype specific target of HBV.

XX Probe; hepatitis b virus; HBV detection; RT pol region; genetic analysis;
KW preCore region; HBsAg region; genotype specific target;
KW mutation detection; ss.

OS Synthetic.
OS Hepatitis B virus.

XX WO9740193-A2.

XX 30-OCT-1997.

XX 21-APR-1997; 97WO-BP002002.

XX 19-APR-1996; 95EP-00870053.

XX (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.

XX Stuyver L, Rossau R, Maertens G;

XX WPI; 1997-535867/49.

XX Detection and/or genetic analysis of hepatitis B virus - specifically
PT genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape mutations and RT gene
PT mutations selected by treatment with drugs.

XX Claim 5; Page 27; 80pp; English.

XX This sequence is a probe for a genotype specific target of hepatitis b
CC virus (HBV). This sequence can be used in the method of the invention for
CC detection and/or genetic analysis of hepatitis B virus (HBV) in a sample.

CC The method comprises: (a) optionally releasing, isolating or
CC concentrating polynucleic acids (I) in the sample, and amplifying the
CC relevant part of a suitable HBV gene in the sample with at least 1
CC suitable primer pair; (b) hybridising (I) with a combination of at least
CC 2 nucleotide probes, which are applied to known locations on a solid
CC support and hybridise specifically to mutant target sequences chosen from
CC the HBV RT pol gene region, HBV preCore region, HBsAg region and/or HBV
CC genotype specific target sequences, or their complements or U for T
CC homologues; (c) detecting the hybrids formed in step (b), and inferring
CC the HBV genotype and/or mutants present in the sample from the
CC differential hybridisation signal(s). The composition can be used to
CC diagnose and/or monitor HBV mutants and/or genotypes in a sample,
CC specifically genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape mutations and RT
CC gene mutations selected by treatment with drugs, e.g. lamivudine and
CC penciclovir. (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 208 GTTCCCGAGCCCTCT 221
DB 17 GTTCCCGAGCCCTCT 4

RESULT 1150
AAV95305
ID AAV95305 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AAV95305;

XX 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)

XX Human c-fos target sequence nucleotide position 358.

XX Human; c-fos; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; target site; cancer;
KW oncogene; leukaemia; neuroblastoma; diagnosis; genetic drift; mutation;
KW diseased cell; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9832846-A2.

XX 30-JUL-1998.

XX 20-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001017.

XX 23-JAN-1997; 97US-0037658P.

XX 24-DEC-1997; 97US-00998099.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Jarvis T, Mcswiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;

XX WPI; 1998-427942/36.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which specifically cleave RNA derived
PT from a c-fos gene - useful for treating conditions related to levels of c
PT -fos, especially cancer.

XX Claim 2; Page 50; 72pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule which
CC specifically cleaves RNA derived from a c-fos gene. AAV95401 to AAV95540
CC and AAV95541 to AAV95584 represent hammerhead ribozymes and hairpin
CC ribozymes, respectively, which specifically cleave human c-fos. AAV95261
CC to AAV95400 and AAV95585 to AAV95628 represent human c-fos target
CC sequences. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecules can be used for treating
CC cancer associated with elevated levels of c-fos oncogene, especially
CC leukaemias, neuroblastomas and lung, breast and colon cancers. The
CC ribozymes may also be used as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift

CC and mutations within diseased cells, or to detect the presence of c-fos
 CC RNA in a cell
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 615 GCCATCTCAACCAG 628
 ||||:|||||
 Db 2 GCCAUCUCGACCAG 15

RESULT 1151
 AAV95304
 ID AAV95304 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV95304;
 XX
 DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human c-fos target sequence nucleotide position 356.
 XX
 KW Human; c-fos; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; target site; cancer;
 KW oncogene; leukaemia; neuroblastoma; diagnosis; genetic drift; mutation;
 KW diseased cell; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9832846-A2.
 XX
 PD 30-JUL-1998.
 XX
 PF 20-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001017.
 XX
 PR 23-JAN-1997; 97US-0037658P.
 PR 24-DEC-1997; 97US-00998099.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Jarvis T, Mcswiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-427942/36.
 XX
 PT Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which specifically cleave RNA derived
 PT from a c-fos gene - useful for treating conditions related to levels of c
 PT -fos, especially cancer.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; Page 50; 72pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule which
 CC specifically cleaves RNA derived from a c-fos gene. AAV95401 to AAV95540
 CC and AAV95541 to AAV95584 represent hammerhead ribozymes and hairpin
 CC ribozymes, respectively, which specifically cleave human c-fos. AAV95261
 CC to AAV95400 and AAV95585 to AAV95628 represent human c-fos target
 CC sequences. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecules can be used for treating
 CC cancer associated with elevated levels of c-fos oncogene, especially
 CC leukaemias, neuroblastomas and lung, breast and colon cancers. The
 CC ribozymes may also be used as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift
 CC and mutations within diseased cells, or to detect the presence of c-fos
 CC RNA in a cell
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 615 GCCATCTCAACCAG 628
 ||||:|||||
 Db 4 GCCAUCUCGACCAG 17

RESULT 1152
 AAV97635/c
 ID AAV97635 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV97635;
 XX
 DT 17-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human EGF-R target sequence nucleotide position 3560.
 XX
 KW Human; epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFR; EGF-R; target sequence;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; inhibition; cell proliferation;
 KW cancer; genetic drift; detection; mutation; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9833893-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-AUG-1998.
 XX
 PF 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US000730.
 XX
 PR 31-JAN-1997; 97US-0036476P.
 PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-00985162.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (UYAS-) UNIV ASTON.
 XX
 PI Akhtar S, Fell P, Mcswiggen JA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-437449/37.
 XX
 PT Enzymatic nucleic acids - which cleave RNA derived from an epidermal
 PT growth factor receptor, useful for inhibiting cell proliferation and for
 PT treating cancers.
 XX
 PS Claim 5; Page 76; 109pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules (NAMS)
 CC which specifically cleave RNA derived from an epidermal growth factor
 CC receptor (EGF-R) gene. AAV97221 to AAV98043 and AAV98979 to AAV99090
 CC represent specifically claimed target sequence from human EGF-R. AAV98044
 CC to AAV98866 and AAV98867 to V9878 represent hammerhead ribozymes and
 CC hairpin ribozymes respectively for human EGF-R. The NAMS are useful for
 CC cleaving EGF-R RNA in the treatment of a condition associated with EGFR
 CC expression levels e.g. to inhibit cell proliferation in the prevention or
 CC treatment of cancers. The NAMS can also be used as diagnostic tools to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of EGF-R RNA in a cell
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 813 CCTGGTACTGTGGG 826
 |||||:|||||
 Db 14 CCTGGTAGTGTGGG 1

RESULT 1153
 AAV96425
 ID AAV96425 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV96425;
 XX
 DT 01-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Potato citrate synthase target sequence position 207.
 XX

KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; alkaloid biosynthesis;
KW flower formation; cleavage; solanaceous plant; ss.
OS Solanum tuberosum.
XX WO9832843-A2.
PN 30-JUL-1998.
XX 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US000738.
PF 28-JAN-1997; 97US-0036545P.
PR 28-JAN-1997; 97US-0036599P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-00979416.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA Zwick MG, Mcswiggen JA;
XX WPI; 1998-427939/36.
DR New enzymatic nucleic acid(s) - useful for, e.g. reducing alkaloid
PT biosynthesis or regulating flowering.
XX Claim 53; Page 52; 79pp; English.
XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
CC -cleaving activity (e.g. ribozymes) which are capable of modulating the
CC expression of plant genes: (i) involved in biosynthesis of alkaloids; or
CC (ii) involved in flower formation. AAV95982 to AAV96334, and AAV96335 to
CC AAV96354 represent potato solanidine glucosyltransferase hammerhead and
CC hairpin ribozymes, respectively. AAV95981, and AAV96355 to
CC AAV96734 represent potato solanidine glucosyltransferase target
CC sequences. AAV96773 to AAV97170, and AAV97171 to AAV97195 represent
CC potato citrate synthase hammerhead and hairpin ribozymes, respectively.
CC AAV96735 to AAV96772, and AAV97196 to AAV97220 represent potato citrate
CC synthase target sequences. Ribozymes of the present invention can be used
CC to inhibit the synthesis of toxic alkaloids in solanaceous plants,
CC particularly potato but also tomato, pepper, aubergine and ditura or to
CC inhibit flowering in potato, lettuce, spinach, cabbage, brussel sprouts,
CC arugula, kale, collards, chard, beet, turnip, sweet potato and turf
CC grass. Also the ribozymes can be used for RNA manipulation in the same
CC way that restriction endonucleases are for DNA, as well as to examine
CC genetic drift and mutations in plants and to detect specific RNA. The
CC ribozymes can be targeted to specific genes or to consensus sequences
CC within a family of related genes, and being catalytic need to be present
CC at only very low concentrations
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 833 AGCTGGTACCAGAA 846
DB 2 AGCUGGUACAGAA 15
RESULT 1154
AAV91021
ID AAV91021 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
AC AAV91021;
XX 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)
DT Human C-raf target site nucleotide position 646.
XX Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
KW target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;
KW screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;
KW inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites; infection; genetic drift;

KW restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO9850530-A2.
XX 12-NOV-1998.
XX 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US009249.
XX 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059P.
PR 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.
PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.
PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.
PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.
PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324P.
PR 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.
PR 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L;
XX Parry T, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Burgin A;
PI Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;
XX WPI; 1999-009494/01.
DR Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes
XX - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer,
PT restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates
PT used as antiviral agents and synthons.
XX Claim 177; Page 147; 259pp; English.
XX A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with
CC endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,
CC are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to
CC cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases
CC caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic
CC ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and
CC mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs
CC with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are
CC used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or
CC generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction
CC of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and
CC activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the
CC method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 716 CAAATTTTCAGGAGC 729
DB 2 CAAAUUUAUGAGC 15
RESULT 1155
AAV91020
ID AAV91020 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AAV91020;
AC AAV91020;
XX 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX

DE Human C-raf target site nucleotide position 645.
 XX
 KW Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;
 KW screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;
 KW inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites; infection; genetic drift;
 KW restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9850530-A2.
 XX
 PD 12-NOV-1998.
 XX
 PF 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US009249.
 XX
 PR 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059P.
 PR 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.
 PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.
 PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324P.
 PR 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.
 PR 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L;
 PI Parry T, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Burgin A;
 PI Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-009494/01.
 XX
 PT Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes
 PT - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer,
 PT restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates
 PT used as antiviral agents and synthons.
 XX
 PS Claim 177; Page 147; 259pp; English.
 XX
 CC A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
 CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
 CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
 CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
 CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
 CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
 CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with
 CC endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,
 CC are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to
 CC cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases
 CC caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic
 CC ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and
 CC mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs
 CC with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are
 CC used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or
 CC generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction
 CC of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and
 CC activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the
 CC method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 2 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 . Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 716 CAAATTTCAGGAGC 729
 DB 3 CAAAUUUCAGGAGC 16
 RESULT 1156
 AAV91019

AAV91019 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAV91019;
 XX
 DT 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human C-raf target site nucleotide position 644.
 XX
 KW Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;
 KW screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;
 KW inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites; infection; genetic drift;
 KW restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9850530-A2.
 XX
 PD 12-NOV-1998.
 XX
 PF 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US009249.
 XX
 PR 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059P.
 PR 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.
 PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.
 PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324P.
 PR 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.
 PR 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L;
 PI Parry T, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Burgin A;
 PI Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;
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 DR WPI; 1999-009494/01.
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 CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
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 CC ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and
 CC mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs
 CC with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are
 CC used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or
 CC generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction
 CC of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and
 CC activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the
 CC method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 2 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 . Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 716 CAAATTTCAGGAGC 729

DE	Primer IPW7F for interphotoreceptor matrix proteoglycan IPM150 cDNA.
XX	
XX	Interphotoreceptor matrix; IPM; proteoglycan; IPM150; IPMC; IPM200;
XX	chromosome 6q13-q15; ocular disease; retinal detachment;
KW	chorioretinal degeneration; retinal degeneration; cone degeneration;
KW	age related macular degeneration; photoreceptor degeneration;
XX	retinal pigment epithelium degeneration; mucopolysaccharidosis;
KW	rod- cone dystrophy; cone-rod dystrophy; PCR primer; ss.
XX	
XX	Unidentified.
OS	
XX	WO20026367-A2.
XX	
XX	11-MAY-2000.
PD	
XX	29-OCT-1999; 99WO-US025440.
PF	
XX	29-OCT-1998; 98US-00183972.
XX	
XX	(IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
PA	
XX	Hageman GS, Kuehn MH;
PI	
XX	WPI; 2000-365616/31.
XX	
PS	Claim 43; Page 44; 183pp; English.
XX	
XX	PCR primers AAA46209-42 were used to amplify cDNA encoding an
CC	interphotoreceptor matrix (IPM) proteoglycan, designated IPM150. The
CC	protein is an IPM component (IPMC). Two subfamilies of IPMCs, IPM150 and
CC	IPM200, exist. The human IPM150 gene is located on chromosome 6q13-q15,
CC	between markers CHUC.GAT11F10 and D6S284. The IPM proteins may be used
CC	to supplement a patient's own production of the protein or to rectify
CC	alterations in their nucleic acids that result in expression of an
CC	inactive protein. The IPM nucleic acids may be used in this way to treat
CC	ocular diseases such as retinal detachment, chorioretinal degeneration,
CC	retinal degeneration, age related macular degeneration, photoreceptor
CC	degeneration, RPE (retinal pigment epithelium) degeneration, cone
CC	degeneration, mucopolysaccharidosis, rod-cone dystrophy and cone-rod
CC	dystrophy. The nucleic acids and proteins may also be used to assay for
CC	other modulators of IPM proteoglycan expression and activity that may be
CC	used to treat ocular diseases. The nucleic acids and proteins may also be
CC	used as diagnostic reagents to detect the presence of IPM nucleic acids
CC	and their products in samples from patients according to standard
CC	methodologies
XX	
XX	Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ	
	Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
	Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
	Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	329 AGCTGTCGAGCAAC 342
	4 AGCTCTGAGCAAC 17
Db	
	RESULT 1159
AA	AA02692
ID	AA02692 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX	
AC	AAF02692;
XX	
DT	16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #987.
XX	
KW	Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
KW	interferon alpha; ss.

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 213 CAGCCCTCTCCAGA 226
 Db 2 CCGCCCTCTCCAGA 15

RESULT 1162
 AAF02453
 ID AAF02453 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAF02453;
 XX
 DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #748.
 DE Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 KW interferon alpha; ss.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX WO200061729-A2.
 XX
 XX 19-OCT-2000.
 PD
 XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
 PF
 XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390F.
 PR
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 DR
 XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes.
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
 PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
 PT
 XX Claim 37; Page 73; 164pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the R2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
 CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the C/EBP Displacement Protein (CDP).
 CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
 CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
 CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
 CC interferon alpha
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 433 CTGCTAGTCTTAAG 446
 Db 4 CTGCTAGTCTTAAG 17

RESULT 1163
 AAC66363/c
 ID AAC66363 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC66363;
 AC
 XX
 DT 22-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 DE PCR primer used to amplify B. pertussis S1 DNA.
 DE Protection; pathogen infection; vaccination; immunisation; poliovirus;
 XX

Bordetella pertussis; respiratory syncytial virus; Mycoplasma pneumoniae;
 meningococcus; pneumococcus; rotavirus; influenza; parainfluenza;
 Corynebacterium diphtheriae; Clostridium tetani; hepatitis B virus;
 Chlamydia pneumoniae; Chlamydia trachomatis; Moraxella catarrhalis;
 PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Bordetella pertussis.
 XX WO200064457-A1.
 XX
 XX 02-NOV-2000.
 PD
 XX 21-APR-2000; 2000WO-US010954.
 PF
 XX 23-APR-1999; 99US-00298135.
 PR
 XX (UYDA-) UNIV DALHOUSIE.
 PA
 XX Lee SF, Halperin SA;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-687261/67.
 DR
 XX Composition having genetically modified live oral commensal bacteria
 PT which express immunogenic fragments of mucosal pathogens, used as oral
 PT vaccines to treat host against Bordetella pertussis, poliovirus
 PT infection.
 PT
 XX Example 1; Page 25; 52pp; English.
 PS
 XX A composition for stimulating protection against infection by a pathogen,
 CC comprises a live commensal oral organism genetically modified to express
 CC multiple immunogenic fragments of the pathogen. The composition has
 CC antibacterial and antiviral activity and acts as a vaccine. The
 CC composition which is administered orally or intranasally, is used for
 CC prophylactically treating a host against infection by a pathogen such as
 CC Bordetella pertussis, respiratory syncytial virus, poliovirus, Mycoplasma
 CC pneumoniae, meningococcus, pneumococcus, rotavirus, influenza,
 CC parainfluenza, Corynebacterium diphtheriae, Clostridium tetani, hepatitis
 CC B virus, Neisseria gonorrhoeae non-typable Haemophilus influenzae, or
 CC Chlamydia pneumoniae, Chlamydia trachomatis, Moraxella catarrhalis, or
 CC their combinations. The composition can also be used for chronic
 CC immunisation of a host against infection by a pathogen. The present
 CC sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify a Bordetella pertussis
 CC DNA sequence, which is used in an example illustrating the use of the
 CC composition of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 597 CGGTGGCGGGTGA 610
 Db 16 CGGTGGCGGGAGGA 3

RESULT 1164
 ABK00420/c
 ID ABK00420 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK00420;
 AC
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human NIGO Hammerhead Ribozyme #420.
 DE
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NIGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW

KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
PN WO200159103-A2.
XX
PD 16-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
XX
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT-) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
PT central nervous system injury.

Claim 86; Page 72; 200pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NGO). The
XX nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
XX DNAzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
XX an amberyzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
XX with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
XX of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
XX Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
XX the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
XX of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
XX therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
XX treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
XX Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
XX leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
XX lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
XX immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NGO-
XX targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NGO gene in the
XX presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
XX nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NGO activity of the
XX cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
XX NGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
XX therapies. In particular, the NGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
XX treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
XX (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
XX Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
XX disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
XX states which respond to the modulation of NGO expression. The present
XX sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 793 AACTGCAGACTGA 806
| | | | | | | | | |
DB 17 AACTGCAGACTGA 4

RESULT 1165
ABA79373/c
ID ABA79373 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABA79373;

DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)

Factor VIII mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 2219.

XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CPTC; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
KW haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;
KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;
KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antitickling; antianaemic; haemostatic;
KW antilipemic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200173002-A2.

PD 04-OCT-2001.

XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.

XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.

PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0192179P.

PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.

PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.

XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;

XX WPI; 2001-639230/73.

XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
XX treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical
XX modification.

Claim 7; Page 171; 294pp; English.

XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
XX be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
XX oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic
XX sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at
XX the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,
XX retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CPTC, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
XX (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
XX 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,
XX apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
XX (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APP), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
XX presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases
XX such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,
XX haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,
XX Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
XX various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
XX oligonucleotides of the invention

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred No 6.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 568 GATCCTCGTGCCT 581
 Db 15 GATCCTCGTGCCT 2

RESULT 1166
 ABA79372
 ID ABA79372 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABA79372;
 XX
 DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Factor VIII mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 2218.
 XX
 KW Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalassemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UCL1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cystostatic; antisickling; antianaemic; haemostatic;
 KW antileptic; ss.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX WO200173002-A2.
 XX
 PD 04-OCT-2001.
 XX
 XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.
 XX
 XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.
 PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.
 PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
 XX
 XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
 XX
 XX Kmiec BB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;
 XX WPI; 2001-639230/73.
 DR
 XX
 PT Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
 PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical
 PT modification.
 XX
 PS Claim 7; Page 171; 294pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
 CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
 CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic
 CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at
 CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,
 CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
 CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
 CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,
 CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APP), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
 CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassemia, sickle cell anaemia,
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the genes correcting
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 568 GATCCTCGTGCCT 581
 Db 3 GATCCTCGTGCCT 16

RESULT 1167
 ABA80144
 ID ABA80144 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABA80144;
 XX
 DT 19-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide hybridisation potential related cDNA SEQ ID NO: 108.
 XX
 KW Nucleic acid hybridisation; probe; primer; human; rabbit; HIV-1;
 KW disease diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Oryctolagus cuniculus.
 XX
 PN US6251588-B1.
 XX
 PD 26-JUN-2001.
 XX
 PF 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.
 XX
 PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.
 XX
 XX (AGIL-) AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.
 XX
 XX Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;
 XX WPI; 2001-424455/45.
 DR
 XX
 PT Predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a target
 PT nucleotide sequence, useful for evaluating oligonucleotide probe
 PT sequences, by identifying a oligonucleotides based on the evaluation of
 PT parameters.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Col 49; 342pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for predicting the potential of
 CC an oligonucleotide to hybridize to a (complementary) target nucleotide
 CC sequence, involving identifying a subset of oligonucleotides within the
 CC predetermined number of unique oligonucleotides based on the evaluation
 CC of the parameter. Oligonucleotides in the subset are identified that are
 CC clustered along a region of the nucleotide sequence that is hybridisable
 CC to the target nucleotide sequence. This is useful for evaluating
 CC oligonucleotide probe sequences. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 6 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 133 TGCTGCTTTGGGG 146
 Db 4 TGCTGCTTTGGGG 17

RESULT 1168
 ABA93692/C
 ID ABA93692 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABA93692;
 XX
 DT 29-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX

DE GAPDH cDNA PCR primer #1.
 XX Neomycin resistance; viral vector; plasmid; pSub201; CMV promoter;
 KW reversed terminal repetitive sequence; polyclonal site; pRc/CMV;
 KW cytomegalovirus promoter; GAPDH; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS CN1322840-A.
 PN 21-NOV-2001.
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001CN-00118841.
 PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001CN-00118841.
 XX (PREC-) INST PRECLINICAL MEDICINE CHINESE ACAD M.
 PA Zhu L, Shi G, Liu Y;
 PI WPI; 2002-148632/20.
 XX Glandular associated viral vector for mediating gene transfer, comprises
 PT a reversed terminal repetitive sequence of plasmid pSub201.
 PT Example 3; Page 16; 29pp; Chinese.
 PS The present invention describes a viral vector as a 7146 base pair
 CC plasmid including a reversed terminal repetitive sequence of plasmid
 CC pSub201 and a CMV promoter, polyclonal site and neomycin resistance gene
 CC of plasmid pRc/CMV. A gene transferred by the vector of the present
 CC invention may be expressed stably in a host cell for a long period. The
 CC present sequence represents a PCR primer for GAPDH, which is used in an
 CC example from the present invention
 CC
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 211 CCAGCCCTCTCCA 224
 DB 17 CCAGCCCTCTCCA 4
 RESULT 1169
 ABN07800/C
 ID ABN07800 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN07800;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7792.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 PN 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PD 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 PF 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7792; 214pp; English.
 PS The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 825 GGTGCTGAAGCTG3 838
 DB 17 GCTGCTGAAGCTG3 4
 RESULT 1170
 ABN07801/C
 ID ABN07801 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN07801;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7793.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 797 GCAGGACTGACTGA 810
 Db 16 GCAGGACTGACGGA 3
 RESULT 1173
 ABN08112/c
 ID ABN08112 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABN08112;
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8104.
 DE Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 FN 06-DEC-2001.
 PD 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 PF 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8104; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.

CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 769 AACTGGAGAGAG 782
 DB 1 AGCTGAGAGAG 14

RESULT 1174
 ABN07802/C
 ID ABN07802 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN07802;
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7794.
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 PD 06-DEC-2001.

PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,

PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7794; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 825 GGTGCTGAGCTGG 838
 DB 15 GGTGCTGAGCTGG 2
 RESULT 1175
 ABN08393/C
 ID ABN08393 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN08393;
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8385.
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 PD 06-DEC-2001.

PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8385; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 401 CACCTGCTCCAGC 414
 ||| |||||
 DB 15 CACTCTGCTCCAGC 2
 RESULT 1176
 ABN08394/c
 ID ABN08394 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX ABN08394;
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8386.
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8386; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 401 CACCTGCTCCAGC 414
 ||| |||||
 DB 14 CACTCTGCTCCAGC 1
 RESULT 1177
 ABN08111/c
 ID ABN08111 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX ABN08111;
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8103.
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200192524-A2.
PN PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8103; 214pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 797 GCAGGACTGACTGA 810
Dd 17 GCAGGACTGACCGA 4
RESULT 1178

ABN08113/C
ID AEN08113 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AEN08113;
XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8105.
XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200192524-A2.
XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8105; 214pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 797 GCAGGACTGACTGA 810
 Db 14 GCAGGACTGACGCA 1
 RESULT 1179
 ABN08114/c
 ID ABN08114 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN08114;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8106.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8106; 214pp; English.
 CC
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-1
 CC can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-1
 CC proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1

CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 797 GCAGGACTGACTGA 810
 Db 14 GCAGGACTGACGCA 1
 RESULT 1180
 ABN07675
 ID ABN07675 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN07675;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7667.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7667; 214pp; English.
 CC
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-1

1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 768 GAACTGGAGAGAA 781
DB 4 GAGCTGGAGAGAA 17

RESULT 1181
ABK17723/c
ID ABK17723 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
AC ABK17723;
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
DE Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 370.
XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
KW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
KW angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
KW Oster-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;
amberzyme.
OS Homo sapiens.
PN WO200188124-A2.
XX 22-NOV-2001.
PF 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.
PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX
PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
WPI; 2002-082995/11.
DR
PT Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.
XX

PS Claim 4; Page 65; 149pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma, tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Oster-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG, by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes. CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and CC related PCR primers of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 843 AGAACACAGCCCC 856
DB 15 AGAACAAAGCCCC 2

RESULT 1182
ABK17724/c
ID ABK17724 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK17724;
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
DE Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 371.
XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
KW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
KW angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
KW Oster-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;
amberzyme.
OS Homo sapiens.
PN WO200188124-A2.
XX
PD 22-NOV-2001.
PF 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.
PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX
PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;

XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
 PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.
 XX Claim 4; Page 65; 149pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg²⁺. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred.No. 6.5e-02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 843 AGAACACAGCCCC 856
 Db 14 AGAACAAAGCCCC 1
 RESULT 1183
 ABK18431/c
 ID ABK18431 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABK18431;
 XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 1078.
 DE Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytosolic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 KW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KW angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;
 KW amberzyme.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO2001188124-A2.
 PN 22-NOV-2001.
 PD 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.
 XX

XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.
 PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 DR Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
 XX useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.
 XX Claim 4; Page 78; 149pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg²⁺. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 7 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred.No. 6.5e-02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 843 AGAACACAGCCCC 856
 Db 16 AGAACAAAGCCCC 3
 RESULT 1184
 ABK19084/c
 ID ABK19084 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABK19084;
 XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human ERG DNAzyme target sequence Seq ID No 1731.
 DE Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytosolic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 KW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KW angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;
 KW amberzyme.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200188124-A2.
 PN 22-NOV-2001.
 PD 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 DR WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
 PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.
 XX Claim 4; Page 108; 149pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e-02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 881 TGAGGTCTCTGCATG 894
 DB 14 TGAGGTCTCTGAATG 1
 RESULT 1185
 ABK17718/c
 ID ABK17718 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABK17718;
 XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 365.
 DE Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytosolic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 XX Human; antidiabetic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 KW ophthalmologic; antiarthritis; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 KW vulvar; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KW

KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; sa;
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;
 KW amberzyme.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200188124-A2.
 PN 22-NOV-2001.
 PD 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 DR WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
 PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.
 XX Claim 4; Page 65; 149pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 882 GAGGTCTCTGCATGT 895
 DB 17 GAGGTCTCTGAATGT 4
 RESULT 1186
 ABK18608
 ID ABK18608 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABK18608;
 XX

DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human ERG G-cleaver ribozyme target sequence Seq ID No 1255.
 DE
 XX
 XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytosolic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 KW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KW angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;
 KW amberzyme.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO2001188124-A2.
 XX 22-NOV-2001.
 XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
 PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.
 XX Claim 4; Page 82; 149pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg²⁺. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 445 AGCCAGATCGCTTC 459
 ||||| :|:|:|:
 DB 1 AGCCAUAGCCUUC 14

RESULT 1187
 ABK17554
 ID ABK17554 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABK17554;
 XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 201.
 XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytosolic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 KW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KW angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;
 KW amberzyme.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO2001188124-A2.
 XX 22-NOV-2001.
 XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
 PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.
 XX Claim 4; Page 62; 149pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg²⁺. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 445 AGCCAGATGCCTTC 458
|||:|:|:
db 3 AGCCAUAUGCCUUC 16

RESULT 1188
ABK55725
ID ABK55725 standard: RNA: 17 BP.

ABK55725;	
02-JUL-2002	(first entry)

Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #96.

Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma; chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome; oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic; acetylcysteine.

xx
OS
Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200211674-A2.

14-FEB-2002

09-AUG-2001: 2001WO-US024970-XX PF

09-AUG-2000: 2000US-0224383P-XX
PR

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (SYNT) SYNTEX USA LLC.
PA (THOM/) THOMPSON J

XX Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;
PI Grupe A;
PI

WPI: 2002-217145/27.

Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.

XX
PS
Claim 4: Page 54: 152pp: English.

The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down regulate expression of chloride channel activated 1 (CLCA1) genes by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell, hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids, antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention.

XX
S0
Semence 17 BP: 5 A: 6 C: 2 G: 0 T: 4 U: 0 Other:

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Index

```
Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 10: Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

Qy 660 CTCATGCAGCTGAA 673
|:|:|:|:|:|:
db 3 CUCAUUCAGCUGAA 16

RESULT 1189
ABK56266
ID ABK56266 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ABK56266:

DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)

Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #637.

Human; chloride channel activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmaic; antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma; chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome; oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic; acetylcysteine.

xx Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200211674-A2.

14-FEB-2002

XX
PF
09-AUG-2001:XX
PB 09-AUG-2000: 2000US-0224383PXX
BA
(PTBO-) PTBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (SYNT)) SYNTAX USA LLC.
PA (THOM/) THOMPSON IT

XX Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, Mckenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;
PI Grube A;
PI

WPI: 2002-217145/27.

Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.

XX
PS
Claim 4: page 65: 152pp: English.

The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell, hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids, antibiotics, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention

Query Match

Best Local Similarity / 1.4%; Fred. NO: 6.3e+02;
Matches 10: Conservative 3: Mismatches 1: Indels 0: Gaps 0:

QY 660 CTCATGCAGCTGAA 673

Db 2 CUCAUUCAGCUGAA 15

AC ACC54056;
DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #2823.
XX
KW ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW cellular degeneration.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD 27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 692; 798pp; French.
XX
CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 769 AACTGGAGAAG 782
DB 17 AACTGGAGAGCAG 4
RESULT 1193
ACCS4021
ID ACCS4021 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACCS4021;
XX
DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #2788.
XX
KW ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW cellular degeneration.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD 27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX

PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 684; 798pp; French.
XX
CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 888 CTGCATCTGAGAAC 901
DB 4 CTGCCTGTGAGAAC 17
RESULT 1194
ACCS2692/C
ID ACCS2692 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACCS2692;
XX
DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #1459.
XX
KW ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW cellular degeneration.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD 27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 377; 798pp; French.
XX
CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or

CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
 CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
 CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 133 TGTCTGCTTTGGGG 146
 DB 17 TGTCTGATTGGGG 4
 RESULT 1195
 ACC54199/C
 ID ACC54199 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC54199;
 XX
 DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #2966.
 XX
 KW ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
 KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
 KW cellular degeneration.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PI FR2826373-A1.
 PN
 XX
 PD 27-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
 XX
 PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Anson R;
 XX
 PS WPI; 2003-250498/25.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
 PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
 PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 725; 798pp; French.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
 CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
 CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
 CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
 CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
 CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
 CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 622 CAACGAGCGCTCAG 635
 DB 17 CAACGAGCGCACAG 4
 RESULT 1196
 AC000597
 ID AC000597 standard; DNA; 17 BP

XX
 AC ACD00597;
 DT 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1070.
 KW Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
 KW G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003031621-A2.
 XX
 PD 17-APR-2003.
 XX
 PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.
 XX
 PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.
 XX
 PA (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
 XX
 PI Zhang J;
 XX
 PD WPI; 2003-381720/36.
 XX
 PT New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
 PT investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
 PT expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
 XX
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1094; 156pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
 CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
 CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
 CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
 CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
 CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kb in
 CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
 CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
 CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
 CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
 CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 715 CCAAAATTCAGGAG 728
 DB 1 CCAACTTCAGGAG 14
 RESULT 1197
 ACD00596
 ID ACD00596 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACD00596;
 XX
 DT 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1069.
 KW Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
 KW G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003031621-A2.
 XX
 PD 17-APR-2003

XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.
 XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.
 XX (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
 XX Zhang J;
 PI WPI; 2003-381720/36.
 XX New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
 PT investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
 PT expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1093; 156pp; English.
 PS The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
 CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
 CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
 CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
 CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
 CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kbse in
 CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
 CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
 CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
 CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
 CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 715 CCAAAATTCAGGAG 728
 Db |||||
 2 CCAACTTTCAGGAG 15

RESULT 1198
 ACD00594
 ID ACD00594 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACD00594;
 DT 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1067.
 DE Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
 KW G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO2003031621-A2.
 XX
 PN 17-APR-2003.
 PD 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.
 PF 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.
 XX (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
 XX Zhang J;
 PI WPI; 2003-381720/36.
 XX New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
 PT investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
 PT expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1093; 156pp; English.
 PS The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
 CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
 CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
 CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
 CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
 CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kbse in
 CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
 CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
 CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
 CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
 CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1091; 156pp; English.
 XX The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
 CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
 CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
 CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
 CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
 CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kbse in
 CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
 CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
 CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
 CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
 CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 715 CCAAAATTCAGGAG 728
 Db |||||
 4 CCAACTTTCAGGAG 17

RESULT 1199
 ACD00595
 ID ACD00595 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACD00595;
 XX 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1068.
 DE Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
 KW G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO2003031621-A2.
 XX
 PN 17-APR-2003.
 PD 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.
 PF 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.
 XX (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
 XX Zhang J;
 PI WPI; 2003-381720/36.
 XX New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
 PT investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
 PT expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1092; 156pp; English.
 PS The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
 CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
 CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
 CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
 CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
 CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kbse in
 CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
 CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
 CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
 CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
 CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. NO. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 715 CCAAAATTCAGGAG 728
 DB 3 CCAACTTTCAGGAG 16

RESULT 1200
 ACC48122/c
 ID ACC48122 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ACC48122;
 XX DT 04-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Nucleotide sequence of a sequencing primer.
 XX KW Nucleic acid sequencing; exonuclease; primer extension; primer; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO2003020895-A2.
 XX PD 13-MAR-2003.
 XX PF 28-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US027605.
 XX PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-00941882.
 XX PA (UYAR-) UNIV ARIZONA STATE.
 XX PI Williams P, Taylor TJ, Williams DJB, Gould I, Hayes MA;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-278763/27.

Sequencing DNA, by contacting hybrid of target nucleic acid molecule and primer in presence of DNA polymerase, with DNA for primer extension, detecting primer extension and number of DNA added to primer, repeating steps.

Disclosure; Page 48; 77pp; English.

The invention relates to sequencing a DNA and involves contacting a template system with unknown nucleic acid molecule (I) hybridized to a primer in presence of DNA polymerase with reduced exonuclease activity, with a single type of DNA to allow extension of primer by incorporation of DNA at its 3' end, detecting primer extension and number of DNA incorporated into primer and repeating the steps to determine the sequence of (I). The method is useful for sequencing a DNA. Other methods useful for removing contaminating nucleotides from a solution and for discriminating between the in phase and out-of-phase sequencing signals are also provided. The method is useful for determining the nucleotide sequence of genomic or cDNA fragments, and as a diagnostic tool for sequencing patient derived DNA samples. The present sequence represents a primer used for reactive sequencing to exemplify the method of the invention

Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. NO. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 925 GGACTTTCAGGTTT 938
 DB 16 GGACTTTCAGGTTT 3

RESULT 1201
 ABT37801
 ID ABT37801 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

ID XX ABT39985 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC XX ABT39985;
 XX DT 13-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 5622.
 XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO2003025175-A2.
 XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
 XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
 XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.

New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells.

Disclosure; Page 691; 720pp; French.

The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence, given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids, polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention

Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. NO. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 597 CGGTGGCGGCTGGA 610
 DB 16 CGGAGGCGGCTGGA 3

RESULT 1202
 ABT37801
 ID ABT37801 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABT37801;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3438.
XX
DE Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX anisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX KW schizoprenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX KW human fukutin; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX DR New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX PT and transfected cells.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 435; 720pp; French.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
XX CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
XX CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
XX CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
XX CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
XX CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
XX CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
XX CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
XX CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
XX CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
XX CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX CC schizoprenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
XX CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
XX CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
XX CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 568 GATCCTCGTGCCT 581
DB 1 GATCCTCTGCTGCT 14
RESULT 1203
ABT36562/c
ID ABT36562 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABT36562;
XX

DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2199.
XX
DE Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX anisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX KW schizoprenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX KW human fukutin; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX DR New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX PT and transfected cells.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 290; 720pp; French.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
XX CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
XX CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
XX CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
XX CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
XX CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
XX CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
XX CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
XX CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
XX CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
XX CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX CC schizoprenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
XX CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
XX CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
XX CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 137 TGCCTTCGGGGCTG 150
DB 17 TCTTTGGGGCTG 4
RESULT 1204
ABT35974/c
ID ABT35974 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABT35974;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX

DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1611.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN W02003025175-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Teierman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 221; 720pp; French.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterized by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 11 A; 4 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 935 GTTTGTTTATGA 948
 |||||
 Db 16 GTTTGTTTATGA 3

RESULT 1205
 ACA06427/C
 ID ACA06427 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACA06427;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #246.

KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN US2002177568-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
 XX
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0077916.
 XX
 PA (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX
 PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 XX
 PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
 PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 30; 72pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyne
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
 CC nucleic acid molecule
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 14 GCTCTTGAAGTCT 1
RESULT 1206
ADB00459/c
ID ADB00459 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB00459;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1445.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
CC New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
CC manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
CC MD24, MD27 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1445; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MDZ12. MD23 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
CC MD24, MD27, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 664 TGCAGCTGAAGCTC 677
DB 17 TCGGCTGAAGCTC 4
RESULT 1207
ADB02157
ID ADB02157 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX

AC ADB02157;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MD24 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3143.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
CC New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
CC manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
CC MD24, MD27 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 3143; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MDZ12. MD23 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
CC MD24, MD27, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 317 AGACTGCAGAGAAG 330
DB 4 AGACTGCAGAGATG 17
RESULT 1208
ADB00460/c
ID ADB00460 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB00460;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1446.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
XX

KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
PN BP1281758-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002BP-00016874.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1446; 103pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 664 TGCAGCTGAAGCTC 677
DB 16 TCGCGCTGAAGCTC 3
RESULT 1209
ABZ69588/c
ID ABZ69588 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
XX ABZ69588;
XX
XX 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human transforming growth factor beta TGF-beta mutated fragment.
DE
XX Human; transforming growth factor beta; TGF-beta; cytostatic; cancer;
KW adeno-associated viral construct; gene therapy; mutant; ds.
KW
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
XX BP1279740-A1.
PN
XX 29-JAN-2003.
XX
XX

PF 26-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00870167.
XX
XX 26-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00870167.
XX
XX (UVVR-) UNIV VRIJE BRUSSEL.
XX
XX De Greve J, Teugels E, Neyns B, Zeinoun Z, Vermeij J;
PI WPI; 2003-373764/36.
XX
XX New recombinant adeno-associated viral construct, useful for preparing a
PT composition for treating and/or preventing cancers.
PT
XX Disclosure; Page 5; 22pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a recombinant adeno-associated viral
CC construct comprising a first terminal repeat of an Adeno Associated
CC Virus, a strong heterologous DNA with at least 90% homology with the gene
CC encoding for a constitutively activated TGF-beta1 peptide, a
CC polyadenylation signal and a second terminal repeat of an Adeno
CC Associated Virus. The gene is under the control of the promoter. The
CC construct is useful for treating and/or preventing cancers. The present
CC sequence is a mutated fragment of the human transforming growth factor
CC beta (TGF-beta) coding sequence
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 323 CAGAGAGCTGTGG 336
DB 15 CAGAGAGCTGTGG 2
RESULT 1210
ABZ64765/c
ID ABZ64765 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABZ64765;
XX
XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #222.
DE
XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200297114-A2.
PN
XX 05-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
XX
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Mscwigen J;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
XX
XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 137; 185pp; English.
PS

XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
 CC ribozymes of the invention

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 671 GAAGTCTCAGATG 684
 Db 17 GCAGCTCAGATG 4

RESULT 1211
 ABZ64877/C
 ID ABZ64877 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABZ64877;
 XX
 XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 DT Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #334.
 DE Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 XX enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 KW
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200297114-A2.
 FN
 PD 05-DEC-2002.
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
 PF
 XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA
 PI Mcswiggen J;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 DR
 XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 XX treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
 PT
 XX Claim 4; Page 139; 185pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,

CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
 CC ribozymes of the invention

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 413 GCAGGCTCTCCGGC 426
 Db 14 GCAGGCTCTCCGGC 1

RESULT 1212
 ABZ64876/C
 ID ABZ64876 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABZ64876;
 XX
 XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 DT Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #333.
 DE Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200297114-A2.
 FN
 PD 05-DEC-2002.
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
 PF
 XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA
 PI Mcswiggen J;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 DR
 XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 XX treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
 PT
 XX Claim 4; Page 139; 185pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
 CC ribozymes of the invention

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 413 GCAGGCTCTCCGGC 426
 Db 14 GCAGGCTCTCCGGC 1

Db 17 GCAGGCTGTCGGC 4

RESULT 1213
ABZ64966/c
ID ABZ64966 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABZ64966;
XX XX
XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX XX
XX Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #423.
XX XX
XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX WO200297114-A2.
XX XX
XX 05-DEC-2002.
XX XX
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
XX XX
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
XX XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX XX
XX Mcswiggen J;
XX XX
XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
XX XX
XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
XX PT
XX Claim 4; Page 141; 185pp; English.
XX XX
XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
CC ribozymes of the invention
XX XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX XX
QY 476 ACTGGCATTCCTC 489
DB 17 ACTGGCATTCCTC 4
XX XX
RESULT 1214
ABZ65371/c
ID ABZ65371 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABZ65371;
XX XX
XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX XX

DE Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #828.
XX XX
XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX WO200297114-A2.
XX XX
XX 05-DEC-2002.
XX XX
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
XX XX
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
XX XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX XX
XX Mcswiggen J;
XX XX
XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
XX XX
XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX PT
XX Claim 4; Page 149; 185pp; English.
XX XX
XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
CC ribozymes of the invention
XX XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 3 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX XX
QY 143 GGGGGCTGCAGCTC 156
DB 17 GGGGGCTGCAGCTC 4
XX XX
RESULT 1215
ABZ64766/c
ID ABZ64766 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABZ64766;
XX XX
XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX XX
XX Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #223.
XX XX
XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX WO200297114-A2.
XX XX
XX 05-DEC-2002.

XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
PF
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
PR
XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
PR
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX Mcswiggen J;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
DR
XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 137; 185pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66595 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
CC ribozymes of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 670 TGAAGCTCACAGAT 683
Db 14 TGCAGCTCACAGAT 1
RESULT 1216
ABZ61269/c
ID ABZ61269 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ61269;
XX
DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human H-Ras DNzyme target #60.
DE
XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200297114-A2.
PN
XX 05-DEC-2002.
PD
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
PF
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
PR
XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
PR
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX Mcswiggen J;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
DR
XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 137; 185pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66595 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
CC ribozymes of the invention
XX

DR
XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
XX
XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX
XX Claim 58; Page 112; 185pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66595 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
CC ribozymes of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 722 TCAGGAGCTGGGT 735
Db 16 TCAGGAGCTGGGT 3
RESULT 1217
ABZ64806
ID ABZ64806 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ64806;
XX
XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #263.
DE
XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200297114-A2.
PN
XX 05-DEC-2002.
PD
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
PF
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
PR
XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
PR
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX Mcswiggen J;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
DR
XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 138; 185pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
CC

CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
 CC ribozymes of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 78.8%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 423 CGCGTCCGCCCTGC 436
 Db 4 CGCTUGCCGCCCTGC 17
 RESULT 1218
 ACDS2085/c
 ID ACDS2085 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACDS2085;
 XX
 DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HBV inozyme substrate sequence #215.
 XX
 KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 XX
 OS Hepatitis B virus.
 XX
 PN WO200281494-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
 PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.
 XX
 XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 PT infection.
 PT
 XX

PS Example 1; Page 154; 387pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyne, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV
 CC ribozyme, inozyme, G-cleaver, zinzyme, DNazyme or amberyne sequences
 CC disclosed in the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 6 C; 0 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 936 TTTTGTGTTTGTGAG 949
 Db 17 TTTTGTGTTTGTGAG 4
 RESULT 1219
 ACDS62296/c
 ID ACDS62296 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACDS62296;
 XX
 DT 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HCV minus strand DNazyme substrate sequence #495.
 XX
 KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 XX
 OS Hepatitis C virus.
 XX
 PN WO200281494-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
 PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.

PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
 XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;
 XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.
 XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 PT infection.
 PT Claim 1; Page 283; 387pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
 CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 704 GGTGCCCATAGCCA 717
 DB 17 GGTGCCCATAGCCA 4
 RESULT 1220
 ACD60317
 ID ACD60317 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACD60317;
 XX
 DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 DE HCV DNazyme substrate sequence #1783.
 XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 XX
 OS Hepatitis C virus.
 XX
 PN WO200281494-A1.
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 XX
 XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.

PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 XX 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (WACE/) MACEJAK D.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
 PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;
 XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.
 XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 PT infection.
 XX Claim 1; Page 265; 387pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
 CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 704 GGTGCCCATAGCCA 717
 DB 2 GGUGCCCAUUGCCA 15
 RESULT 1221
 ACD54534/C
 ID ACD54534 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACD54534;
 XX
 DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HBV DNazyme substrate sequence #42.
 XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 XX

OS Hepatitis B virus.
 XX WO200281494-A1.
 PN 17-OCT-2002.
 XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (WACE/) MACEJAK D.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
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 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
 PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
 XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;
 XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.
 XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure.
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 PT infection.
 XX Example 1; Page 185; 387pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV
 CC ribozyme, inozyme, G-cleaver, zinzyme, DNazyme or amberyzyme sequences
 CC disclosed in the present invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 11 A; 4 C; 1 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 936 TTTTGTGTTATGAG 949
 Db 14 TTTTGTGTTGAG 1
 RESULT 1222
 ACC63208/C
 ID ACC63208 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX ACC63208;
 AC ACC63208;
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5188.
 Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 schizophrania; ss.
 Mus musculus.
 WO2003025176-A2.
 27-MAR-2003.
 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 and transfected cells.
 Disclosure; Page 84; 738pp; French.
 The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 ACC68906), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a
 recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 of pharmaceuticals for prevention of tumours or treatment of viral diseases
 that are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration.
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrania
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 320 CTCGAGAGAGCTG 333
 Db 17 CTTGAGAGAGCTG 4
 RESULT 1223
 ACC67941
 ID ACC67941 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX ACC67941;
 AC ACC67941;
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5188.
 Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 schizophrania; ss.
 Mus musculus.
 WO2003025176-A2.
 27-MAR-2003.
 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.

DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 455.
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrania; ss.
 XX Mus musculus.
 OS WO2003025176-A2.
 XX 27-MAR-2003.
 PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 PR (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 DR New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 PT Disclosure; Page 84; 738pp; French.
 PS The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC68906), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention of tumours or treatment of viral diseases
 CC that are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration.
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrania
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 320 CTCGAGAGAGCTG 333
 Db 17 CTTGAGAGAGCTG 4
 RESULT 1223
 ACC67941
 ID ACC67941 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX ACC67941;
 AC ACC67941;
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5188.
 Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrania; ss.
 XX Mus musculus.
 OS WO2003025176-A2.
 XX 27-MAR-2003.
 PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 DR
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 PT
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 637; 738pp; French.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 492 GATCTAATTGGAGA 505
 DB 1 GATCTAATTGGAGA 14
 RESULT 1224
 ACC65988/C
 ID ACC65988 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC65988;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 3235.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN WO2003025176-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 DR
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 PT
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 409; 738pp; French.

XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 506 TTGGCCAGTTTCG 519
 DB 17 TTGGCCAGTTTCG 4
 RESULT 1225
 ACC68516
 ID ACC68516 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC68516;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5763.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN WO2003025176-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 DR
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 PT
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 704; 738pp; French.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 568 GATCCTCGCTGCT 581
 |||||
 Db 1 GATCCTTGCTGCT 14

RESULT 1226
 ACC67958
 ID ACC67958 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC67958;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5205.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 schizoprenia; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN WC2003025176-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Anson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 and transfected cells.
 PT
 PS Disclosure; Page 639; 738pp; French.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizoprenia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 454 CCTTCAGGAGAG 467
 |||||
 Db 4 CCTTCAGGAGAG 17

RESULT 1227
 ADA15895
 ID ADA15895 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADA15895;

XX
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer for amplification of GAPDH DNA #SEQ ID 74.
 XX
 KW Human; beta-actin; GAPDH; loop-mediated isothermal amplification; LAMP;
 KW glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; cancer; metastasis;
 KW genetic engineering; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WC2003070935-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-AUG-2003.
 XX
 PF 13-FEB-2003; 2003WO-JP001474.
 XX
 PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00043866.
 XX
 PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00043867.
 XX
 PA (SYSM-) SYSMEX CORP.
 XX
 PI Tada S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-679880/64.
 XX
 PT Primers for nucleic acid amplification in detecting housekeeping gene
 PT mRNAs to confirm amplification of beta-actin and glyceraldehyde-3-
 phosphate dehydrogenase useful in diagnosis of cancer.
 XX
 PS Claim 5; Page 26; 90pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to primers for nucleic acid amplification for
 detecting a housekeeping gene and/or a housekeeping gene-related mRNA by
 the Loop-mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP) method. Particularly
 referred to are primers for the amplification of beta-actin or GAPDH. The
 primers of the invention are for nucleic acid amplification in detecting
 housekeeping gene mRNAs, e.g. to confirm amplification of beta-actin and
 glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH), which are useful in
 diagnosis of cancer and metastasis. By applying such primers, the
 amplification of beta-actin and GAPDH can be used to confirm the presence
 or absence of a tumour marker, e.g. cyokeratin, which can be used in the
 control of data correction in the LAMP method, particularly in genetic
 engineering, molecular biology and clinical medicine including disease
 diagnosis. Using this method, diagnosis is fast (within 15 minutes) and
 highly reliable. The required primers were designed based upon the gene
 domain of e.g. beta-actin. After reaction by the reverse transcriptase-
 loop-mediated isothermal amplification (RT-LAMP) method, the
 amplification product was detected to confirm amplification of beta-actin
 in the samples. The current sequence represents a primer for the
 amplification of human GAPDH.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 211 CCCAGCCTCTCCA 224
 |||||
 Db 1 CCCAGCCTCTCCA 14

RESULT 1228
 ADB42724
 ID ADB42724 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADB42724;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3047.

XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO2003040369-A2.
 XX
 PD 15-MAY-2003.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 XX
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 XX
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 388; 771pp; French.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 685 GATCTGCACACCGC 698
 Db 1 GATCTGCCACCGC 14
 RESULT 1229
 ADB44940/C
 ID ADB44940 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ADB44940;
 AC
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5263.
 DE
 XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;

diagnosis.
 KW
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO2003040369-A2.
 XX
 XX 15-MAY-2003.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 XX
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 XX
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 647; 771pp; French.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 675 CTCACAGATGCATC 688
 Db 14 CACACAGATGCATC 1
 RESULT 1230
 ADB45526/C
 ID ADB45526 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ADB45526;
 AC
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5849.
 DE
 XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX

PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-1B004219.
PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX Teierman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX Disclosure; Page 715; 771pp; French.
XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules.
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 769 ACTGGAGAAGAG 782
DB 17 AACTGGAGAAGCAG 4
RESULT 1231
ADD81035
ID ADD81035 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ADD81035;
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX Rabbit beta-globin fragment derived oligonucleotide #69.
DE ss; oligonucleotide hybridisation potential; efficient hybridisation;
KW large array; minimum oligonucleotide synthesis; rabbit; beta-globin.
XX Oryctolagus cuniculus.
OS US2003054346-A1.
PN 20-MAR-2003.
XX 15-FEB-2001; 2001US-00784674.
XX

PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-00021701.
XX (SHAN/) SHANNON K W.
PA (WOLB/) WOLBER P K.
XX (DELE/) DELENSTARR G C.
PA (WEBB/) WEBB P G.
XX (KINC/) KINCAID R H.
XX Shannon KW, Wolber PK, Delenstarr GC, Webb PG, Kincaid RH;
XX WPI; 2003-743746/70.
XX Predicting potential of oligonucleotides to hybridize to target
PT nucleotide sequence comprises determining and evaluating for each
PT oligonucleotide a parameter predictive of the oligonucleotides ability to
PT hybridize with target.
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 108; 423pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a method of predicting the potential of
CC oligonucleotides to hybridize to target nucleotide sequences. The method
CC is useful for predicting the potential of an oligonucleotide to hybridize
CC to a target nucleotide sequence, e.g. RNA or DNA or a sequence that
CC contains chemically modified nucleotides. The method is also useful for
CC predicting the potential of the oligonucleotides to hybridize to a
CC complementary target nucleotide sequence. The method is useful to predict
CC efficient hybridisation oligonucleotides for each of multiple target
CC sequences therefore very large arrays may be constructed and tested with
CC minimum synthesis of oligonucleotides. The present sequence represents a
CC rabbit beta-globin derived oligonucleotide sequence.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 6 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 133 TGTCGCTTTGGGG 146
DB 4 TGTCGCTTTGGGG 17
RESULT 1232
ADE30755
ID ADE30755 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ADE30755;
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX Cholesterol homeostasis/adipogenesis related DNA seq id 142.
DE expression vector; anorectic; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiart;
KW antidiabetic; elevated cholesterol; elevated lipid; adipogenesis;
KW obesity; atherosclerosis; diabetes mellitus; coronary artery disease; differential expression.
KW coronary artery heart disease; cholesterol homeostasis; ss;
XX Homo sapiens.
OS US2003180764-A1.
XX 25-SEP-2003.
PD 08-JAN-2003; 2003US-00339793.
XX 09-JAN-2002; 2002US-0347286P.
XX (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX Shang J, Bowen B;
XX WPI; 2003-830986/77.
XX

XX Polynucleotides differentially regulated in response to cholesterol and
PT adipogenesis are useful to detect and treat associated conditions such as
PT obesity, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus and coronary artery heart
PT disease.
XX Claim 8; SEQ ID NO 142; 59pp; English.
PS
XX The invention describes a composition comprising at least one expression
CC vector comprising a polynucleotide of the invention. The composition has
CC anorectic, antiarteriosclerotic, cardiant and antidiabetic properties.
CC The invention is used to detect and treat conditions associated with
CC elevated cholesterol and lipid or during adipogenesis, particularly
CC obesity, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus or coronary artery heart
CC disease. This sequence represents a polynucleotide differentially
CC expressed during cholesterol homeostasis and adipogenesis.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 685 GATCTGCACCGC 698
DB 1 GATCTGCCACCGC 14
RESULT 1233
AAQ26129
ID AAQ26129 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAQ26129;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 04-JAN-1993 (first entry)
DE HLA-DR beta sub-type tailed probe DRB22 hybridising region.
XX
XX Tissue typing; identity determination; disease susceptible; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX WO9210389-A1.
PN
XX 25-JUN-1992.
PD
XX 06-DEC-1991; 91WO-US009294.
PF
XX 06-DEC-1990; 90US-00623098.
PR
XX (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
PA
XX Erlich HA, Begovich AB, Bugawan T, Griffith RL, Scharf SJ;
PI Apple RJ;
XX WPI; 1992-234644/28.
XX
XX Method for determining HLA-DR beta sub-type in DNA sample - comprises
PT amplification and hybridisation with probes and primers, useful in tissue
PT typing.
XX
XX Example; Page 37; 90pp; English.
PS
XX The sequence is that of the hybridising region of tailed probe DRB22 for
CC use in a method for determining HLA-DR beta sub-type in a nucleic acid
CC sample. The method allows specific nucleic acid sequences of the second
CC exon of HLA-DR beta genes to be amplified then probed for identification
CC of polymorphic sequences. The amplified DNA is useful for typing
CC homozygous or heterozygous samples from a variety of sources and for
CC detecting allelic variants not distinguishable by serological methods.
CC The typing system can be used in a reverse dot blot format which is
CC simple and rapid to perform, produces detectable signals in minutes and

CC can be utilised in tissue typing, determination of individual identity
CC and identifying disease susceptible individuals. Preliminary testing
CC shows that the probe is more preferred than others. See also AAQ26092-
CC Q26367. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 452 TGGCTTCCAGGAAG 465
DB 4 TGCTTCCAGGAAG 17
RESULT 1234
AAQ34456
ID AAQ34456 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAQ34456;
XX
XX 17-DEC-2001 (revised)
DT 12-MAY-1993 (first entry)
DE DQA1 probe AG2.3, for allele 0103.
XX
XX Amplification; conformation polymorphism; SSCP; DQ-alpha; DQ-beta;
XX cystic fibrosis; neurofibromatosis; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX USN7751892-N.
PN
XX 01-DEC-1992.
PD
XX 29-AUG-1991; 91US-00751892.
PF
XX 29-AUG-1991; 91US-00751892.
PR
XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICE.
PA
XX Mann D, Dean M, Carrington M, White MB;
PI WPI; 1993-017809/02.
XX
XX Distinguishing multiple alleles and identifying new alleles - by single-
PT strand conformation polymorphism technique using specific gel
PT electrophoresis conditions.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 19; 36pp; English.
PS
XX The oligomer AG2.3 represents a specific probe for DQA1 allele 0103 and
CC is used to distinguish multiple alleles of a gene of the immunoglobulin
CC supergene family. The DNA encoding the gene of interest in a sample is
CC amplified and then denatured. The amplified DNA is then separated on a
CC non-denaturing polyacrylamide gel consisting of 5 percent bis-acrylamide
CC with 0-10 percent glycerol, and the presence or absence of DNA bands
CC showing hybridisation is detected. Before amplification of the gene, the
CC alleles may be divided into subsets by oligonucleotide hybridisation.
CC Using single stranded conformation polymorphism (SSCP) multiple alleles
CC in complex genetic systems can be distinguished e.g. DQ-alpha and DQ-beta
CC and new alleles identified. The method may be used in studying genetic
CC associations with disease, in forensic analyses and typing tissues for
CC transplantation. The SSCP method has been used for detection of mutant
CC alleles which correlate with the presence of disorders such as cystic
CC fibrosis and neurofibromatosis. See also AAQ34443-73. (Note: Revised-
CC entry submitted to correct the patent number format of US Government-
CC owned NTIS applications to prevent clashes with ongoing US granted patent
CC numbers. For further information please visit the Derwent web site at
CC www.derwent.com/dwpi/updates/ntis_us.html.)
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 769 AACTGAGAGAGAG 782
 ID AACTGAGAGAGAG 782
 DB 1 AACTGAGAGAGAG 14

RESULT 1235
 AAQ41674
 ID AAQ41674 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAQ41674;
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 24-AUG-1993 (first entry)
 XX DE Probe DB326 for Class I HLA DNA allele A region B.
 XX KW Amplification; allelic variants; A; B; C; alleles; exon; diagnosis;
 KW tissue typing; forensic testing; susceptibility; PCR; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN EP540997-A1.
 XX PD 12-MAY-1993.
 XX PF 28-OCT-1992; 92EP-00118396.
 XX PR 05-NOV-1991; 91US-00788113.
 XX PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
 XX PI Bugawan T, Erlich HA;
 XX DR WPI; 1993-153996/19.

XX Rapid HLA class I typing of sample nucleic acid - by amplifying second or third exon sequences then hybridising with set of specific probes, useful e.g. in tissue typing and forensic tests.
 XX Disclousure; Page 7; 23pp; English.
 XX The HLA Class I DNA type of nucleic acid in a sample may be determined by amplifying any DNA contg. a Class I HLA allele second and/or third exon, hybridising the PCR prod. with probes which only hybridise to exactly complementary sequences and detecting the pattern of hybridisation given, which is indicative of the Class I HLA allele of the sample. The A, B and C alleles are amplified by PCR using pairs of nucleotide primers. Specific primers for exon 2 are DB308 and DB309 and for the third exon are DB311 and DB337. A panel of sequence specific oligonucleotide probes (SSOs) is used to detect the HLA A and B allelic variants not distinguishable by serological, cellular or biochemical methods. The region identifies the polymorphic codons of the second exon of Class I HLA A or B alleles to which the probe hybridises. Region A includes codons 9-12 of exon 2 of both A and B alleles. Region B includes codons 62 and 63 of exon 2 of A alleles. Region C includes codons 65-67 of exon 2 of A alleles and codons 69-71 of B alleles. Region D includes codons 73-77 of exon 2 of A alleles. Specific applications include tissue typing, identification of individuals (e.g. in forensic tests) and detecting susceptibility to disease. See also AAQ41656-94. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 836 TGGTACCGAAGAC 849

Db 5 TGGTACCGAAGAC 18

RESULT 1236
 AAQ46565/c
 ID AAQ46565 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAQ46565;
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 13-SEP-1993 (first entry)
 XX DE Monomer DRB7002 for typing of HLA DR beta.
 XX KW Reverse dot blot hybridisation; tandem; head to tail monomers; probe;
 KW staggered complementary primers; HLA molecular typing; ds.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO9309245-A1.
 XX PD 13-MAY-1993.
 XX PF 22-OCT-1992; 92WO-US009113.
 XX PR 31-OCT-1991; 91US-00786228.
 XX PA (UYPI-) UNIV PITTSBURGH.
 XX PI Rudert WA, Trucco M;
 XX DR WPI; 1993-167708/20.

XX Detecting presence or absence of nucleic acid sequence - by reverse dot blot hybridisation using tandem head-to-tail monomers contg. probes synthesised by staggered complementary primers.
 XX Example 2; Fig 11; 59pp; English.
 XX Five amplifications are necessary to fully type DR beta, bringing to 11 the number of independent amplifications to be completed: 2 for DQ alpha and beta, 2 for DP alpha and beta, 1 for DR alpha, 1 for DR beta all segments, and 5 for DR beta allele specific segments. While this number is not prohibitive, it can be reduced by performing co-amplifications that reduce the no. of independent reactions necessary to generate all the segments specifically representing DR, DQ and DP alpha and beta chain gene hypervariable regions. The sequence shown is that of a monomer which must be transformed in repetitive polymers to test all the DRB sequences, via the novel, reverse dot blot method of the invention. See also AAQ41355-78, AAQ41388-414 and AAQ46555-78. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 452 TGGCTCCAGGAG 465
 DB 16 TGGCTCCAGGAG 3

RESULT 1237
 AAQ70148/c
 ID AAQ70148 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAQ70148;
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 10-MAR-1995 (first entry)

DE Primer 2 for RT-PCR of cDNA from PVY-resistant transgenic plants.
 XX Potyvirus Y; Potato virus Y; PVY; resistance; transgenic plant;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR; Solanaceae; pathogen; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO9416087-A1.
 PN
 XX
 XX 21-JUL-1994.
 XX
 XX 12-JAN-1994; 94WO-FR000038.
 XX
 XX 14-JAN-1993; 93FR-00000307.
 XX
 XX (INRG) INST NAT RECH AGRONOMIQUE.
 XX
 XX Lagavre T, Durand-Tardif M, Cassedelbart F, Robaglia C;
 XX WPI; 1994-249233/30.
 DR
 XX Plants resistant to potyvirus e.g. tobacco, tomato, pepper etc. -
 PT contains in the genome DNA fragment(s) expressing transcripts of donor
 PT virus.
 XX
 XX Example 5; Page 14; 38pp; French.
 PS
 XX Two oligonucleotides were synthesised which allow amplification of cDNA
 CC corresponding to chimeric genes expressing fragments of PVY proteins. The
 CC chimeric genes are obtained from transgenic plants which are resistant to
 CC potyvirus Y. Primer 1 (AAQ70147) covers the sequence of the expression
 CC vector from the transcription start site to the ATG translation
 CC initiation codon; primer 2 (AAQ70148) covers the sequence complementary
 CC to the NP111 gene of PABDI from nucleotides 1489-1508. (Updated on 25-MAR
 CC -2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 413 GCAGGCTCTCCGCGC 426
 DB 15 GCAGGCTCTCCGCGC 2
 RESULT 1238
 AAT56722
 ID AAT56722 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT56722;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 02-APR-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human TNF-alpha hairpin ribozyme target sequence (nt position 1202).
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
 KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
 KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
 KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
 KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
 KW ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX WO9523225-A2.
 PN

XX 31-AUG-1995.
 XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
 XX
 XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
 XX 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
 XX 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
 XX 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
 XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
 XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
 XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
 XX 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
 XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 XX 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
 XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
 XX 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
 XX 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
 XX 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
 XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
 XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
 XX 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
 XX 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
 XX 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
 XX 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
 XX 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
 XX 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
 XX 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
 XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
 XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Dizenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
 PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
 PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
 PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott PE, Woolf T;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
 XX
 XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
 PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
 XX
 XX Claim 2; Page 259; 407pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves TNF-alpha mRNA at
 CC the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the
 CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain
 CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified
 CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences
 CC were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their
 CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target
 CC sequences and thereby inhibit TNF-alpha expression, making them
 CC potentially useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, septic shock and
 CC other inflammatory disorders including psoriasis, as well as for
 CC treatment of AIDS. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCCA 224
 DB 4 CCCAGCCCTCTCCCA 17
 RESULT 1239
 AAQ99734
 ID AAQ99734 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAQ99734;
 AC
 KW
 DT 03-MAY-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer M6688F to generate 5' nested M13-derived DNA fragment.
 XX
 KW meltometer; quantitative analysis; probe; diagnosis; thermomodulator;
 KW thermal denaturation profile; sickle cell anaemia; cystic fibrosis;
 KW primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9525815-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-SEP-1995.
 XX
 PF 24-MAR-1995; 95WO-US03708.
 XX
 PR 24-MAR-1994; 94US-00219030.
 XX
 PA (GAME-) CAMERA BIOSCIENCE CORP.
 PI Mian A;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1995-344628/44.
 XX
 PT New DNA meltometer for DNA sizing quantitating sequencing and probing -
 PT the meltometer is used for the rapid diagnosis of pathological and
 PT disease states, e.g. sickle cell anaemia.
 PS Example 4; Page 33; 50pp; English.
 XX
 CC A nested set of seven DNA fragments of different lengths was produced
 CC using bacteriophage M13mp18 as template. The nested set was produced
 CC using a set of PCR primers in which a single, common sense-orientated
 CC (i.e., 5') primer (AAQ99729) was used in individual reactions with one of
 CC a set of unique 3' primers (AAQ99730-36), located along the M13mp18
 CC sequence at increasing distance 3' from the 5' primer site. This resulted
 CC in a nested set of DNA fragments sharing a common 5' end and increasing
 CC amount of M13mp18 DNA sequence in size order 3' from this common end. The
 CC primer is identified as sense (P) or antisense (R) and by the position of
 CC the 5' end of each primer relative to the M13mp18 sequence. These PCR
 CC reactions yielded a nested set of PCR product DNA fragments of 67, 115,
 CC 154, 321, 497, 763 and 1000 bp. In addition, a non-nested 30 bp fragment
 CC (using AAQ99730) and two unrelated PCR product DNA fragments of 138 bp
 CC and 508 bp were similarly generated from phage lambda DNA (using AAQ99737
 CC -40). These DNA fragments were individually sized using the DNA meltometer
 CC of the invention. The DNA meltometer can be used to accurately size DNA
 CC fragments over a range of at least 30-500 bps, and the use of the
 CC isostabiliser TEACl can eliminate the base composition and sequence-
 CC specific contributions to the Tm using the meltometer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 373 GTCTGCCCTCTCTG 386
 DB 1 GTCTGCCCTCTCTG 14
 RESULT 1240
 AAQ95896/c
 ID AAQ95896 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAQ95896;
 XX
 XX 21-FEB-1996 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Primer B (Group 12, set B) for marker D16S415, chromosome 16.

XX primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; linkage study; locus;
 KW microsatellite marker sequence; automated genotyping; allele;
 KW polymorphism; detection; Homo sapiens; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9515400-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-JUN-1995.
 XX
 PF 05-DEC-1994; 94WO-US013945.
 XX
 PR 03-DEC-1993; 93US-00160837.
 XX
 PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
 PI Levitt RC;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-215278/28.
 XX
 PT Kit for automated genotyping contg. pairs of PCR primers - designed to
 PT amplify polymorphic nucleotide repeat sequences, arranged in sets each
 PT with a characteristic fluorescence label, useful e.g. in detection of
 PT disease related genetic rearrangement.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Fig 7L-3; 104pp; English.
 XX
 CC The method aims to provide a collection of highly reproducible
 CC microsatellite marker sequences (WMS) at approx. 10-50 cm intervals
 CC throughout the human genome which can be detectably labelled. The WMS are
 CC polymorphic, simple sequence repeats and can be used in automated
 CC genotyping. esp. fluorescence-based. The primers correspond to the unique
 CC DNA sequence surrounding each marker, and PCR is used to detect each
 CC polymorphism. When the WMS show considerable polymorphism (ie. a
 CC difference in the number of repeats) between individuals, the markers can
 CC be particularly informative. The WMS can be ideal for linkage studies.
 CC Kits comprise at least 4 groups, of at least 3 sets, each comprising
 CC labelled primers for PCR amplification of the DNA. Group 12 primer pairs
 CC are shown in AAQ95883-914. The published size range of the D16S451 allele
 CC is 208-234 bp, and the degree of heterozygosity in the population is
 CC about 72%
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 728 GCTCGCGGTACAGTG 741
 DB 18 GCTCGCGGTACAGTG 5
 RESULT 1241
 AAT36749
 ID AAT36749 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAT36749;
 XX
 XX 22-APR-1997 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide to cyclin D3 gene.
 XX
 KW Antisense; phosphorylation; retinoblastoma; tumour suppressor; ribozyme;
 KW antagonist; kinase; cyclin; cdk4; Rb; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN DE19539130-A1.
 XX
 PD 29-AUG-1996.
 XX

PF 20-OCT-1995; 9SDE-01039130.
 XX
 PR 28-FEB-1995; 9SDE-01008734.
 XX
 PA (PLAC) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.
 XX
 PI Strauss M, Bartek J, Lukas J, Sandig V;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1996-394264/40.
 XX
 XX Compens. for treating tumour or other hyperplasias - contg. co-operative
 PT gene, antisense or ribozyme against kinase or cyclin or other inhibitor
 PT of Rb phosphorylation.
 XX
 PS Claim 16; Page 4; 7pp; German.
 XX
 CC The oligonucleotides AAT36744-50 represent antisense oligonucleotides
 CC targeted to genes encoding proteins that interact with, pref. by
 CC phosphorylating the retinoblastoma (Rb) protein. The oligonucleotides are
 CC used in a novel method of treating tumours by using: (a) tumour
 CC suppressor genes that co-operate with the Rb suppressor, (b) antisense or
 CC ribozymes that are antagonistic to kinases or cyclins, or (c) other
 CC compounds that inhibit Rb phosphorylation. This oligonucleotide is
 CC directed to the cyclin D3 gene
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 148 CTGAGCTCCATAC 161
 DB 5 CAGAGCTCCATAC 18
 RESULT 1242
 AAT40392/C
 ID AAT40392 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT40392;
 XX
 DT 18-NOV-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Corynebacterium sp. J1. 16S rRNA gene derived probe/primer.
 XX
 KW rRNA; ribosomal RNA; primer; probe; detection; metabolism; aromatic; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP08070896-A.
 XX
 PD 19-MAR-1996.
 XX
 PF 05-SEP-1994; 94JP-00210979.
 XX
 PR 05-SEP-1994; 94JP-00210979.
 XX
 PA (CANO) CANON KK.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1996-203171/21.
 XX
 XX Corynebacterium sp. J1 16S rRNA gene and specific fragments - useful as
 PT primers and probes for detection of Corynebacterium sp. J1.
 PT
 XX
 PS Claim 6; Page 3; 19pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC AAT40351-T40695 are probes/primers used for the detection of the 16S rRNA
 CC gene of Corynebacterium sp. J1. Corynebacterium J1 has the ability to
 CC metabolise various organic compounds, esp. aromatic compounds and is
 CC therefore useful in certain chemical manufacturing processes
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 739 GTGTAGCCCTGGTC 752
 DB 15 GTGTAGCCCTGGTC 2
 RESULT 1243
 AAT95057/C
 ID AAT95057 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT95057;
 XX
 DT 13-MAR-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer for murine recombination activating gene-1.
 XX
 KW PCR primer; murine; mouse; recombination activating gene-1; RAG-1;
 KW activation; B cell production; rearrangement; expression;
 KW variable region; correction; immune system defect; B cell deficiency;
 KW immune system; enhancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 PN US568577-A.
 XX
 PD 11-NOV-1997.
 XX
 PF 17-OCT-1994; 94US-00323910.
 XX
 PR 17-OCT-1994; 94US-00323910.
 XX
 PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 XX
 PI Weksler ME, Szabo P;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-558199/51.
 XX
 XX T-cell protein that activates B-cell production - potentially useful for
 PT treating immune system disorders.
 XX
 PS Example 4; Col 7; 13pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is a primer for murine recombination activating gene
 CC -1 (RAG-1), which is activated by a novel 17.5-18.5 kD T cell produced
 CC protein. The protein also activates B cell production and rearrangement
 CC and expression of variable region gene segments in B cells, and generates
 CC a diverse repertoire of B cells. The protein may prove useful in
 CC correcting immune system defects, especially B cell deficiencies, and may
 CC enhance immune system activity
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224
 DB 17 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 4
 RESULT 1244
 AAT48904
 ID AAT48904 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT48904;
 XX
 DT 17-SEP-1997 (first entry)

XX DE Complementary human MDR1 oligonucleotide OL(1W)mdr.
 XX KW Human multidrug resistance-1; MRP; inhibition; aptameric;
 XX KW Human multidrug resistance-associated protein; antisense; cytotoxic;
 XX KW Chemotherapeutic; cancer; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT misc_feature 1..18
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "Backbone selected from: phosphorothioate;
 FT dithioate; methylphosphonate; phosphodiester; morpholino
 FT backbone; polyamide backbone; and any combination of
 FT these backbone types; the backbone may be modified to
 FT incorporate a ribozyme structure, or a pendant group"
 XX PN WO9640715-A1.
 XX PD 19-DEC-1996.
 XX PF 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009388.
 XX PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00487141.
 XX PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.
 XX PI Smith LJ;
 XX WPI; 1997-052217/05.
 XX PT Oligo-nucleotide(s) able to inhibit multi:drug resistant phenotype -
 PT either by anti:sense or aptameric effects, useful for enhancing cytotoxic
 PT effects of chemotherapeutic agents on multi:drug resistant cancer cells.
 XX PS Claim 5; Page 14; 74pp; English.
 XX CC The present sequence represents a novel oligonucleotide OL(1W)mdr that
 CC specifically hybridises in a human cell with a complementary sequence of
 CC human multidrug resistance-1 (MDR1) gene. Hybridisation causes inhibition
 CC of expression of the multidrug resistance phenotype by the cell, due to
 CC the oligonucleotide having an aptameric inhibitory effect as well as an
 CC antisense inhibitory effect. The oligonucleotide is administered to
 CC cancer patients to prevent development of the multidrug resistant
 CC phenotype. When co-administered with chemotherapeutic agents, the
 CC oligonucleotide is useful for potentiating elimination of multidrug
 CC resistant tumour cells from bone marrow or peripheral stem cell grafts.
 CC Also, the oligonucleotide can be used as an immunosuppressive agent. All
 CC MDR-aptamers are useful for treating cancer patients by sensitising the
 CC tumour to chemotherapeutic agents, as probes to discover the target to
 CC which the aptamers bind and which is critical for maintaining multidrug
 CC resistant phenotype, and as prototypes for development of other aptameric
 CC molecules
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 875 CTCATTGAGGTCC 888
 Db 3 CTCATTGCGTCC 16

RESULT 1245
 AAT48905
 ID AAT48905 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAT48905;
 XX DT 17-SEP-1997 (first entry)

XX DE Complementary human MDR1 oligonucleotide OL(1W)mdr.
 XX KW Human multidrug resistance-1; MRP; inhibition; aptameric;
 XX KW Human multidrug resistance-associated protein; antisense; cytotoxic;
 XX KW Chemotherapeutic; cancer; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT misc_feature 1..18
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "Backbone selected from: phosphorothioate;
 FT dithioate; methylphosphonate; phosphodiester; morpholino
 FT backbone; polyamide backbone; and any combination of
 FT these backbone types; the backbone may be modified to
 FT incorporate a ribozyme structure, or a pendant group"
 XX PN WO9640715-A1.
 XX PD 19-DEC-1996.
 XX PF 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009388.
 XX PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00487141.
 XX PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.
 XX PI Smith LJ;
 XX WPI; 1997-052217/05.
 XX PT Oligo-nucleotide(s) able to inhibit multi:drug resistant phenotype -
 PT either by anti:sense or aptameric effects, useful for enhancing cytotoxic
 PT effects of chemotherapeutic agents on multi:drug resistant cancer cells.
 XX PS Claim 5; Page 14; 74pp; English.
 XX CC The present sequence represents a novel oligonucleotide OL(1W)mdr that
 CC specifically hybridises in a human cell with a complementary sequence of
 CC human multidrug resistance-1 (MDR1) gene. Hybridisation causes inhibition
 CC of expression of the multidrug resistance phenotype by the cell, due to
 CC the oligonucleotide having an aptameric inhibitory effect as well as an
 CC antisense inhibitory effect. The oligonucleotide is administered to
 CC cancer patients to prevent development of the multidrug resistant
 CC phenotype. When co-administered with chemotherapeutic agents, the
 CC oligonucleotide is useful for potentiating elimination of multidrug
 CC resistant tumour cells from bone marrow or peripheral stem cell grafts.
 CC Also, the oligonucleotide can be used as an immunosuppressive agent. All
 CC MDR-aptamers are useful for treating cancer patients by sensitising the
 CC tumour to chemotherapeutic agents, as probes to discover the target to
 CC which the aptamers bind and which is critical for maintaining multidrug
 CC resistant phenotype, and as prototypes for development of other aptameric
 CC molecules
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 875 CTCATTGAGGTCC 888
 Db 1 CTCATTGCGTCC 14

RESULT 1246
 AAT48908
 ID AAT48908 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAT48908;
 XX DT 17-SEP-1997 (first entry)

XX DE Complementary human MDR1 oligonucleotide OL(1X)mdr.

XX KW Human multidrug resistance-1; MRP; inhibition; aptameric;

XX KW human multidrug resistance-associated protein; antisense; cytotoxic;

XX KW chemotherapeutic; cancer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT misc_feature 1..18

FT /tag= a

FT /note= "Backbone selected from: phosphorothioate;

FT dithioate; methylphosphonate; phosphodiester; morpholino

FT backbone; polyamide backbone; and any combination of

FT these backbone types; the backbone may be modified to

FT incorporate a ribozyme structure, or a pendant group"

XX PN W09640715-A1.

XX PD 19-DEC-1996.

XX PF 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009388.

XX PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00487141.

XX PA (UTNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.

XX PI Smith LJ;

XX WI 1997-052217/05.

XX PT Oligo-nucleotide(s) able to inhibit multi:drug resistant phenotype -

XX either by anti:sense or aptameric effects, useful for enhancing cytotoxic

XX effects of chemotherapeutic agents on multi:drug resistant cancer cells.

XX PS Claim 5; Page 14; 74pp; English.

XX CC The present sequence represents a novel oligonucleotide OL(1X)mdr that

XX specifically hybridises in a human cell with a complementary sequence of

XX human multidrug resistance-1 (MDR1) gene. Hybridisation causes inhibition

XX of expression of the multidrug resistance phenotype by the cell, due to

XX the oligonucleotide having an aptameric inhibitory effect as well as an

XX antisense inhibitory effect. The oligonucleotide is administered to

XX cancer patients to prevent development of the multidrug resistant

XX phenotype. When co-administered with chemotherapeutic agents, the

XX oligonucleotide is useful for potentiating elimination of multidrug

XX resistant tumour cells from bone marrow or peripheral stem cell grafts.

XX Also, the oligonucleotide can be used as an immunosuppressive agent. All

XX MDR-aptamers are useful for treating cancer patients by sensitising the

XX tumour to chemotherapeutic agents' as probes to discover the target to

XX which the aptamers bind and which is critical for maintaining multidrug

XX resistant phenotype, and as prototypes for development of other aptameric

XX molecules

XX QY Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;

XX .Best Local Similarity 92.8%; Pred.No. 7.1e+02;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 875 CTCATTGAGGTCC 888

DB 5 CTCATTGCGTCC 18

RESULT 1247

AAT84847

ID AAT84847 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAT84847;

XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 21-FEB-1998 (first entry)

XX GAPDH PCR primer.

XX BRCA1; breast cancer; ovarian cancer; human; tumour suppressor gene;

XX gene therapy; LXSJ; retrovirus; primer; PCR; GAPDH; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN W09730108-A1.

XX PD 21-AUG-1997.

XX PF 19-FEB-1997; 97WO-US003340.

XX PR 20-FEB-1996; 96US-00603753.

XX PA (UYVA-) UNIV VANDERBILT.

XX PI (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON.

XX PI Holt JT, Jensen RA, Clairexking M, Page DL, Szabo CI, Jetton TL;

XX Robinson-Benion CL, Thompson NE;

XX WI 1997-434733/40.

XX BRCA1 and BRCA2 tumour suppressor gene products - useful to inhibit

XX breast and ovarian cancer cell growth and tumourigenesis, or treat gene

XX linked hereditary or sporadic ovarian or breast cancer.

XX PS Example 18; Page 44; 148pp; English.

XX CC 2 PCR primers (AAT84846 and AAT84847) were used as control primers for

XX GAPDH in RT-PCR studies (see also AAT84844-45) of BRCA1 tumour suppressor

XX gene transfer in a phase I trial of retroviral BRCA1 gene therapy of

XX ovarian cancer. The results showed comparatively strong expression of

XX LXSJ-BRCA1 vector in samples from patients with significant vector

XX transduction who had been recently treated with vector. Disease

XX stabilisation was noted in 8 of 12 treated patients. (Updated on 25-MAR-

XX CC 2003 to correct PI field.)

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;

XX .Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred.No. 7.1e+02;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224

DB 4 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 17

RESULT 1248

AAV01061/C

ID AAV01061 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAV01061;

XX DT 30-MAR-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Primer F1 for human PKR gene.

XX KW Human; PKR; double stranded RNA-activated protein kinase; neoplasm;

XX cell growth; differentiation; tumour suppressor; tumourigenesis; primer;

XX PCR; amplification; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US5670330-A.

XX PD 23-SEP-1997.

XX PF 25-OCT-1993; 93US-00143219.

XX 29-SEP-1992; 92US-00953681.
 PR 22-OCT-1993; 93US-00141244.
 XX (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
 PA (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON.
 XX Roy S, Barber GH, Koromilas AE, Sonenberg N, Katze MG;
 PI WPI; 1997-479453/44.
 XX Screening method for identifying anti-tumour agents - based on an
 PT increase in the activity of a double stranded RNA-activated protein
 PT kinase.
 XX Disclosure; Col 33; 41pp; English.
 PS The primers AAV01061-V01071 were used to PCR amplify the gene encoding
 CC the human PKR protein (AAV01060), a double stranded RNA-activated protein
 CC kinase. The protein can be used in a screening method for identifying
 CC anti-tumour agents by measuring PKR activity in a system before and after
 CC adding a test agent, where an increase in PKR activity indicates that the
 CC agent is an anti-tumour agent, especially useful for the prevention
 CC and/or treatment of neoplasms. PKR is an interferon-inducible cytoplasmic
 CC Ser-Thr specific protein kinase which can also be activated by double
 CC stranded RNA. PKR is active in cell growth and differentiation by
 CC regulating protein synthesis, and thus has been suggested to function as
 CC a tumour suppressor. The screening system may also include a further
 CC protein which inhibits PKR activity thereby inducing tumorigenesis. An
 CC example of such a protein is the p58 protein, a cellular 58 kD protein
 CC purified from influenza-infected cells (see AAW36140)
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 760 AGATGGAGAACTG 773
 Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 14 AGATGGAGAACTG 1
 RESULT 1249
 AAT93487
 ID AAT93487 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAT93487;
 AC AAT93487;
 XX 11-FEB-1998 (first entry)
 DT 11-FEB-1998 (first entry)
 XX DQA1 allele determining DNA DQA4102 strand A.
 DE DQA1; DQA4102; histocompatibility locus; allele; resequencing analysis;
 KW flow cytometry; Differentially fluorescent microspheres; DFM; human;
 KW multiplex assay; bead-set; fluorophore; epitope mapping; screening;
 KW therapeutic drug; multiple analyte; gene mutation; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9714028-A2.
 PN WO9714028-A2.
 XX 17-APR-1997.
 PD 17-APR-1997.
 XX 10-OCT-1996; 96WO-US016198.
 PF 10-OCT-1996; 96WO-US016198.
 XX 11-OCT-1995; 95US-00540814.
 PR 11-OCT-1995; 95US-00540814.
 PR 11-OCT-1995; 95US-00542401.
 XX (LUMI-) LUMINEX CORP.
 PA (LUMI-) LUMINEX CORP.
 XX Chandler VS, Fulton RJ, Chandler MB;

XX WPI; 1997-236023/21.
 DR Bead-sets for simultaneous assay of multiple analytes by cytometric
 XX analysis - comprise many subsets carrying specific reagent and
 PT identifiable from all other subsets by fluorescence parameters,
 PT especially for clinical assays, and detecting gene mutation.
 XX Disclosure; Page 102; 293pp; English.
 PS This DNA sequence DQA4102 determines DQA1 allele. The allele specific for
 CC this DNA is 0103. The 8 major alleles of the DQA1 gene are determined by
 CC fourteen unique DNA sequences contained within a 227 bp PCR product. This
 CC is used in flow cytometry to perform resequencing analysis of the PCR
 CC products where the presence or absence of all fourteen DNA sequences can
 CC be determined simultaneously in a single reaction tube containing the
 CC mixed bead-set. The system is based on competitive hybridisation between
 CC the PCR product and complementary oligonucleotide pairs representing the
 CC unique DNA sequences. This strand is labelled with a green emitting
 CC fluorophore and the complementary strand of this oligonucleotide pair is
 CC coupled to a unique subset of microspheres. This fluorescent
 CC oligonucleotide and the PCR product are added to the bead-set containing
 CC the microsphere subset and the mixture is hybridised and analysed by flow
 CC cytometry. The other DNA pairs of sequences are labelled and coupled
 CC similarly. The ability of the PCR product to inhibit the hybridisation of
 CC the fluorescent oligonucleotides to their respective microsphere subset
 CC is used to determine the DNA sequence and the corresponding alleles
 CC present in the PCR product. The flow cytometry method using the novel
 CC bead-sets can also be used in quantitative and qualitative assay of
 CC illicit or therapeutic drugs, antigens, auto antibodies, analytes
 CC commonly elevated during pregnancy or nucleic acids, epitope screening of
 CC a monoclonal antibody and for detecting specific gene mutations
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 769 AACTGGAGAGAG 782
 Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 1 AACTGGAGAGAG 14
 RESULT 1250
 AAT93488/C
 ID AAT93488 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAT93488;
 AC AAT93488;
 XX 11-FEB-1998 (first entry)
 DT 11-FEB-1998 (first entry)
 XX DQA1 allele determining DNA DQA4102 strand B.
 DE DQA1; DQA4102; histocompatibility locus; allele; resequencing analysis;
 KW flow cytometry; Differentially fluorescent microspheres; DFM; human;
 KW multiplex assay; bead-set; fluorophore; epitope mapping; screening;
 KW therapeutic drug; multiple analyte; gene mutation; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9714028-A2.
 PN WO9714028-A2.
 XX 17-APR-1997.
 PD 17-APR-1997.
 XX 10-OCT-1996; 96WO-US016198.
 PF 10-OCT-1996; 96WO-US016198.
 XX 11-OCT-1995; 95US-00540814.
 PR 11-OCT-1995; 95US-00540814.
 PR 11-OCT-1995; 95US-00542401.
 XX (LUMI-) LUMINEX CORP.
 PA (LUMI-) LUMINEX CORP.
 XX

PI Chandler VS, Fulton RJ, Chandler MB;
 DR WPI; 1997-236023/21.
 XX
 XX Bead-sets for simultaneous assay of multiple analytes by cytometric
 PT analysis - comprise many subsets carrying specific reagent and
 PT identifiable from all other subsets by fluorescence parameters,
 PT especially for clinical assays, and detecting gene mutation.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 102; 293pp; English.
 XX
 CC This DNA sequence DQ44102 determines DQ41 allele. The allele specific for
 CC this DNA is 0103. The 8 major alleles of the DQ41 gene are determined by
 CC fourteen unique DNA sequences contained within a 227 bp PCR product. This
 CC is used in flow cytometry to perform resequencing analysis of the PCR
 CC products where the presence or absence of all fourteen DNA sequences can
 CC be determined simultaneously in a single reaction tube containing the
 CC mixed bead-set. The system is based on competitive hybridisation between
 CC the PCR product and complementary oligonucleotide pairs representing the
 CC unique DNA sequences. This strand is coupled to a unique subset of
 CC microspheres and the complementary strand of this oligonucleotide pair is
 CC labelled with a green emitting fluorophore. The fluorescent
 CC oligonucleotide and the PCR product are added to the bead-set containing
 CC the microsphere subset and the mixture is hybridised and analysed by flow
 CC cytometry. The other DNA pairs of sequences are labelled and coupled
 CC similarly. The ability of the PCR product to inhibit the hybridisation of
 CC the fluorescent oligonucleotides to their respective microsphere subset
 CC is used to determine the DNA sequence and the corresponding alleles
 CC present in the PCR product. The flow cytometry method using the novel
 CC bead-sets can also be used in quantitative and qualitative assay of
 CC illicit or therapeutic drugs, antigens, auto antibodies, analytes
 CC commonly elevated during pregnancy or nucleic acids, epitope screening of
 CC a monoclonal antibody and for detecting specific gene mutations
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 769 AACTGGAGAGAG 782
 Db 18 AACTGGAGAGAG 5
 |||||

RESULT 1251
 AAX75547/c
 ID AAX75547 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAX75547;
 XX
 DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hairpin ribozyme substrate #6.
 XX
 KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
 KW KDR; hammetthead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 OS
 PN WO9715662-A2.
 XX
 PD 01-MAY-1997.
 XX
 PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
 XX
 PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
 PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 XX
 PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 DR
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
 PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 184; 218pp; English.

CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
 CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
 CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 367 AAGAGCGTCTGGCC 380
 Db 16 AAGAGAGTCTGGCC 3
 |||||

RESULT 1252
 AAT85599
 ID AAT85599 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAT85599;
 XX
 DT 17-MAR-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Scrambled oligonucleotide +85 for human WSX receptor cDNA.
 XX
 KW Human; WSX receptor; identification; purification; ligand; activator;
 KW antibody; agonist; proliferation; obesity; differentiation; anaemia;
 KW treatment; neoplasia; arteriosclerosis; Type II diabetes;
 KW polycystic ovarian disease; cardiovascular disease; osteoarthritis;
 KW dermatological disorder; hypertension; insulin resistance;
 KW hypercholesterolaemia; hypertriglyceridaemia; cancer; cholelithiasis;
 KW scrambled; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9725425-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-JUL-1997.
 XX
 PF 07-JAN-1997; 97WO-US000325.
 XX
 PR 08-JAN-1996; 96US-00585005.
 PR 20-JUN-1996; 96US-00667197.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Bennett B, Carter PJ, Chiang NY, Kim KJ, Matthews W;
 PI Rodrigues ML;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-372864/34.
 XX
 PT WSX receptor and related antibodies and ligands - used to develop
 PT products for diagnosis and therapy, e.g. for improving haematopoiesis or

PT for treating tumours.
 XX
 PS Example 8; Fig 7; 219pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is the scrambled oligonucleotide +85 for the human
 CC WSX receptor cDNA. The receptor can be used to identify and purify
 CC ligands and activators. An anti-WSX receptor antibody can be used as an
 CC agonist to activate the WSX receptor, leading to enhanced proliferation
 CC or differentiation of a cell expressing the WSX receptor. It can also be
 CC used to decrease body weight and/or fat-depot weight and/or food intake
 CC in an obese mammal. WSX receptor ligands can be used to enhance
 CC proliferation or differentiation of lymphoid, myeloid or erythroid blood
 CC cell lineages. This is useful when a mammal, especially a human, is
 CC suffering from decreased blood cell levels, i.e. anaemia, caused by
 CC chemotherapy, radiation therapy or bone marrow transplantation therapy.
 CC It can also be used to repopulate blood cells in a mammal. The products
 CC can also be used to treat, e.g. neoplastic disorders, arteriosclerosis,
 CC Type II diabetes, polycystic ovarian disease, cardiovascular diseases,
 CC osteoarthritis, dermatological disorders, hypertension, insulin
 CC resistance, hypercholesterolaemia, hypertriglyceridaemia, cancer and
 CC cholelithiasis
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 438 AGTCTAAAGCCAGA 451
 Db 2 AGTCTTAAGCCAGA 15
 RESULT 1253
 AAV44627/C
 ID AAV44627 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAV44627;
 XX
 DT 24-NOV-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human uncoupling protein-2 UCP2 gene primer hUCP2.CDSF5.
 XX
 KW Uncoupling protein-2; UCP2 gene; human; respiration; thermogenesis;
 KW obesity; hyperinsulinaemia; glucose intolerance; diabetes; syndrome X;
 KW hypothermia; wasting; cachexia; anorexia; inflammation; fever;
 KW hyperthermia; gene therapy; diagnosis; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9831396-A1.
 XX
 PD 23-JUL-1998.
 XX
 PF 22-APR-1997; 97WO-US006864.
 XX
 PR 15-JAN-1997; 97US-0034960P.
 XX
 PA (UYDU-) UNIV DUKE.
 OS
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9831396-A1.
 XX
 PD 23-JUL-1998.
 XX
 PF 22-APR-1997; 97WO-US006864.
 XX
 PR 15-JAN-1997; 97US-0034960P.
 XX
 PA (UYDU-) UNIV DUKE.
 PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 PA (CNRS) CENT NAT RECH SCI.
 XX
 PI Surwit RS, Collins SA, Warden CH, Seldin MF, Ricquier D;
 PI Bouillaud F;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-413823/35.
 XX
 CC Method for treating disease associated with altered UCP-2 expression - by
 CC administering agent which enhances or inhibits UCP-2 activity,
 CC effectively to treat obesity, diabetes, fever, hyperthermia, cachexia
 CC etc.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Fig 1F; 98pp; English.
 XX
 CC Primer hUCP2.CDSF2 is used with reverse primer hUCP2.CDSR2 (see AAV44622)
 CC in the PCR amplification of a 1043 bp region of the human uncoupling
 CC protein-2 (UCP2) gene coding sequence (see also AAV44595). The invention
 CC relates to a method for treating diseases associated with altered UCP2
 CC expression, such as obesity, diabetes, syndrome X, hypothermia,
 CC hyperinsulinaemia, glucose intolerance, wasting, anorexia, inflammation,
 CC cachexia, fever or hyperthermia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 260 AGACAGGAGCACCT 273
 Db 14 AGACAGGAGCACCT 1

PS Disclosure; Fig 1F; 98pp; English.
 XX
 CC Primer hUCP2.CDSF5 is used with reverse primer hUCP2.CDSR5 (see AAV44628)
 CC in the PCR amplification of a 1125 bp region of the human uncoupling
 CC protein-2 (UCP2) gene coding sequence (see also AAV44595). The invention
 CC relates to a method for treating diseases associated with altered UCP2
 CC expression, such as obesity, diabetes, syndrome X, hypothermia,
 CC hyperinsulinaemia, glucose intolerance, wasting, anorexia, inflammation,
 CC cachexia, fever or hyperthermia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 260 AGACAGGAGCACCT 273
 Db 14 AGACAGGAGCACCT 1
 RESULT 1254
 AAV44621/C
 ID AAV44621 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAV44621;
 XX
 DT 24-NOV-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human uncoupling protein-2 UCP2 gene primer hUCP2.CDSF2.
 XX
 KW Uncoupling protein-2; UCP2 gene; human; respiration; thermogenesis;
 KW obesity; hyperinsulinaemia; glucose intolerance; diabetes; syndrome X;
 KW hypothermia; wasting; cachexia; anorexia; inflammation; fever;
 KW hyperthermia; gene therapy; diagnosis; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9831396-A1.
 XX
 PD 23-JUL-1998.
 XX
 PF 22-APR-1997; 97WO-US006864.
 XX
 PR 15-JAN-1997; 97US-0034960P.
 XX
 PA (UYDU-) UNIV DUKE.
 OS
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9831396-A1.
 XX
 PD 23-JUL-1998.
 XX
 PF 22-APR-1997; 97WO-US006864.
 XX
 PR 15-JAN-1997; 97US-0034960P.
 XX
 PA (UYDU-) UNIV DUKE.
 PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 PA (CNRS) CENT NAT RECH SCI.
 XX
 PI Surwit RS, Collins SA, Warden CH, Seldin MF, Ricquier D;
 PI Bouillaud F;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-413823/35.
 XX
 CC Method for treating disease associated with altered UCP-2 expression - by
 CC administering agent which enhances or inhibits UCP-2 activity,
 CC effectively to treat obesity, diabetes, fever, hyperthermia, cachexia
 CC etc.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Fig 1F; 98pp; English.
 XX
 CC Primer hUCP2.CDSF2 is used with reverse primer hUCP2.CDSR2 (see AAV44622)
 CC in the PCR amplification of a 1043 bp region of the human uncoupling
 CC protein-2 (UCP2) gene coding sequence (see also AAV44595). The invention
 CC relates to a method for treating diseases associated with altered UCP2
 CC expression, such as obesity, diabetes, syndrome X, hypothermia,
 CC hyperinsulinaemia, glucose intolerance, wasting, anorexia, inflammation,
 CC cachexia, fever or hyperthermia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 260 AGACAGGAGCACCT 273
 14 AGACAGGAGCACCT 1

Db

RESULT 1255
 AAX29180/c
 ID AAX29180 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAX29180;
 XX
 DT 18-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE House-keeping control gene GAPDH amplifying primer GAPDH-L.
 XX
 KW Osteopontin; antisense; restenosis; coronary arterial tissue; CASMC;
 KW inflammation; coronary artery smooth muscle cell; angioplasty; human;
 KW GAPDH; house-keeping gene; glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase; OPN;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9907844-A2.
 XX
 XX 18-FEB-1999.
 PD
 XX
 PF 07-AUG-1998; 98WO-US016569.
 XX
 PR 07-AUG-1997; 97US-0054967P.
 XX
 PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
 XX
 PI Mukherjee AB, Kundu GC, Panda DK;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-190049/16.
 XX
 XX New osteopontin antisense sequences - useful to treat restenosis,
 PT particularly following vascular surgery.
 PS Example 1; Page 29; 72pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to antisense osteopontin oligonucleotide sequences
 CC which are complementary to at least a portion of the human osteopontin
 CC (OPN) cDNA sequence (AAX29181). The antisense sequences are used to
 CC prevent restenosis in tissue, particularly coronary arterial tissue,
 CC especially where the patient is undergoing angioplasty, particularly
 CC percutaneous trans-luminal coronary angioplasty or directional coronary
 CC atherectomy. They prevent secretion of osteopontin by monocytes and
 CC macrophages which infiltrate to sites of inflammation following surgery.
 CC Osteopontin probably causes restenosis by inducing coronary artery smooth
 CC muscle cells (CASMC) to migrate to, and proliferate at, angioplasty
 CC injury sites. Sequences AAX29180-181 represent PCR primers amplifying a
 CC control house-keeping gene GAPDH
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224
 17 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 4

Db

RESULT 1256
 AAX90266
 ID AAX90266 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAX90266;
 XX
 DT 27-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE DQAI gene PCR primer DQAI102 A strand.
 XX
 KW Monoclonal antibody; epitope; multiplexed analysis; diagnosis;
 KW genetic analysis; flow cytometry; human myelin basic protein; MBP;
 KW microbial antigen; viral antigen; pathological condition; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS WO9936564-A1.
 XX
 PN 22-JUL-1999.
 PD
 XX
 PF 15-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000918.
 XX
 PR 16-JAN-1998; 98US-00008387.
 XX
 PA (LUMI-) LUMINEX CORP.
 XX
 PI Chandler VS, Fulton JR, Chandler MB;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-444409/37.
 XX
 PT Beadset for simultaneous detection of many analytes by flow cytometry,
 PT e.g. for detecting antigens, antibodies, or nucleic acid mutations.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 102; 301pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a beadset (A), able to detect many
 CC analytes (I) in a single sample by flow cytometry (FC). (A) is produced
 CC by: (i) providing many subsets of beads which, within each subset, are
 CC homogeneous as regards at least 3 selected class parameters (C) but
 CC sufficiently different in at least one C from beads in other subsets to
 CC provide a profile of C values unique for each subset in FC; (ii) coupling
 CC the beads in each subset with a reactant (R), specific for a given (I)
 CC and (iii) mixing the subsets to form an (A) in which subsets (and thus
 CC bound R) are identifiable in FC from the unique profile of C. A method of
 CC flow cytometry analysis using (A) is used to detect a very wide range of
 CC (I), e.g. microbial or viral antigens (particularly from pathogens that
 CC cause venereal, pulmonary or gastrointestinal disease); therapeutic or
 CC illicit drugs; antigens or antibodies associated with particular
 CC pathological conditions (malignancy, allergy, autoimmune disease, blood-
 CC borne viruses or cardiovascular disease); hormones, including those
 CC indicative of pregnancy; enzymes; immunoglobulins (Ig), particularly of
 CC different (sub)classes; Ig that form part of a particular epitope
 CC (specifically an epitope of human immune deficiency virus) or nucleic
 CC acids (particularly for detecting a wide variety of mutations, e.g. those
 CC present in the ret proto-oncogene, the low density lipoprotein receptor,
 CC the Duchenne muscular dystrophy, angiotensin p53, and Rb genes. The
 CC process is particularly used for diagnosis of disease and for genetic
 CC analysis. The present sequence represents a DQA gene PCR primer used in
 CC the exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 769 AACTGGAGAGAGAG 782
 1 ACTTGGAGAGAGAG 14

Db

RESULT 1257
 AAX90267/c
 ID AAX90267 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX90267;

OS Gluconobacter oxydans.
XX
PN WO9920763-A1.
XX
PD 29-APR-1999.
XX
XX 13-OCT-1998; 98WO-JP004612.
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97JP-00285280.
XX
XX (FUJI) FUJISAWA PHARM CO LTD.
PA
PI Saito Y, Ishii Y, Noguchi Y, Yoshikawa K, Soeda S;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-302741/25.
XX
XX Gene group for D-sorbitol dehydrogenase, useful for simple large-scale
PT production of L-sorbose or 2-keto-L-gulononic acid as precursor for L-
PT ascorbic acid.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 26; 83pp; Japanese.
XX
XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding the D-sorbitol
CC dehydrogenase of the invention. Cells transformed with a vector
CC containing DNA encoding the dehydrogenase can be used to produce L-
CC sorbose or 2-keto-L-gulononic acid as precursor for simple large-scale L-
CC ascorbic acid production
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 477 CTTGGCATTCCTCA 490
DB 2 CTTGGCATTCCTCA 15

RESULT 1260
AAZ58247/C
ID AAZ58247 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAZ58247;
AC
XX 08-MAY-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX Human glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase specific PCR primer.
DE
XX Uteroglobin; human; inflammation; antiinflammatory; cancer; tumour;
XX metastasis; haematopoiesis; therapy; PCR primer;
KW glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; GAPDH; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200004863-A2.
PN
XX 03-FEB-2000.
PD
XX 19-JUL-1999; 99WO-US016312.
PF
XX 21-JUL-1998; 98US-00120264.
PR
XX (CLAR-) CLARAGEN INC.
PA (USSH) US NAT INST OF HEALTH.
XX
XX Pilon A, Mukherjee AB, Zhang Z;
PI WPI; 2000-182512/16.
XX
XX Treating and preventing primary cancer cell growth or tumor metastasis
PT and stimulating hematopoiesis.
XX

PS Example 17; Page 45; 73pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of human glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate
CC dehydrogenase (GAPDH) specific primer hGAPDH-1. The primer was used in
CC the PCR amplification of cDNA generated from human cell lines that had
CC been transfected with human uteroglobin (hUG) expression vectors. hUG-
CC specific primers (see AAZ58243-44) were also used. The cell lines were
CC created in order to determine the possible role(s) of UG in suppressing
CC the invasion of the extracellular matrix by cancer cells. The invention
CC provides compositions and methods for preventing and treating primary
CC cancer cell growth and tumour metastasis, as well as stimulation of
CC haematopoiesis, by targeting a UG receptor with recombinant human UG
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224
DB 17 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 4

RESULT 1261
AAZ27446/C
ID AAZ27446 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAZ27446;
AC
XX 15-AUG-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, G3PDH, primer 1.
DE
XX Transferrin receptor-like protein; Tfr2; chromosome 7q22;
KW myelodysplastic syndrome; acute myeloid leukaemia; breast cancer;
KW ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; iron uptake; RT-PCR primer;
KW glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; G3PDH; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX WO200027874-A2.
PN
XX 18-MAY-2000.
PD
XX 04-NOV-1999; 99WO-US026205.
PF
XX 06-NOV-1998; 98US-0107502P.
PR 22-JUL-1999; 99US-00358755.
XX
XX (CEDA-) CEDARS SINAI MEDICAL CENT.
PA
XX Kawabata H, Koeffler HP;
PI WPI; 2000-376490/32.
XX
XX Nucleic acid encoding a transferrin receptor-like protein designated
PT Tfr2, useful as a tool for altering the iron uptake of specific cells,
PT identifying new ligands, and diagnosing and treating tumors.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 19; 58pp; English.
PS
XX The transferrin receptor-like protein, Tfr2 functions in cellular iron
CC uptake and is localised to chromosome 7q22. Two transcripts are expressed
CC from the Tfr2 gene: alpha and beta. Tfr2-alpha is predicted to be a
CC membrane bound form of Tfr2, while the beta form is predicted to be an
CC intracellular form, since it lacks the putative transmembrane domain of
CC Tfr2-alpha. Loss of heterozygosity or deletion at the Tfr2 locus has been
CC reported in several malignant diseases including myelodysplastic
CC syndromes, acute myeloid leukaemia, breast cancer, ovarian cancer and
CC pancreatic cancer. It is speculated that Tfr2 mutations may occur in
CC these cancers. It is known that Tfr2 expression is higher in tumour cells
CC compared to normal cells. The Tfr2 gene may be used to alter iron uptake

CC by specific cells and may be used for diagnosing or treating tumour
 CC cells. The present sequence is a RT-PCR primer for glyceraldehyde -3-
 CC phosphate dehydrogenase, GAPDH, which was amplified as a control in the
 CC cloning of TfR2

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 211 CCCAGCCTCTCCA 224
 DB 17 CCCAGCCTCTCCA 4

RESULT 1262
 AAA65178/c
 ID AAA65178 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAA65178;

XX 28-NOV-2000 (first entry)

XX Primer RGAPDHF used to amplify rat GAPDH.

XX Utrophin; promoter; rat; PCR primer; GAPDH;
 KW glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase; Duchenne's muscular dystrophy;
 KW DMD; muscular dystrophias; ss.

XX Rattus sp.

XX WO200035474-A1.

XX 22-JUN-2000.

XX 09-DEC-1999; 99WO-DK000694.

XX 11-DEC-1998; 98DK-00001639.

XX (KHUR/) KHURANA T S.

XX Khurana TS;

XX WPI; 2000-431498/37.

XX Use of a neurite derived growth factor for the treatment of muscular
 PT dystrophias, especially Duchenne's muscular dystrophy.

XX Example 1; Page 16; 37pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to the use of a neurite derived growth
 CC factor for the treatment of muscular dystrophias. The growth factor
 CC heregulin increases utrophin transcription in skeletal muscle by
 CC transcriptional activation of the utrophin promoter. To characterise
 CC utrophin transcriptional regulation a DNBox construct was used. This
 CC construct has a deletion mutation removing the N-box from the utrophin
 CC promoter. The level of utrophin transcription was measured by
 CC quantitative reverse transcription PCR. The present sequence is the
 CC primer RGAPDHF used to amplify rat glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate
 CC dehydrogenase as a control. The invention is useful for treatment or
 CC alleviation of muscular dystrophias, particularly Duchenne's muscular
 CC dystrophy (DMD)

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 211 CCCAGCCTCTCCA 224
 DB 17 CCCAGCCTCTCCA 4

RESULT 1263

AAZ71244/c

XX AAZ71244 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAZ71244;

XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:5600.

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9954500-A2.

XX 28-OCT-1999.

XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.

XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.

XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 PT map of the human genome.

XX Claim 8; Page 1425; 2745pp; English.

XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 CC have a variety of uses; they can be used for high density mapping of the
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 CC 3357, are not actually given a sequence in the sequence listing from the
 CC present invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 246 CTCTTGAAGGACTT 259
 DB 18 CTCTTGAAGGCTT 5

RESULT 1264

AAZ70190/c

XX AAZ70190 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAZ70190;

XX

DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:4546.
XX
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9954500-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
XX (GEST) GENSET.
XX
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
PI WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
DR map of the human genome.
XX
XX Claim 8; Page 1200; 2745pp; English.
XX
XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOs 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 802 ACTGACTGAACCT 815
DB 17 ACTGACTGAATCCT 4
RESULT 1265
AAZ71026
ID AAZ71026 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAZ71026;
AC
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:5382.
DE
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX

KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9954500-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX
XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
XX (GEST) GENSET.
XX
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
PI WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
DR map of the human genome.
XX
XX Claim 8; Page 1378; 2745pp; English.
XX
XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOs 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 339 CAAGTTGGTGCAG 352
DB 1 CAAGTTGGTGCAG 14
RESULT 1266
AAZ50702/c
ID AAZ50702 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAZ50702;
AC
XX
XX 23-MAY-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX Antisense PCR primer for amplification of GAPDH.
DE
XX Human prostate derived Ets factor; PDEF; chromosome 6p21.3; cancer;
KW loss of heterozygosity; chromosomal translocation; linkage analysis;
KW cytostatic; cardiant; immunosuppressive; cerebroprotective; fungicide;
KW antibacterial; vulnery; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; nootropic;
KW anabolic; antiinflammatory; anorectic; hybridisation probe; forensic;
KW tumour marker; diagnosis; treatment; prostate cancer; blood coagulation;
KW autoimmune disorder; haematopoietic; immune/nervous system; stroke;
KW neoplasm; microbial infection; tissue regeneration; heart attack;
KW scarring; food additive; preservative; PCR primer; GAPDH;
KW Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
OS

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XX PN WO200006589-A1.
XX PD 10-FEB-2000.
XX PF 02-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017470.
XX PR 31-JUL-1998; 98US-00126945.
XX PA (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.
XX PA (BETH-) BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENT.
XX PI Libermann TA, Oettingen JP, Kunsch CA, Endress GA, Rosen CA;
XX PR WPI; 2000-195255/17.
XX PD Novel prostate derived polypeptide, polynucleotide useful for diagnosis,
XX PT prevention and treatment of prostate cancer, autoimmune disorders,
XX PT microbial infections and also as food additive or preservative.
XX PS Example 3; Page 51; 132pp; English.
XX CC The present DNA sequence is the antisense PCR primer, used to amplify the
XX CC GAPDH (Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase) sequence. It is used to
XX CC study the tissue distribution of PDEF polypeptides. The PDEF gene is
XX CC mapped to the human chromosome 6p21.3 region that is associated with loss
XX CC of heterozygosity and chromosomal translocations in various human
XX CC cancers. PDEF has cytostatic, cardiant, immunosuppressive,
XX CC cerebroprotective, fungicide, antibacterial, vulnerary, neuroprotective,
XX CC antiparkinsonian, nootropic, anabolic, antiinflammatory and anorectic
XX CC activity. PDEF polynucleotides are useful in linkage analysis as markers,
XX CC as hybridisation probes for differential identification of the tissues or
XX CC cell types and as polymorphic markers for forensic purposes. PDEF is
XX CC useful as prostate-specific tumour marker for the diagnosis and treatment
XX CC of prostate cancer. PDEF sequences are useful for treating autoimmune
XX CC disorders, haematopoietic, blood coagulation, immune and nervous system
XX CC disorders, hyperproliferative disorders like, neoplasms and microbial
XX CC infections, heart attacks, stroke, scarring and for tissue regeneration.
XX CC They are also useful as food additives or preservatives
XX PS Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX CC
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224
DB 17 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 4

RESULT 1267
AA15547/c
ID AA15547 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AA15547;
XX XX
XX 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX XX Human G-alpha-i3 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS#25966.
XX XX Human; G-alpha-i3; G protein; Gi protein; adenylyl cyclase; dopamine;
XX XX thyrotropin-releasing hormone; somatostatin; signal transduction pathway;
XX XX antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..18
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "Optionally phosphorothioate deoxynucleotides"
XX FT modified_base 1..4

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FT FT /tag= b
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides providing
FT FT bases 15..18 are also 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides. All
FT FT cytidine residues within this region are then 5-
FT FT methylcytidine"
FT FT 15..18
FT FT /tag= c
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides providing
FT FT bases 1..4 are also 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides. All
FT FT cytidine residues within this region are then 5-
FT FT methylcytidine"
XX XX
XX PN US6063626-A.
XX PD 16-MAY-2000.
XX PF 24-JUN-1999; 99US-00339775.
XX PR 24-JUN-1999; 99US-00339775.
XX XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Cowser LM;
XX DR WPI; 2000-375497/32.
XX PT New antisense compounds targeting nucleic acids encoding human G-alpha-i3
XX PT useful for treating diseases associated with G-alpha-i3 expression and as
XX PT prophylaxis to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumor
XX PT formation.
XX PS Claim 3; Col 39; 30pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide for the human G-
XX CC alpha-i3 gene. The protein produced from this gene is a member of the G
XX CC protein family, and more specifically of the Gi family. The Gi proteins
XX CC are involved in hormonal inhibition of adenylyl cyclase and the
XX CC regulation of plasma membrane enzymes. In addition, G-alpha-i3 has been
XX CC shown to have a role in the dopamine, thyrotropin-releasing hormone and
XX CC somatostatin signal transduction pathways. The oligonucleotide may be
XX CC used to modulate expression of the G-alpha-i3 gene and can be used to
XX CC prevent infection, inflammation and tumours
XX PS Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX CC
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 880 TTGAGGTCTGTCAT 893
DB 14 TTGAGGTCTGTCAT 1

RESULT 1268
AA13825/c
ID AA13825 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AA13825;
XX XX
XX 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX XX GAPDH sense primer.
XX XX Human immunodeficiency virus type 1; HIV-1; GAPDH; primer; antiviral;
XX XX antiinflammatory; antipyretic; analgesic; anti-HIV; viral infection;
XX XX substituted phenol compound; inflammatory response; oedema; fever;
XX XX neuromuscular pain; headache; cancer; arthritis; dementia; AIDS;
XX XX leukaemia virus; ovine lentivirus infection; spumaretrovirus infection;
XX XX simian immunodeficiency virus; SIV; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome;
XX XX highly active antiviral therapy; HAART; ss.

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XX OS Unidentified.
 XX PF WO200168086-A1.
 XX PN 20-SEP-2001.
 XX PD 19-MAR-2001; 2001WO-NL000222.
 XX PF 17-MAR-2000; 2000EP-00200991.
 XX PR (UYUT-) RIJKSUNIV UTRECHT.
 XX PA (UYUT-) UNIV UTRECHT MEDISCH CENT.
 XX PF Nottet JSLM;
 XX PI WPI; 2001-607436/69.
 XX DR Use of substituted phenol compounds for treating viral infection e.g. HIV
 XX PT infection.
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 15; 48pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to the use of substituted phenol compounds (I) for
 CC treating viral infections. (I) is used for the treatment of viral
 CC infection e.g. retroviral infection; in the treatment of inflammatory
 CC responses such as oedema, fever, algia, neuromuscular pain, headache,
 CC cancer or arthritic pain, viral infection related or associated demencias
 CC or other bodily ailments; in the treatment of leukaemia virus infection
 CC such as caused by bovine leukaemia virus or human T-cell-leukaemia virus,
 CC ovine lentivirus infections or spumaretrovirus infections, retrovirus
 CC infection caused by an immunodeficiency virus such as human or simian
 CC immunodeficiency virus (HIV or SIV), and for pain-relief. The treatment
 CC can be combined with at least one other antiviral agent to enhance the
 CC possible number of combinations that can be used to e.g. treat patients
 CC with retroviral infections such as acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
 CC (AIDS) or AIDS-related infections, thus enhancing therapeutic
 CC possibilities for combination or highly active antiviral therapy (HAART).
 CC The composition allows treatment in a conveniently wide therapeutic
 CC window. The present represents GAPDH sense primer used in the method of
 CC the invention
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 211 CCACGCCCTCTCCA 224
 DB 17 CCACGCCCTCTCCA 4

RESULT 1269
 AAH48628/C
 ID AAH48628 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAH48628;
 XX DT 21-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Human MLP exon 2 mutagenic primer SEQ ID 6.
 XX KW MLP; human; mutation; muscle-specific promoter; cardiovascular disease;
 KW dilative cardiomyopathy; cardiant; gene therapy; myocardial disease;
 KW sarcomer; dystrophin; cardial actin; hypertrophic cardiomyopathy;
 KW long QT syndrome; chromosome 11p15.1; primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX PA WO200157208-A2.
 XX PN

PD 09-AUG-2001.
 XX PF 01-FEB-2001; 2001WO-EP001042.
 XX PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000DE-01004857.
 XX PA (SCHD) SCHERING AG.
 XX PF Knoell R;
 XX DR WPI; 2001-483436/52.
 XX PT New nucleic acid encoding mutant MLP, useful for diagnosis and treatment
 XX PT of myocardial disease, particularly dilatative cardiomyopathy.
 XX PS Example 3; Page 50; 53pp; German.
 XX CC This invention describes a novel nucleic acid (I) encoding an MLP (not
 CC defined) which has a 1273 base pair (bp) sequence (I) that includes a
 CC mutation at base 10 in exon 2 or the third position of codon 112 in exon
 CC 4, is new. The product of the invention has cardiant activity and can be
 CC used for gene therapy. (I), and related nucleic acids or probes, are used
 CC in diagnosis of and/or screening for myocardial diseases (or
 CC predispotion), especially dilatative cardiomyopathy. Both specified
 CC mutations are associated with development of these diseases. Antibodies
 CC (Ab) raised against MCP and other peptides encoded by (I) can be used
 CC similarly. Also the regulatory region (III) of the genomic MLP sequence
 CC (optionally when incorporated into vectors or cells) is used in gene
 CC therapy, specifically for prevention and/or treatment of cardiovascular
 CC disease, particularly those which involve a point mutation in a gene
 CC encoding sarcomer, dystrophin or cardial actin, e.g. hypertrophic
 CC cardiomyopathy, long QT syndrome and dilative cardiomyopathy. The
 CC regulatory region of the MLP gene provides muscle-specific gene
 CC expression. This sequence represents a mutagenic primer used to
 CC illustrate the method of the invention
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 511 CCAGTTTGGCATTT 524
 DB 14 CCAGTTTGGCATCT 1

RESULT 1270
 AAF79635/C
 ID AAF79635 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAF79635;
 XX DT 29-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Human Akt-3 antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO: 43.
 XX KW Human; Akt-3; protein kinase; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; infection;
 KW antisense therapy; inflammation; tumour; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN US6187586-B1.
 XX PD 13-FEB-2001.
 XX PF 29-DEC-1999; 99US-00474922.
 XX PR 29-DEC-1999; 99US-00474922.
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI Monia BP, Cowser LM, Roth RA;

XX WPI; 2001-264979/27.
 XX
 XX New antisense compounds targeting nucleic acids encoding human Akt-3
 PT useful for treating a disease or condition associated with Akt-3
 PT expression, or in preventing or delaying inflammation or tumor formation.
 XX
 XX Claim 1; Col 39; 37pp; English.

XX The present sequence is one of a number of antisense compounds of up to
 CC 30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid encoding human Akt-3.
 CC The antisense compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of human
 CC Akt-3 in human cells or tissues. They are also useful for modulating the
 CC expression of Akt-3, and for treating a human or an animal suspected of
 CC having, or being prone to, a disease or condition associated with Akt-3
 CC expression. The antisense compounds may also be used as research
 CC reagents in kits and in diagnostics, e.g. to elucidate the function of a
 CC particular gene or to distinguish between functions of various members of
 CC a biological pathway; and as a prophylactic, e.g. to prevent or delay
 CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 314 GAAAGACTGCAGAG 327
 |||||
 Db 16 GACAGACTGCAGAG 3

RESULT 1271
 AAH21042
 ID AAH21042 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AAH21042;
 XX
 XX 31-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Bovine-derived DNA fragment 431_A2_353 OLA primer #2.
 DE
 XX Bovine; digital DNA signature; breeding; animal product origin; breed;
 KW identification; genetic association; population; race; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Bos taurus.
 OS
 XX DE19959751-A1.
 PN
 XX 13-JUN-2001.
 PD
 XX 11-DEC-1999; 99DE-01059751.
 PF
 XX 11-DEC-1999; 99DE-01059751.
 PR
 XX (FRIE/) FRIES H R.
 PA (DURS/) DURSTEWITZ G.
 XX
 XX Fries HR, Durstewitz G;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-376309/40.
 DR
 XX New bovine genomic DNA sequences, useful for establishing genetic
 PT signatures, e.g. for breeding control, contain specific variable
 PT positions.
 PT
 XX Example; Page 3; 26pp; German.

XX This invention describes bovine DNA sequences (A) which are used in a
 CC method to establish a digital, standardized DNA signature. DNA signatures
 CC established from (A) are used to monitor breeding; to determine origin of
 CC animal products; to identify individual animals; to study genetic
 CC association and to establish signatures that are specific at the level of

CC breed, population or race. The method is based on individual base
 CC exchanges in DNA, and these are inherited more stably (by an order of
 CC magnitude) than conventional markers. It is suitable for population-wide
 CC studies (as a high throughput test) and the presence of unequivocal
 CC sequences flanking the variable position provides a built-in
 CC standardization feature
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 903 TATTTTAAGTGAAA 916
 |||||
 Db 5 TATATTAAAGTGAAA 18

RESULT 1272
 AAF23774/c
 ID AAF23774 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AAF23774;
 XX

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX GAPDH PCR primer #1.
 DE
 XX PCR primer; anti-HIV; antiviral; GAPDH; 2-acyloxy thiophenol derivative;
 KW ss.
 XX

OS Unidentified.
 XX
 XX EPI064940-A1.
 PN
 XX 03-JAN-2001.
 PD
 XX 02-JUL-1999; 99EP-00202156.
 PF
 XX 02-JUL-1999; 99EP-00202156.

PR (UYUT-) UNIV UTRECHT MEDISCH CENT.
 PA (UYUT-) UNIV UTRECHT FACULTY MEDICINE.
 XX
 XX Nottet JSIM;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-125611/14.
 DR
 XX Pharmaceutical compositions for treating viral infections, especially HIV
 PT infections, comprise 2-acyloxy thiophenol derivatives or their functional
 PT equivalents.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; Page 7; 20pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions for treating
 CC viral infections e.g. HIV infections. The pharmaceutical compositions
 CC comprise 2-acyloxy thiophenol derivatives or their functional
 CC equivalents. PCR primers for HIV-1 tat/rev coding sequence (see AAF23773
 CC and AAF23775) were used in an assay to study the effects of the
 CC pharmaceutical compositions on the transcriptional level of HIV-1. The
 CC present sequence is a PCR primer for GAPDH, and was used as a negative
 CC control in the HIV PCR assay
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 211 CCCAGCCCTTCTCCA 224
 |||||
 Db 17 CCCAGCCCTTCTCCA 4

PN WO200170972-A2.
XX
XX 27-SEP-2001.
XX
XX 23-MAR-2001; 2001WO-1B000578.
XX
XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-0191738P.
XX
XX (INSP) INST PASTEUR.
XX
XX (CNRS) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
XX
XX Yasunaga S, Grati M, Cohen-Salmon M, El Amraoui A, Petit C;
XX Weil D;
XX WPI; 2001-611499/70.
XX
XX Novel human gene Otoferlin, underlying an autosomal recessive
XX nonsyndromic prelingual deafness, DFNB9, and proteins encoded by the
XX gene, implicated in deafness.
XX
XX Claim 25; Page 17; 99pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a purified polynucleotide (I) encoding a protein
XX sequence (II) encoded by a novel human gene, otoferlin (OTOF) or the long
XX human otoferlin isoform in brain. (I) was identified as underlying an
XX autosomal nonsyndromic prelingual deafness DFNB9, and is thus useful for
XX detecting deafness disease in humans and for characterising the functions
XX of proteins and genes encoding them in auditory function. AAS95022-
XX AAS95248 represent human and mouse otoferlin coding sequences, PCR
XX primers and related sequences of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.le+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy 302 GGCCCTGCATGGGA 315
Db | |||||
16 GTCCCTGCATGGGA 3
XX
RESULT 1275
AAF28498/c
ID ID AAF28498 standard; DNA, 18 BP.
XX
XX AAF28498;
XX
XX 12-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GADPH PCR sense primer.
XX
XX Human; telomerase reverse transcriptase; hTERT; cytostatic; GADPH;
XX dermatological; antiinflammatory; osteopathic; antiseborrheic;
XX telomeric repeat amplification protocol; TRAP; vitamin D3 analogue;
XX prostate cancer; breast cancer; myeloid leukaemia; baldness;
XX sebaceous gland disease; acne; seborrheic dermatitis; osteoporosis;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200104089-A1.
XX
XX 18-JAN-2001.
XX
XX 06-JUL-2000; 2000WO-EP006393.
XX
XX 12-JUL-1999; 99US-0143413P.
XX
XX (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
XX
XX Batcho AD, Hennessy BM, Uskokovic MR;
XX

DR WPI; 2001-138294/14.
 XX New vitamin D3 analogs, useful for treating prostate and breast cancer,
 PT myeloid leukemia, benign prostate growth, baldness, sebaceous gland
 PT diseases e.g. acne or dermatitis and osteoporosis.
 XX Disclosure; Page 7; 31pp; English.
 XX The present sequence is a primer which was used as a control in a
 CC telomeric repeat amplification protocol (TRAP) assay to determine the
 CC effects of vitamin D3 analogues on human telomerase reverse transcriptase
 CC (hTERT) expression. The vitamin D3 analogues are useful for treating
 CC prostate cancer, breast cancer, myeloid leukaemia, benign prostate
 CC growth, baldness, sebaceous gland diseases such as acne or seborrheic
 CC dermatitis and osteoporosis
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224
 Db 17 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 4
 RESULT 1276
 AAF31014/C
 ID AAF31014 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAF31014;
 XX 05-APR-2001 (first entry)
 DE GAPDH PCR primer #1.
 XX PCR primer; anti-HIV; antiviral; GAPDH; 2-acyloxy thiophenol derivative;
 KW ss.
 XX Unidentified.
 OS WO200101985-A1.
 XX 11-JAN-2001.
 XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000WO-NL000460.
 XX 02-JUL-1999; 99EP-00202156.
 XX 02-JUL-1999; 99US-0142297P.
 PR 17-MAR-2000; 2000EP-00200991.
 XX (UYUT-) UNIV UTRECHT MEDISCH CENT.
 PA (UYUT-) RIJKSUNIV UTRECHT.
 XX Nottet JSLM;
 PI WPI; 2001-138057/14.
 XX Use of 2-acetoxy phenyl sulfide derivatives for production of
 PT pharmaceuticals composition for treatment of viral infection.
 XX Disclosure; Page 17; 36pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions for treating
 CC viral infections e.g. HIV infection. The pharmaceutical compositions
 CC comprise 2-acyloxy thiophenol derivatives or their functional
 CC equivalents. PCR primers for HIV-1 tat/rev coding sequence (see AAF31013
 CC and AAF31015) were used in an assay to study the effects of the
 CC pharmaceutical compositions on the transcriptional level of HIV-1. The
 CC present sequence is a PCR primer for GAPDH, and was used as a negative
 CC control in the HIV PCR assay. The composition is also useful for
 CC providing pain relief such as in prophylaxis or therapeutic treatment of

CC inflammatory responses such as oedema, fever, algesia, neuromuscular
 CC pain, headache, cancer or arthritic pain, viral infection-related or
 CC associated dementia and other bodily ailments
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224
 Db 17 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 4
 RESULT 1277
 AAD37471/C
 ID AAD37471 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAD37471;
 AC AAD37471;
 XX 27-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 DE GAPDH specific antisense RT-PCR primer.
 XX Therapy; transcription factor; TF; gastrointestinal inflammatory disease;
 KW dermatologic inflammatory disease; bacterial sepsis; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; kidney disorder; rheumatologic disorder; psoriasis;
 KW vasculitis; osteoarthritis; collagen vascular disorder; atherosclerosis;
 KW systematic lupus erythematosus; multiple sclerosis; diabetes; restenosis;
 KW scleroderma; transplant rejection; stroke; vasotrophic; immunosuppressive;
 KW antibacterial; nontropic; neuroprotective; cerebroprotective;
 KW antipyretic; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Unidentified.
 OS WO200224144-A2.
 XX 28-MAR-2002.
 XX 20-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029340.
 XX 20-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234379P.
 XX (BETH-) BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENT.
 XX Oettgen P, Libermann T, Goldring M;
 XX WPI; 2002-425892/45.
 XX Treating inflammation associated with rheumatologic, dermatologic, and
 PT gastrointestinal inflammatory diseases in a mammal, comprises altering
 PT activity of a transcription factor involved in mediating the
 PT inflammation.
 XX Example 1; Page 40; 112pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a method for treating inflammation in a mammal.
 CC The method comprises altering the activity of a transcription factor (TF)
 CC involved in mediating the inflammation. The method is useful for treating
 CC inflammation located in a tissue, synovial fluid or blood associated with
 CC an inflammatory disease, in a mammal. The inflammatory disease comprises
 CC a vascular inflammatory disorder comprising bacterial sepsis, dermatologic
 CC inflammatory diseases, rheumatologic disorders, gastrointestinal
 CC disorders, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, collagen vascular
 CC disorder, vasculitis, scleroderma and systematic lupus erythematosus. The
 CC inflammatory disease comprises atherosclerosis, restenosis, psoriasis,
 CC transplantation associated arteriopathy, multiple sclerosis, diabetes,
 CC Alzheimer's disease, transplant rejection, stroke, other autoimmune
 CC diseases and fever. The method treats or prevents inflammation after
 CC cartilage implantation in a mammal. Increasing the activity of TF which
 CC is either not expressed in diseased tissue or expressed in low amounts,

CC	invention
XX	Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ	
	Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
	Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. NO. 7.1e-02;
	Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	766 CAGAACTGGGACG 779
Dd	4 CAGAACTGGGACG 17

RESULT 1279
ABL88793
ID ABL88793 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ABL88793;
XX
DT 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;
KW reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.
KW

OS	Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	

XX
PD
XX
23 - JAN - 2002.

XX
PR 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
XX

XX
PI Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;
XX

Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,
especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially

PT significance.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 10; 166pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a
CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative
CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to
CC bind to all members of the family.

of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample, by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining

CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample
CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of
CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for

CC member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL88779 to ABL89321 represent
CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;

	Matches	13;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	1;	Indels	0;	Gaps
Qy	766	CAGAACTGGAGAAG	779						

1990

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Db      ||||| ||||| |||||
        4 CAGAACTGGAAAG 17

RESULT 1280
ABL88792
ID   ABL88792 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC   ABL88792;
XX
XX
DT   22-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX   HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:14.
DE
XX   Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;
KW   reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.
XX
OS   Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
XX   EP1174518-A1.
PN
XX
XX   23-JAN-2002.
PD
XX
XX   20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
PF
XX
XX   20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
PR
XX
XX   (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.
PA
XX
XX   Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;
PI
XX
XX   WPI; 2002-156696/21.
DR
XX
XX   Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,
PT   especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially
PT   all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high
PT   significance.
XX
XX   Disclosure; Page 10; 166pp; English.
XX
XX   The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a
CC   family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative
CC   low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to
CC   identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family
CC   of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of
CC   binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,
CC   by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining
CC   whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the
CC   sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample
CC   comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of
CC   a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for
CC   diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a
CC   member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL88779 to ABL89321 represent
CC   oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present
CC   invention
XX
XX   Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
    Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
    Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
    Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      766 CAGAACTGGAGAAG 779
        ||||| ||||| |||||
        4 CAGAAATGGAGAAG 17

Db

RESULT 1281
ABL88832
ID   ABL88832 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC   ABL88832;
XX
XX
DT   21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX   Mouse RYK exodomain/transmembrane domain DNA sense PCR primer.
DE
XX   Developmental disorder; diagnosis; RYK; related to tyrosine kinase;
KW   receptor-type tyrosine kinase-like molecule; morphogenesis;
KW   craniofacial structure; neural condition; axon guidance; angiogenesis;
KW   corpus callosum defect; muscle development; PCR primer; mouse; ss.

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XX
DT   22-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX   HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:54.
DE
XX   Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;
KW   reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.
XX
XX   Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
XX   EP1174518-A1.
PN
XX
XX   23-JAN-2002.
PD
XX
XX   20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
PF
XX
XX   20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
PR
XX
XX   (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.
PA
XX
XX   Loukachov VV, Van Gemen B, Goudsmit J;
PI
XX
XX   WPI; 2002-156696/21.
DR
XX
XX   Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,
PT   especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially
PT   all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high
PT   significance.
XX
XX   Disclosure; Page 20; 166pp; English.
XX
XX   The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a
CC   family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative
CC   low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to
CC   identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family
CC   of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of
CC   binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,
CC   by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining
CC   whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the
CC   sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample
CC   comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of
CC   a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for
CC   diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a
CC   member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL88779 to ABL89321 represent
CC   oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present
CC   invention
XX
XX   Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
    Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
    Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
    Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      765 GCAGAACTGGAGAA 778
        ||||| ||||| |||||
        3 GCAGAACTGGAGAA 16

Db

RESULT 1282
AAD27878/C
ID   AAD27878 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX   AAD27878;
AC
XX
XX
DT   21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX   Mouse RYK exodomain/transmembrane domain DNA sense PCR primer.
DE
XX   Developmental disorder; diagnosis; RYK; related to tyrosine kinase;
KW   receptor-type tyrosine kinase-like molecule; morphogenesis;
KW   craniofacial structure; neural condition; axon guidance; angiogenesis;
KW   corpus callosum defect; muscle development; PCR primer; mouse; ss.

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XX OS Mus sp.
XX PN WO200210359-A1.
XX PD 07-FEB-2002.
XX PF 27-JUL-2001; 2001WO-AU000932.
XX PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000AU-00009091.
XX PA (LUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.
XX PI Stacke S, Halford MM, Wilks AF, Buchert M, Hovens C;
XX DR WPI; 2002-206187/26.
XX PT Diagnosing developmental abnormality in an animal, comprises screening
XX PT for the presence of a functional receptor-type tyrosine kinase-like
XX PT molecule, such as RYK, a mediator of RYK signaling, or a polynucleotide
XX PT encoding RYK.
XX PS Example 3; Page 32; 62pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a method of detecting a likelihood for
XX CC progression of developmental abnormality or diagnosing a genetic or
XX CC biochemical basis behind a particular developmental abnormality in an
XX CC animal by screening for a functional receptor-type tyrosine kinase-like
XX CC molecule such as RYK (related to tyrosine kinase), a mediator of RYK
XX CC signalling, or a polynucleotide encoding the RYK or its signalling
XX CC mediator. The developmental disorder includes an aberration in
XX CC morphogenesis of craniofacial structures including the secondary palate,
XX CC a neural condition (e.g. aberration in axon guidance or where axons fail
XX CC to cross the midline as in corpus callosum defects), conditions affecting
XX CC angiogenesis and muscle development (e.g. muscle insertion) and
XX CC maintenance. The method is also used to screen for a chemical or natural
XX CC product which blocks, reverses or otherwise ameliorates the effects of a
XX CC mutated RYK phenotype. The invention permits the early diagnosis of
XX CC abnormalities in an animal and provides a method for genetic or other
XX CC therapeutic intervention. The present sequence is a PCR primer for
XX CC amplifying mouse RYK exodomain/transmembrane domain DNA
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 706 TGCCCATAGCCCAA 719
Db 15 TGCCCATAGCCACA 2
RESULT 1283
ABK90170/c
ID ABK90170 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ABK90170;
XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human/mouse GAPDH PCR primer #2.
XX KW Human; mouse; blood vessel development; endothelial cell differentiation;
XX KW Ets; transcription factor; vascular specific gene; endothelial function;
XX KW angiogenesis; vascular development; coronary heart disease; ischaemia;
XX KW poor circulation; peripheral vascular disease; cerebral vascular disease;
XX KW cancer; diabetic retinopathy; joint inflammation; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX KW localised inflammation; psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; ELF-1;
XX KW glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase; GAPDH; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN Mus sp.

XX WO200255698-A2.
XX PD 18-JUL-2002.
XX DF 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044586.
XX PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253566P.
XX PA (BETH-) BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENT.
XX PI Oettgen P, Libermann T;
XX DR WPI; 2002-583658/62.
XX PT Controlling blood vessel development and/or endothelial cell
XX PT differentiation comprises altering the activity of an Ets transcription
XX PT factor used in regulating endothelial function or angiogenesis.
XX PS Example; Page 36; 81pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a new method of controlling blood vessel
XX CC development and/or endothelial cell differentiation in a mammal. The
XX CC method involves altering the activity of an Ets transcription factor
XX CC which activates vascular specific genes, where decreasing or increasing
XX CC the activity of this transcription factor decreases or increases blood
XX CC vessel development or endothelial cell differentiation. The method of the
XX CC invention is useful in modulating the development of the blood vessels
XX CC and/or endothelial cell differentiation by altering the activity of the
XX CC Ets transcription factors, which are essential for regulating blood
XX CC vessel development, endothelial cell differentiation, angiogenesis, and
XX CC endothelial function. The method is also useful in screening for
XX CC compounds that affect the activity of these transcription factors, and
XX CC using these compounds to diagnose or treat diseases that involve vascular
XX CC development, such as coronary heart disease, ischaemia, poor circulation,
XX CC peripheral or cerebral vascular disease, cancer, diabetic retinopathy,
XX CC inflammation in joints of patients with rheumatoid arthritis, localised
XX CC inflammation, psoriasis or inflammatory bowel disease. The ELF-1
XX CC polynucleotide and the vector may also be useful in treating the above
XX CC diseases as gene therapy. The present nucleic acid sequence represents a
XX CC PCR primer that was used in the methods of the invention to amplify human
XX CC and mouse glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) sequences
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224
Db 17 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 4
RESULT 1284
ABT08393/c
ID ABT08393 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ABT08393;
XX DT 27-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human beta-APP promoter PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 28.
XX KW Human; cyclin-dependent kinase; CDK; cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor;
XX KW inhibitor; cancer; age-related disease; promoter; atherosclerosis;
XX KW cytosstatic; antiarteriosclerotic; nootropic; neuroprotective;
XX KW nephrotropic; antiarthritic; arthritis; renal disease;
XX KW Alzheimer's disease; amyloidosis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200266681-A2.

XX PD 29-AUG-2002.
XX PF 01-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US002784.
XX PR 01-FEB-2001; 2001US-0265840P.
XX PR 21-MAY-2001; 2001US-00861925.
XX PA (UNII) UNIV ILLINOIS FOUND.
XX PI Poole J, Roninson IB, Chang B;
XX DR WPI; 2002-674960/72.
XX PT New recombinant expression construct, useful for identifying compounds
XX PT that inhibit the induction of genes induced by cyclin-dependent kinase
XX PT inhibitors for preventing or treating cancer, renal failure or
XX PT Alzheimer's disease.
XX PS Example 8; Page 125; 137pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a recombinant expression construct
XX CC encoding a reporter gene operably linked to a promoter from a mammalian
XX CC gene induced by a cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) inhibitor. The construct
XX CC is useful for identifying compounds that inhibit the induction of genes
XX CC induced by CDK inhibitors. The compounds are useful for preventing or
XX CC treating a disease caused by CDK inhibitor induced gene expression, e.g.
XX CC cancer other than colon cancer, renal failure, Alzheimer's disease,
XX CC amyloidosis, age-related diseases, atherosclerosis or arthritis. The
XX CC present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify a human promoter
XX CC suitable for use in the construct of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e-02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 195 GTCAGTTCTCTGGG 208
DB 18 GTCAGTTCTCTGGG 5
RESULT 1285
AAD53969/c
ID AAD53969 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAD53969;
XX DT 17-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human KIF1Bbeta DNA fragment.
XX KW KIF1Bb protein; gene therapy; molecular motor protein; kinesin; human;
XX KW KIF1Bbeta gene-associated disease; Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease type 2A;
XX KW muscular; transgenic; gene; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT 1..18
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /product= "Human KIF1Bbeta peptide"
XX FT /note= "CDS does not include start and stop codon"
XX FT /partial
XX PN WO200297079-A2.
XX PD 05-DEC-2002.
XX PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP005226.
XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0293513P.

XX PA (UITY) UNIV TOKYO.
XX PI Hirokawa N, Hayashi Y;
XX DR WPI; 2003-167276/16.
XX DR P-ESDE; AAE35319.
XX PT New KIF1Bb polypeptide having motor activity that transports synaptic
XX PT vesicle precursor, is useful for developing therapeutic or preventive
XX PT agent for KIF1Bb gene-associated diseases e.g. Charcot-Marie-Tooth
XX PT disease type 2A.
XX PS Example 6; Fig 7; 44pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to KIF1Bb protein which belongs to kinesin
XX CC superfamily of molecular motor proteins (KIFs). KIF1Bb is useful for
XX CC screening for a compound binding to it. Composition comprising the
XX CC selected compound is useful for treating, alleviating, or preventing a
XX CC KIF1Bbeta gene-associated disease, in particular Charcot-Marie-Tooth
XX CC disease type 2A. Transgenic non-human vertebrate, are useful for
XX CC screening for a candidate compound for treating, alleviating, or
XX CC preventing a KIF1Bbeta gene-associated disease. KIF1Bb DNA is useful for
XX CC gene therapy and for recombinant production of polypeptides. KIF1Bb
XX CC antibody is useful for affinity purification of KIF1Bb and for detecting
XX CC expression of KIF1Bbeta gene at the protein level. The present sequence
XX CC is human KIF1Bbeta DNA fragment
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e-02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 706 TGCCCATAGCCAAA 719
DB 14 TGCCCATAGCCAAA 1
RESULT 1286
ABX77459
ID ABX77459 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ABX77459;
XX DT 09-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human lrba gene 3' splice donor site for Exon 21.
XX KW LPS responsive CHS1/beige-like anchor gene; lrba; cancer;
XX KW tumour growth inhibitor; cytostatic; gene therapy; tumour; melanoma;
XX KW chronic myelogenous leukaemia; adenocarcinoma; lymphoblastic leukaemia;
XX KW lung carcinoma; ds; human; mouse.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200278614-A2.
XX PD 10-OCT-2002.
XX PF 02-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010350.
XX PR 02-APR-2001; 2001US-0280107P.
XX PA (UYSF-) UNIV SOUTH FLORIDA.
XX PI Kerr WG, Wang J;
XX DR WPI; 2003-103233/09.
XX PT A new isolated LPS-responsive and Beige-like Anchor polypeptide useful
XX PT for inhibiting growth of tumors in a patient.
XX PR

PS Example 5; Page 45; 79pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel isolated LPS-responsive and Beige-like Anchor (Irba) polypeptide which may be used to inhibit tumour growth. The invention also comprises an interfering RNA sequence which may be used to suppress Irba function and inhibit tumour growth. The polypeptide and small interfering RNA (siRNA) molecules of the invention may have cytosolic activity and may be used in gene therapy. Also disclosed is a method for inhibiting tumour growth in a patient comprising administering to the patient an agent that suppresses Irba function in the patient. The agent may be a polynucleotide fragment of an Irba gene or its variant, or a polypeptide fragment of an Irba gene or its variant or an RNA sequence that interferes with the expression of the Irba gene. The method of the invention may be used to treat a patient who is suffering from a tumour or a cancer, such as breast, prostate, melanoma, cervical or colorectal cancer, chronic myelogenous leukemia, adenocarcinoma, lymphoblastic leukemia or lung carcinoma. The present sequence represents a DNA sequence used within the scope of the invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. NO. 7.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 717 AAATTCAGGAGCT 730
DB 1 AATTCAGGAGCT 14

RESULT 1287
ABQ80186/c
ID ABQ80186 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABQ80186;
XX 13-JUN-2003 (first entry)
DE hGapdh 5' primer.
XX PCR; exon 1A; DMT1; divalent metal transporter 1; isoform 1A;
KW iron-regulated; intestine; iron absorption; iron overload; primer;
KW blood transfusion; Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease;
KW ischaemia reperfusion injury; rheumatoid arthritis; amplify; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003016341-A2.
XX 27-FEB-2003.
XX 19-AUG-2002; 2002WO-IB003647.
XX 17-AUG-2001; 2001GB-00020149.
XX (EUMO-) EURO MOLECULAR BIOLOGY LAB.
XX Hubert N, Hentze M;
XX WPI; 2003-278544/27.
XX New polypeptide comprising a polypeptide 1A sequence, useful for preparing a composition for treating a disease e.g., Parkinson's disease.
XX Example 1; Page 47; 64pp; English.
XX The sequences given in ABQ80186-203 are primers which were used to amplify and isolate the DMT1 (divalent metal transporter 1) genes from human and mouse. The amplified sequences contained a novel exon 1A which encodes a novel N-terminal peptide which is expressed in a tissue specific manner. The exon is located 1.9 kb upstream of the previously determined exon 1. DMT1 isoform 1A, containing the new exon, is strongly iron-regulated and is a useful target for modulating intestinal iron

CC absorption. Blocking expression of DMT1 isoform 1A may be useful for secondary iron overload such as in patients treated by blood transfusion. The polypeptide is useful for preparing a composition for treating a disease e.g., Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's, ischaemia reperfusion injury or rheumatoid arthritis

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. NO. 7.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224
DB 17 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 4

RESULT 1288
ACA75489
ID ACA75489 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ACA75489;
XX 07-JUL-2003 (first entry)
DE Human WSX receptor +85nt scrambled oligonucleotide.
XX WSX receptor; antianaemic; haemostatic; anticoagulant; ss;
KW neuroprotective; immunosuppressive; dermatological; anti-HIV; probe;
KW antiinflammatory; anorectic; antidiabetic; cytostatic; antitumour; cell;
KW cytokine receptor; proliferation; differentiation; haematopoietic cell;
KW anaemia; thrombocytopaenia; hypoplasia; myelodysplasia; HIV induced ITP;
KW disseminated intravascular coagulation; immune thrombocytopaenic purpura;
KW ITP; myeloproliferative thrombocytotic disease; thrombocytosis;
KW inflammatory condition; iron deficiency; obesity; diabetes;
KW mature blood cell lineage; chemotherapy; radiation therapy;
KW bone marrow transplantation; metabolic disorder; anorexia;
KW steroid-induced truncal obesity; stem cell tumour; tumour.
XX Synthetic.
XX US2003004109-A1.
XX 02-JAN-2003.
XX 06-AUG-2002; 2002US-00214802.
XX 08-JAN-1996; 96US-0064855P.
XX 08-JAN-1997; 97US-00780562.
XX (BENN/) BENNETT B.
XX (MATT/) MATTHEWS W.
XX Bennett B, Matthews W;
XX WPI; 2003-416605/39.
XX Novel isolated cytokine receptor, termed WSX receptor, useful for treating diseases characterized by a decrease in hematopoietic cells e.g. anemia, or for treating myeloproliferative thrombocytotic diseases.
XX Example 8; Fig 7; 77pp; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated cytokine receptor which plays a role in enhancing proliferation and/or differentiation of hematopoietic cells, termed WSX receptor comprising the amino acid sequence of mature human WSX receptor variant 13.2 or its extracellular domain. The WSX receptor is useful for identifying a molecule which binds to and/or activates the WSX receptor, as a diagnostic tool for measuring serum levels of endogenous WSX ligand, for treating diseases characterised by a decrease in hematopoietic cells (such as anaemia, thrombocytopaenia, hypoplasia, disseminated intravascular coagulation, myelodysplasia, immune (autoimmune) thrombocytopaenic purpura (ITP) and HIV induced ITP),

CC myeloproliferative thrombocytotic diseases, thrombocytosis from
 CC inflammatory conditions and in iron deficiency, obesity or diabetes, for
 CC enhancing repopulation of mature blood cell lineages in cells having
 CC undergone chemo- or radiation therapy or bone marrow transplantation
 CC therapy, or for promoting kidney, liver and lung growth and/or repair.
 CC The WSX receptor is useful for producing anti-WSX receptor antibodies,
 CC for affinity purification of WSX ligand, for competitive screening of
 CC potential agonists or antagonists for binding to the WSX receptor, as
 CC molecular weight markers, as reagents for mechanism studies of the WSX
 CC receptor or its ligands, to study the role of the WSX receptor and WSX
 CC ligand in normal growth and development, as well as abnormal growth and
 CC development, e.g., in malignancies, or as standards or controls in assays
 CC for WSX receptor. A composition comprising the WSX polypeptide is useful
 CC as an antagonist for reducing activation of endogenous WSX receptor, and
 CC to treat metabolic disorders (e.g. anorexia or steroid-induced
 CC truncal obesity), stem cell tumours and other tumours which express WSX
 CC receptor. The present sequence represents a scrambled (control) probe
 CC used in a human WSX receptor antisense inhibition assay
 XX
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 438 AGCTTAAGCCAGA 451
 ||||| |||||
 Db 2 AGCTTTAAGCCAGA 15

RESULT 1289
 AAL52002/C
 ID AAL52002 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAL52002;
 XX
 DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE GAPDH RT-PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KW RT-PCR; primer; cell therapy; telomerase; direct cell transplantation;
 KW telomerase catalytic subunit; diabetes; retinopathy; neuropathy; ss;
 KW nephropathy; metabolic disease; hepatic disease; liver failure;
 KW pancreatic failure; kidney failure; Parkinson's disease;
 KW adrenal insufficiency; pituitary insufficiency; endocrine organ failure;
 KW transplantation; extracorporeal organ support; immortalised cell.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO2003001198-A1.
 XX
 PD 03-JAN-2003.
 XX
 PF 21-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US019639.
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-0300181P.
 PR 20-JUN-2002; 2002US-00300181.
 XX
 PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX
 PI Wege H, Zern MA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-201437/19.
 XX
 PT New immortalized cell comprising a functional telomerase catalytic
 PT subunit, useful for treating diabetes, liver failure, pancreatic failure,
 PT kidney failure, Parkinson's disease, adrenal insufficiency, pituitary
 PT insufficiency.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Page 20; 49pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention comprises immortalised cells that contain a functional
 CC telomerase catalytic subunit - which maintains at least one function

CC specific to the cell type from which it was derived. The immortalised
 CC cells of the invention are useful for treating symptoms of diabetes (e.g.
 CC retinopathy, neuropathy and nephropathy), as well as ameliorating
 CC symptoms of a metabolic or hepatic disease. The immortalised cells are
 CC useful for treating liver failure; pancreatic failure; kidney failure;
 CC Parkinson's disease; adrenal insufficiency; pituitary insufficiency; and
 CC failure of endocrine organs. They are also useful for transplantation,
 CC and as part of an extracorporeal organ support and direct cell
 CC transplantation treatments. The present RT-PCR primer was used in the
 CC exemplification of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 211 CCAGGCCCTCTCCA 224
 ||||| |||||
 Db 17 CCCAGCCTTCTCCA 4

RESULT 1290
 ABZ10542/C
 ID ABZ10542 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ10542;
 XX
 DT 16-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related oligonucleotide #682.
 XX
 KW Human; haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder; cytostatic;
 KW gene therapy; lymphocytic leukaemia; acute myelogenous leukaemia;
 KW cytosine methylation state; probe; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200277272-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP003401.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278333P.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 PI Berlin K, Braun A, Distler J, Guetig D, Howe A, Mueller J;
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Adorian P, Grabs G, Lesche R, Leu E;
 PI Lewin A, Lipscher E, Maier S, Model F, Mueller V, Otto T, Pelet C;
 PI Schwöpe I, Ziebarth H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-018942/01.
 XX

XX Detecting and differentiating between hematopoietic cell proliferative
 PT disorders, comprises contacting a target nucleic acid with a reagent that
 PT distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; Page 49; 117pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for detecting and
 CC differentiating between haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders
 CC associated with at least 1 gene and/or their regulatory regions in a
 CC subject. The method comprises contacting a target nucleic acid in a
 CC biological sample obtained from the subject with at least 1 reagent,
 CC which distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG
 CC dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. ABZ09861 to ABZ11118
 CC represent specifically claimed nucleotide sequences from the present
 CC invention. Oligonucleotides from the present invention can be used: for
 CC differentiating between healthy haematopoietic cells and proliferative
 CC disorder haematopoietic cells; for differentiating between acute

CC lymphocytic leukaemia and acute myelogenous leukaemia; as probes for
CC determining the cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms (SNPs) of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder
CC related sequences and their complements; and as primers for the
CC amplification of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related DNA
CC sequences. The nucleotide sequences from the present invention can also
CC be used for detecting a predisposition to, differentiation between
CC subclasses, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and/or monitoring of
CC haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders. The present method enables a
CC highly specific classification of haematopoietic cell proliferative
CC disorders allowing for improved and informed treatment of patients
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 538 CTCCTTCGACTCT 551
Db 18 CTCCTTCGACTCT 5
RESULT 1291
ACH66795
ID ACH66795 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC ACH66795;
DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX Human WSX receptor scrambled oligonucleotide for position +85.
DE Leptin receptor; WSX receptor; metabolic disorder; ITP; ss; anorexia;
KW steroid-induced truncalobesity; stem cell tumour; tumour; DIC; anaemia;
KW thrombocytopaenia; hypoplasia; myelodysplasia; HIV-induced ITP;
KW disseminated intravascular coagulation; immune thrombocytopenic purpura;
KW myeloproliferative thrombocytotic disease; thrombocytosis;
KW inflammatory condition; iron deficiency; diabetes; renal failure;
KW haematopoietic cell proliferation; bone marrow transplantation.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX US6541604-B1.
FN
XX
XX 01-APR-2003.
PD
XX
XX 08-JAN-1997; 97US-00780562.
PF
XX
XX 08-JAN-1996; 96US-0064855P.
PR
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
PA
XX
XX Bennett B, Matthews W;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-539731/51.
DR
XX
XX New WSX receptor, useful for preparing a composition for treating
PT diseases mediated by WSX receptor e.g., diabetes or obesity.
PT
XX
XX Example 8; Fig 7; 142pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated leptin/WSX receptor comprising a
CC sequence of mature human WSX receptor variant 12.1. Also disclosed are
CC the 13.2 and 6.4 WSX receptor variants (and DNA molecules encoding all 3
CC proteins), a partial mouse WSX receptor and its encoding DNA sequence.
CC The WSX receptor is useful for preparing a composition for treating
CC diseases mediated by WSX receptor, especially diseases characterised by a
CC decrease in haematopoietic cells, e.g., anaemia, thrombocytopaenia,
CC hypoplasia, disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), myelodysplasia,
CC immune (autoimmune) thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP), and HIV induced ITP.
CC The WSX receptor is also useful for treating metabolic disorders such as
CC anorexia, obesity (e.g. steroid-induced truncalobesity) tumours such as

CC stem cell tumours, inflammatory conditions, iron deficiency, diabetes,
CC renal failure, conditions related to haematopoietic cell proliferation
CC (such as in bone marrow transplantation and for promoting kidney, lung
CC and liver growth and/or repair. An experiment was performed to show
CC antisenese inhibition of human and mouse WSX receptors. The present
CC sequence is a scrambled (control) oligonucleotide used in the experiment
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 438 AGTCTTAAGCCAGA 451
Db 2 AGTCTTAAGCCAGA 15
RESULT 1292
ADC26385/c
ID ADC26385 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ADC26385;
AC
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX NOV protein-related reverse PCR primer SEQ ID 210.
DE
XX
XX NOV; cytostatic; metabolic disorder; immune; neurodegenerative;
XX circulatory; haemopoietic; wasting; cancer; gene therapy; vaccine;
XX transgenic; human; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003004687-A2.
FN
XX
XX 16-JAN-2003.
PD
XX
XX 03-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US021361.
PF
XX
XX 05-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303046P.
PR
XX
XX 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303828P.
PR
XX
XX 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304016P.
PR
XX
XX 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304502P.
PR
XX
XX 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305262P.
PR
XX
XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305673P.
PR
XX
XX 24-JUL-2001; 2001US-0307536P.
PR
XX
XX 27-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308228P.
PR
XX
XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-030877P.
PR
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0309255P.
PR
XX
XX 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-031328P.
PR
XX
XX 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318711P.
PR
XX
XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323380P.
PR
XX
XX 04-JAN-2002; 2002US-0345022P.
PR
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0361172P.
PR
XX
XX 01-MAR-2002; 2002US-0360814P.
PR
XX
XX 01-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361133P.
PR
XX
XX 01-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361147P.
PR
XX
XX 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361677P.
PR
XX
XX 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0363637P.
PR
XX
XX 12-APR-2002; 2002US-0372326P.
PR
XX
XX 16-APR-2002; 2002US-0372990P.
PR
XX
XX 19-APR-2002; 2002US-0373881P.
PR
XX
XX 19-APR-2002; 2002US-0373921P.
PR
XX
XX 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00189186.
XX
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
XX Anderson DW, Berghs C, Boldog FL, Burgess CE, Casman SJ;
PI

XX This invention relates to a novel method for detecting and
CC differentiating between lung cell proliferative disorders associated with
CC at least one gene and/or their regulatory regions. Specifically, it
CC refers to a method comprising contacting a target nucleic acid in a
CC biological sample with at least one reagent, wherein the reagent is able
CC to distinguish between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides
CC present in the target DNA. As such, it is possible to further
CC differentiate and diagnose medical conditions including adenocarcinoma
CC and squamous cell carcinoma, and their respective adjacent lung tissue.
CC The present invention describes cytosstatic oligomers and PNA-oligomers
CC that are useful as probes for determining the cytosine methylation state
CC or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of the target sequence. This
CC oligonucleotide sequence is a primer oligomer used for the analysis of
CC CpG positions within genomic DNA, used in an exemplification of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. NO. 7.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 538 CTCCTTCGACTCT 551
Db 18 CTCCTTCGACTCT 5
RESULT 1294
ADC08930
ID ADC08930 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADC08930;
AC
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human WSX receptor DNA antisense oligonucleotide #6.
XX Human; WSX receptor; ss; weight reduction; obesity; bulimia;
KW metabolic disorder; diabetes; insulin level reduction; food consumption;
XX type II adult onset diabetes; infertility; hypercholesterolaemia;
KW hyperlipidaemia; cardiovascular disease; arteriosclerosis;
KW polycystic ovarian disease; osteoarthritis; dermatological disorder;
KW insulin resistance; hypertriglyceridaemia; cancer; cholelithiasis;
KW hypertension; kidney ailment; lung dysfunction; emphysema; haemorrhage;
KW anaemia; thrombocytopenia; hypoplasia; cachexia; anorexia; appetite loss;
KW tumour; anisense.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002193571-A1.
XX
PD 19-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 07-JAN-1997; 9TUS-00779457.
XX
PR 08-JAN-1996; 96US-00585005.
PR 20-JUN-1996; 96US-00667197.
XX
PA (CART/) CARTER P J.
PA (CHIA/) CHIANG N Y.
PA (KIMK/) KIM K J.
PA (MATT/) MATTHEWS W. L.
PA (RODR/) RODRIGUES M L.
XX
PI Carter PJ, Chiang NY, Kim KJ, Matthews W, Rodrigues ML;
XX WPI; 2003-657237/62.
XX
XX Novel agonist antibody useful for activating WSX receptor and for
PT enhancing proliferation or differentiation of a cell comprising WSX
PT receptor, which specifically binds to the WSX receptor.
XX

PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 29; 140pp; English.

XX The invention relates to agonist antibodies which specifically bind to
CC the human WSX receptor. The agonist antibodies are useful for activating
CC the WSX receptor and for enhancing proliferation or differentiation of a
CC cell comprising the WSX receptor, by exposing the cell to an antibody.
CC The antibodies are also useful for reducing weight, specifically in the
CC treatment of obesity, bulimia and other disorders associated with
CC abnormal expression or functions of WSX receptor genes, for treating
CC metabolic disorders such as diabetes, for reducing excessive levels of
CC insulin in human patients and for treating patients suffering from food
CC consumption and related pathological conditions such as type II adult
CC onset diabetes, infertility, hypercholesterolaemia, hyperlipidaemia,
CC cardiovascular diseases, arteriosclerosis, polycystic ovarian disease,
CC osteoarthritis, dermatological disorders, insulin resistance,
CC hypertriglyceridaemia, cancer, cholelithiasis and hypertension. The
CC antibodies are also useful for treating kidney ailments, lung
CC dysfunction such as emphysema, haemorrhages, diseases characterised by
CC decrease in blood cells such as anaemia, thrombocytopenia, hypoplasia,
CC metabolic disorders such as cachexia, anorexia and loss of appetite, and
CC other tumour related disorders. This sequence represents a human WSX
CC receptor DNA antisense oligonucleotide.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 438 AGCTTAAGCCGAGA 451
DB 2 AGCTTAAGCCGAGA 15

RESULT 1295

ACF80067

ID ACF80067 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ACF80067;

XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX DE TAFI PCR primer 5'htafi.

XX Thrombin-activatable fibrinolysis inhibitor; TAFI; human; haemostatic;
KW anticoagulant; thrombolytic; cardiant; vasotropic; gene therapy; PCR;
KW primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO2003076572-A2.

XX PD 18-SEP-2003.

XX PF 04-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US006402.

XX PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361523P.

XX PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.

XX PI Temora J, Matsueda GR, Hsu M, Nayeem A;

XX WPI; 2003-731820/69.

XX New nucleic acid molecules encoding baboon thrombin-activatable
PT fibrinolysis inhibitor (TAFI), useful for preventing, treating or
PT ameliorating a pathological condition or a susceptibility to the
PT condition, e.g. hemophilia.

XX Example 1; Fig 3; 134pp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of PCR primer 5'htafi, which is based on the
CC human thrombin-activatable fibrinolysis inhibitor (TAFI) DNA sequence. A

CC series of primers (see ACF80067-79) was used to clone TAFI cDNA from a
CC baboon liver lambda phage library. The starting primers were chosen from
CC DNA sequences of human and mouse TAFI. Subsequent primers were based on
CC reference TAFI or on the baboon TAFI sequence itself. The baboon TAFI
CC coding sequence is given in ACF80066. TAFI proteins and polypeptides of
CC the invention inhibit the breakdown of blood clots and can be used for
CC the treatment of blood disorders in which clotting needs to be regulated
CC or promoted, such as haemophilia or von Willebrand's disease or in other
CC situations, such as trauma, in which blood clotting or coagulation needs
CC to be regulated or promoted. TAFI nucleic acids and proteins can also be
CC used to screen for modulator compounds. Such agonists or antagonists may
CC be useful in the treatment of various blood clotting disorders and
CC conditions requiring haemostatic control such as haemophilia or various
CC thrombotic diseases such as deep vein thrombosis, coronary artery
CC disease, stroke associated with atrial fibrillation and recurrent
CC thrombosis following stroke or myocardial infarction, fibrinolytic
CC disorders and factor VIII deficiency

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 222 CCAGAAAGTGACGCG 235
DB 5 CCAGAAAGTGACGCG 18

RESULT 1296

ADE39659/C

ID ADE39659 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ADE39659;

XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human skeletal alpha-actin / enhancer chimeric gene primer, SEQ ID 12.

XX chimeric; skeletal alpha-actin gene promoter;

KW skeletal muscle-specific enhancer; gene therapy; cardiovascular disease;
KW peripheral ischaemia; skeletal muscle; transgenic animal; human; ss;

XX KW primer.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN EP1310561-A1.

XX PD 14-MAY-2003.

XX PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002EP-00022942.

XX PR 09-NOV-2001; 2001EP-00440378.

XX PR 21-NOV-2001; 2001US-0331767P.

XX PA (TRGE) TRANSGENE SA.

XX PI Neuville P, Ribault S, Calenda V, Frauli M;

XX WPI; 2003-495121/47.

XX New construct useful for treating or preventing muscle-affecting diseases
PT including cardiovascular disorders, comprises skeletal alpha-actin gene
PT promoter linked with skeletal muscle-specific enhancer of a human gene.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12; 38pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel chimeric construct for the expression of
CC a gene of interest in a host cell or organism comprising at least a
CC skeletal alpha-actin gene promoter operably linked with at least a
CC skeletal muscle-specific enhancer of a human gene. The chimeric gene, an
CC expression cassette, a vector, a viral particle, and host cell of the
CC invention are useful for the preparation of a drug for the treatment or

CC the prevention of a disease in a human or animal organism by gene
 CC therapy, preferably for the treatment or the prevention of a
 CC cardiovascular disease, more preferably peripheral ischaemia. The
 CC chimeric gene, an expression cassette, a vector, a viral particle, and
 CC host cell of the invention are also useful for specific expression of a
 CC gene of interest in skeletal muscle cells. The vector containing the
 CC chimeric gene is useful for preparing viral particles allowing the muscle
 CC -specific expression of a gene of interest in a host cell or organism.
 CC The tissue-specific gene expression is useful for many applications
 CC including production of recombinant polypeptides in cultured cell lines,
 CC construction of transgenic animal models, study of gene regulation and
 CC development of muscle targeting technologies. This polynucleotide
 CC sequence represents a primer relating to the chimeric gene of the
 CC invention.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224
 Db 17 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 4

RESULT 1297
 ADE50857/c
 ID ADE50857 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ADE50857;
 XX
 XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 DT
 DE ESE gene SNP primer #15.

XX ss; single nucleotide polymorphism; immunosuppressive; antidiabetic;
 KW neuroprotective; anti-rheumatic; antiarthritic; thyromimetic;
 KW antiarteriosclerotic; anti-inflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
 KW antiasthmatic; diagnosis; autoimmune disease; ESE-3; ESE-2; ESE-1;
 KW diabetes; multiple sclerosis; rheumatoid arthritis; lupus; psoriasis;
 KW asthma; myasthenia gravis; Sjogren's syndrome; Hashimoto's thyroiditis;
 KW Pemphigus vulgaris; atherosclerosis; rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis;
 KW primer.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO2003034896-A2.

XX
 XX 01-MAY-2003.
 XX
 XX 15-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032116.

XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329158P.
 XX 26-APR-2002; 2002US-0376139P.

XX (BETH-) BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENT.

XX Libermann T, Tautu O, Grall F, Gu X;

XX WPI; 2003-441218/41.

XX Diagnosing the presence, predisposition or susceptibility to an
 PT autoimmune disease e.g. diabetes or multiple sclerosis, comprises
 PT detecting a polymorphism in the ESE-3, ESE-2 or ESE-1 genes.

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 71; 96pp; English.

XX The invention relates to the diagnosis of an autoimmune disease, a
 CC predisposition or a susceptibility to the disease, by detecting a
 CC polymorphism in the ESE-3, ESE-2 or ESE-1 genes, which is correlated with
 CC an alteration in the activity or expression of a polypeptide encoded by
 CC these genes. Detection of the polymorphism is indicative of the

CC occurrence, predisposition or susceptibility to autoimmune disease. The
 CC method is useful for diagnosing the presence, predisposition to, or
 CC susceptibility to an autoimmune disease, e.g. diabetes (e.g. Type I
 CC diabetes or Type II diabetes), multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC lupus, psoriasis, asthma, myasthenia gravis, Sjogren's syndrome,
 CC Hashimoto's thyroiditis, Pemphigus vulgaris, or inflammation (e.g.
 CC atherosclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, or inflammation associated with
 CC restenosis). The method is also useful for preventing or treating any of
 CC these diseases. This sequence corresponds to a primer used in the method
 CC to detect the single nucleotide polymorphisms in the ESE genes,
 CC especially correlated with multiple sclerosis.

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 211 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224
 Db 17 CCCAGCCCTCTCCA 4

RESULT 1298
 AAQ13219/c
 ID AAQ13219 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAQ13219;
 XX
 XX 10-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 24-OCT-1991 (first entry)
 DE Probe to HLA-DRw12b coding sequence.

XX human leukocyte antigen; DR types; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX JP03164180-A.

XX 16-JUL-1991.

XX 07-AUG-1990; 90JP-00208901.

XX 10-AUG-1989; 89JP-00207153.

XX (KITA) KITASATO RES INST.

XX WPI; 1991-250007/34.

XX DNA base sequence of HLA-DRw12A, HLA-DRw12B and HLA-DRw12C - discriminative

XX from other HLA-DR types.

XX Claim 11; Page 2; 24pp; Japanese.

XX This probe is an example of a sequence of 10 bases or more derived from
 CC HLA-DRw12B. The complement of this sequence is also claimed. The probe can
 CC be used for HLA-DR antigen typing. See AAQ13214-Q13223. (Updated on 10-
 CC MAR-2003 to add missing OS field.)

XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 452 TGCCTTCCAGGAG 465
 Db 15 TGCCTTCCAGGAG 2

RESULT 1299
 AAQ26141

ID AAQ26141 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAQ26141;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-JAN-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 XX HLA-DR beta sub-type tailed probe DRB36 hybridising region.
 DE
 DE Tissue typing; identity determination; disease susceptible; ss.
 KW
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX W09210589-A1.
 PN
 XX 25-JUN-1992.
 PD
 XX 06-DEC-1991; 91WO-US009294.
 PF
 XX 06-DEC-1990; 90US-00623098.
 PR
 XX (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
 PA
 XX Erlich HA, Begovich AB, Bugawan T, Griffith RL, Scharf SJ;
 PI Apple RJ;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1992-234644/28.
 DR
 XX
 XX Method for determining HLA-DR beta sub-type in DNA sample - comprises
 PT amplification and hybridisation with probes and primers, useful in tissue
 PT typing.
 PT
 XX
 XX Example; Page 38; 90pp; English.
 PS
 XX The sequence is that of the hybridising region of tailed probe DRB36 for
 CC use in a method for determining HLA-DR beta sub-type in a nucleic acid
 CC sample. The method allows specific nucleic acid sequences of the second
 CC exon of HLA-DR beta genes to be amplified then probed for identification
 CC of polymorphic sequences. The amplified DNA is useful for typing
 CC of homozygous or heterozygous samples from a variety of sources and for
 CC detecting allelic variants not distinguishable by serological methods.
 CC The typing system can be used in a reverse dot blot format which is
 CC simple and rapid to perform, produces detectable signals in minutes and
 CC can be utilised in tissue typing, determination of individual identity
 CC and identifying disease susceptible individuals. Preliminary testing
 CC shows that the probe is more preferred than others. See also AAQ26092-
 CC Q26367. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 452 TGCCTTCCAGGAAG 465
 DB 5 TGTCTTCCAGGAAG 18
 RESULT 1300
 AAQ64512
 ID AAQ64512 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 XX AAQ64512;
 AC
 XX 01-DEC-1994 (first entry)
 DT
 XX HLA-DR gene typing probe OF122.
 DE
 XX Human leukocyte antigen; HLA-DR typing; probe; diagnosis; detection;
 KW hybridisation assay; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.

XX JP06090757-A.
 PN
 XX 05-APR-1994.
 PD
 XX 24-AUG-1992; 92JP-00224432.
 PF
 XX 23-AUG-1991; 91JP-00212472.
 PR
 XX (KITA) KITASATO KENKYUSHO SH.
 PA (MITC) MITSUI PETROCHEM IND CO LTD.
 XX
 XX WPI; 1994-146988/18.
 DR
 XX Oligo:nucleotide probes for HLA-DR typing of human DNA - and reagent kits
 PT contg. probes, new amplification primers and buffers.
 PT
 XX Claim 3; Page 26; 33pp; Japanese.
 PS
 XX Novel sets of oligonucleotide probes are claimed which can be used for
 CC HLA-DR typing of human DNA. A 239bp fragment of chromosomal DNA is
 CC amplified by PCR using primers FPRI and DRbetaAMP1 (AAQ64546 and
 CC AAQ64547). The fragment, which contains the DRB gene, is denatured and
 CC fixed on a hybridisation membrane for screening by the different probe
 CC sets
 CC
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 452 TGCCTTCCAGGAAG 465
 DB 5 TGTCTTCCAGGAAG 18
 RESULT 1301
 AAQ64536/C
 ID AAQ64536 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 XX AAQ64536;
 AC
 XX 01-DEC-1994 (first entry)
 DT
 XX HLA-DR gene typing probe F122.
 DE
 XX Human leukocyte antigen; HLA-DR typing; probe; diagnosis; detection;
 KW hybridisation assay; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX JP06090757-A.
 PN
 XX 05-APR-1994.
 PD
 XX 24-AUG-1992; 92JP-00224432.
 PF
 XX 23-AUG-1991; 91JP-00212472.
 PR
 XX (KITA) KITASATO KENKYUSHO SH.
 PA (MITC) MITSUI PETROCHEM IND CO LTD.
 XX
 XX WPI; 1994-146988/18.
 DR
 XX Oligo:nucleotide probes for HLA-DR typing of human DNA - and reagent kits
 PT contg. probes, new amplification primers and buffers.
 PT
 XX Claim 4; Page 29; 33pp; Japanese.
 PS
 XX Novel sets of oligonucleotide probes are claimed which can be used for
 CC HLA-DR typing of human DNA. A 239bp fragment of chromosomal DNA is
 CC amplified by PCR using primers FPRI and DRbetaAMP1 (AAQ64546 and

CC AAQ64547). The fragment, which contains the DRB gene, is denatured and
 CC fixed on a hybridisation membrane for screening by the different probe
 CC sets
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 452 TGCCTTCCAGGAAG 465
 Db 15 TGTCTTCCAGGAAG 2
 RESULT 1302
 AAQ79974
 ID AAQ79974 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ79974;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 13-SEP-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human interleukin-1 beta converting enzyme Ich-1 PCR primer.
 XX
 KW Human interleukin-1 beta converting enzyme ced 3 homolog; Ich-1;
 KW oncogene bcl-2; programmed cell death; cancer treatment; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9500160-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-JAN-1995.
 XX
 PF 10-JUN-1994; 94WO-US006630.
 XX
 PR 24-JUN-1993; 93US-00080850.
 XX
 PA (GEO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
 XX
 PI Yuan J, Miura M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-051742/07.
 XX
 PT or preventing programmed cell death in vertebrate cells - by inhibiting
 PT the activity of interleukin-1 beta converting enzyme.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 21; 116pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAQ79973 and AAQ79974 are a pair of primers for the PCR amplification of
 CC AAQ79968, which encodes AAR66768 human interleukin-1 beta converting
 CC enzyme ced 3 homolog (Ich-1), increasing Ich-1 is enzymatic activity can
 CC promote the programmed cell death of cancer cells (pref. those
 CC overexpressing the bcl-2 oncogene), this can be used as the basis of a
 CC new cancer treatment. Alternatively, by reducing Ich-1 is enzymatic activity
 CC programmed cell death can be inhibited, this may be useful in the
 CC development of new cell lines which remain viable in culture for extended
 CC or indefinite periods, independent of growth factors. (Updated on 25-MAR-
 CC 2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 557 CCAACAGCAGGGAT 570
 Db 2 CCAACAGCAGGGAT 15
 RESULT 1303
 AAQ79974
 ID AAQ79974 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ79974;
 XX
 DT 17-AUG-1999 (first entry)
 DE HLA-DR typing probe FDR67.
 KW Tissue typing; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; MHC; donor; allele; PCR;
 KW major histocompatibility complex; bone marrow transplant; primer;
 KW amplification; polymerase chain reaction; probe; polymorphism;
 KW sequence-specific oligonucleotide probe hybridisation; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US5468611-A.
 XX
 PD 21-NOV-1995.
 XX
 PF 08-APR-1993; 93US-00045530.
 XX
 PR 27-JUN-1990; 90US-00544218.
 XX
 PA (BLOO-) BLOOD CENT RES FOUND INC.
 XX
 PI Gorski JA, Baxter-Lowe LA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1996-010091/01.
 XX
 PT Improved method for HLA typing - by DNA amplification and sequence-
 PT specific oligonucleotide hybridisation, used to select bone marrow
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Col 19-20; 20pp; English.
 XX
 CC A novel method of typing the human leukocyte antigen (HLA) of the major
 CC histocompatibility complex (MHC), esp. for typing donors for bone marrow
 CC transplants, involves determining if the donor tissue HLA-DR alleles are
 CC selected from the gp.: HLA-DRW52C, DR12a,b, DR3a,n, DR5a-e, DRNew1, DR6a,
 CC DR8a-d, DRW53a-c, DR4a-f, DR7, DR9, DR2a-c B3, DR2a-d B1, DR10 and DR1a-
 CC c. The method uses PCR to amplify these regions followed by sequence-
 CC specific oligonucleotide probe hybridisation (SSOPH) using the probes
 CC AA79365-X79429. SSOPH allows detection of polymorphisms that predict
 CC differences at a single amino acid level thus reducing errors and
 CC improving the chance of successfully matching tissues
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 452 TGCCTTCCAGGAAG 465
 Db 17 TGTCTTCCAGGAAG 4
 RESULT 1304
 AAT31556
 ID AAT31556 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT31556;
 XX
 DT 25-SEP-1996 (first entry)
 DE PCR primer for nedd2 cDNA amplification.
 KW Ich-1; ICE-ced-3 homologue; programmed cell death; apoptosis;
 KW interleukin-1 beta converting enzyme; gene therapy; primer; PCR;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; nedd2; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.


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XX PN WO9620721-A1.
XX PD 11-JUL-1996.
XX PF 04-JAN-1996; 96WO-US000177.
XX PR 04-JAN-1995; 95US-00368704.
XX PA (GEO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX PI Yuan J, Miura M;
XX WPI; 1996-333763/33.
XX PT Preventing or promoting programmed cell death in vertebrate cells -
XX PT comprises inhibiting or increasing the activity of interleukin-1-beta
XX PT converting enzyme, or altering expression of other related genes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 24; 127pp; English.
XX CC A PCR primer pair (AAT31555-56) was used to amplify nedd2 cDNA from
XX CC embryonic day 15 mouse brain cDNA. The cloned mouse nedd2 cDNA was used
XX CC as a probe to screen a human foetal brain cDNA library, leading to the
XX CC isolation of cDNA clones (AAT31552-53) coding for Ice-ced 3 homologue Ich
XX CC -1 (see also AAR98462-63), a novel protein involved in programmed cell
XX CC death of vertebrate cells
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
      Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
      Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 557 CCAACAGCAGGGAT 570
DB 2 CCAACAGCAGGAAT 15

RESULT 1305
AAT40391/C
ID AAT40391 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAT40391;
XX DT 18-NOV-1996 (first entry)
XX DE Corynebacterium sp. J1. 16S rRNA gene derived probe/primer.
XX KW rRNA; ribosomal RNA; primer; probe; detection; metabolism; aromatic; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN JP08070896-A.
XX PD 19-MAR-1996.
XX PF 05-SEP-1994; 94JP-00210979.
XX PR 05-SEP-1994; 94JP-00210979.
XX PA (CANO) CANON KK.
XX WPI; 1996-203171/21.
XX Corynebacterium sp. J1 16S rRNA gene and specific fragments - useful as
XX PT primers and probes for detection of Corynebacterium sp. J1.
XX PS Claim 6; Page 3; 19pp; Japanese.
XX CC AAT40351-T40695 are probes/primers used for the detection of the 16S rRNA
XX CC gene of Corynebacterium sp. J1. Corynebacterium J1 has the ability to
XX CC metabolise various organic compounds, esp. aromatic compounds and is

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CC therefore useful in certain chemical manufacturing processes
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
      Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
      Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 739 GTGTAGCCTTGTC 752
DB 15 GTGTAGCCTTGTC 2

RESULT 1306
AAT10017
ID AAT10017 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAT10017;
XX DT 28-AUG-1996 (first entry)
XX DE Arabidopsis thaliana HLS1 (hookless) locus PCR primer II.1.
XX KW HLS1; hookless; transformed plant; disease tolerance;
XX KW ethylene insensitivity; PCR primer 1303-1321; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9535318-A1.
XX PD 28-DEC-1995.
XX PF 15-JUN-1995; 95WO-US007744.
XX PR 17-JUN-1994; 94US-00261822.
XX PA (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
XX PI Ecker J, Rothenberg M, Lehman A, Roman G;
XX WPI; 1996-058366/06.
XX PT Plant sequences for ethylene insensitive loci and hook-less 1 allele(s) -
XX PT confer disease tolerance and ethylene insensitivity when transformed into
XX PT plants.
XX PS Example 4; Page 42; 144pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is a primer for the A. thaliana HLS1 (hookless)
XX CC locus. When transformed into plants HLS1 genomic DNA, or cDNA sequences
XX CC (obtd. from the HLS1 locus) confer disease tolerance and ethylene
XX CC insensitivity, with minimal injury or reduction in the harvest yield of
XX CC saleable material. The plants with disease tolerance may have extensive
XX CC levels of infection, but little necrosis and few or no lesions. They may
XX CC also have reduced necrotic and water soaking responses, and chlorophyll
XX CC loss may be virtually absent
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
      Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
      Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 888 CTGCATGTGAGAAC 901
DB 6 CTGCATGTGAGAAC 19

RESULT 1307
AAT6258
ID AAT6258 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAT6258;

```

XX DT 27-DEC-1997 (first entry)

XX DE Primer 2 for hop gene.

XX KW primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; hop; polymorphism;

XX KW determination; analysis; genetic variation; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO9705281-A1.

XX PD 13-FEB-1997.

XX PF 26-JUL-1996; 96WO-JP002121.

XX PR 28-JUL-1995; 95JP-00211328.

XX PR 30-APR-1996; 96JP-00130586.

XX PA (SAPB) SAPPORO BREWERIES.

XX PI Araki S, Tsuchiya Y;

XX XX WPI; 1997-145715/13.

XX XX

PT Amplifying the polymorphic region in hop DNA using specific primers -

PT useful for distinguishing between varieties of hops.

XX PS Claim 6; Page 32; 58pp; Japanese.

XX XX

CC AAT66257-96 are primers used for PCR amplification of a hop gene

CC containing an intervarietal polymorphism. Different varieties of hops can

CC be distinguished genetically by conducting PCR on a DNA sample from the

CC hops using these primers, and then analysing the amplification products

CC (e.g. by restriction enzyme cleavage). The use of several different

CC primers allows the genetic variation to be studied in detail

XX XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 506 TTGGCCAGTTTG 519

DB 5 TTGGCCAGTTTG 18

RESULT 1308

AAV16600/C

ID AAV16600 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAV16600;

XX XX

DT 12-JUN-1998 (first entry)

XX XX

DE Probe FDR67 used to identify HLA-DR sequences.

XX XX

KW DR region; major histocompatibility complex; HLA-DR; HLA-typing;

KW HLA-DR beta consensus sequence; allelic polymorphism;

KW HLA-DR beta-allelic polymorphism; probe; bone marrow; transplant; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX XX

PN US5702885-A.

XX XX

PD 30-DEC-1997.

XX XX

PF 08-APR-1993; 93US-00057957.

XX XX

PR 27-JUN-1990; 90US-00544218.

XX XX

PA (BLOO-) BLOOD CENT RES FOUND INC.

XX XX

PI Gorski JA, Baxter-Lowe LA;

XX XX

DR WPI; 1998-076408/07.

XX XX

PT Oligonucleotide probes and primers and methods for HLA typing -

PT particularly for tissue typing for bone marrow transplants.

XX XX

PS Disclosure; Col 20; 20pp; English.

XX XX

CC Probes AAV16561-624 are used to identify differences in the DR region of

CC human major histocompatibility complex (HLA-DR). The specification

CC describes a method for HLA-typing, which includes an oligonucleotide

CC probe which undergoes sequence-specific hybridisation with an HLA-DR beta

CC consensus sequence at positions 61-64. The probe contains a labelling

CC substance other than a nucleotide sequence, which facilitates detection

CC of the probe. The HLA sequence of a subject is PCR amplified, and a probe

CC that recognises an allelic polymorphism at a selected HLA locus is

CC contacted with the amplified product. This first probe recognises a HLA-

CC DR beta-allelic polymorphism. A second (different) probe is brought into

CC contact with a second sample of the amplified DNA in a separate reaction,

CC and hybridisation detected. The probes and primers are used for HLA

CC typing, e.g. for tissue, especially bone marrow, transplants

XX XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 452 TGCCTCCAGGAG 465

DB 17 TGCCTCCAGGAG 4

RESULT 1309

AAV04809

ID AAV04809 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAV04809;

XX XX

DT 14-APR-1999 (first entry)

XX XX

DE Sense amplification primer DRB24S.

XX XX

KW Human Leukocyte Antigen; HLA; HLA-DRB consensus sequence; intron 1;

KW HLA class II group type; histocompatibility analysis;

KW compatibility analysis; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX XX

PN EP887423-A1.

XX XX

PD 30-DEC-1998.

XX XX

PF 26-JUN-1997; 97EP-00110438.

XX XX

PR 26-JUN-1997; 97EP-00110438.

XX XX

PA (BIOT-) BIOTEST AG.

XX XX

PI Blasczyk R;

XX XX

PN WPI; 1999-047888/05.

XX XX

PT Determining the Human Leukocyte Antigen Class II type Histocompatibility

PT antigens - by using new intron-specific oligonucleotide primers for

PT sequence specific primer PCR and sequencing.

XX XX

PS Claim 13; Fig 6; 36pp; English.

XX XX

CC AAX04800-45 represent amplification primers for Human Leukocyte Antigen
 CC (HLA)-DRB sequences. The primers are used in the methods of the
 CC invention. The specification describes a method for determining the HLA
 CC class II group type of a subject. The method comprises amplifying a
 CC target DNA sample from a subject using a particular HLA group-specific
 CC primer pair and determining whether a nucleic acid product is produced,
 CC therefore identifying the group type. Methods for determining the HLA
 CC class allele type of a subject are also described, where a specific HLA
 CC group-specific exon region primer pair is used. The methods are useful
 CC for determining the HLA Class II type of a patient sample, by identifying
 CC the specific alleles present and determining the group specificity of
 CC alleles. The methods are diagnostically useful for histocompatibility
 CC analysis to see if donor and recipient groups match, and for further
 CC compatibility analysis

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 458 CCAGGAGAGCTCC 471
 Db 6 CCAGGAGAGCTCC 19

RESULT 1310
 AAX00360
 ID AAX00360 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAX00360;

DT 23-APR-1999 (first entry)

DE Human leukocyte antigen class II type oligonucleotide primer DRB24S.

KW Human leukocyte antigen class II type; HLA class II type;
 KW histocompatibility locus antigen class II; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN EP892069-A2.

PD 20-JAN-1999.

PF 25-JUN-1998; 98EP-00111696.

PR 26-JUN-1997; 97EP-00110438.

PA (BIOT-) BIOTEST AG.

PI Blasczyk R;

DR WPI; 1999-083585/08.

XX Determining the Human Leukocyte Antigen Class II type Histocompatibility
 PT antigens - by using new intron-specific oligonucleotide primers for
 PT sequence specific primer PCR and sequencing.

PS Claim 9; Fig 6; 36pp; English.

XX A method has been developed of determining the Human Leukocyte Antigen
 CC class II (HLA Class II) group type of a subject. The method comprises:
 CC (i) amplifying a target DNA sample from a subject using a particular HLA
 CC group-specific primer pair (sequence specific primer PCR - SSP-PCR); and
 CC (ii) determining whether a nucleic acid product is produced, therefore
 CC identifying the group type. AAX00303 to AAX00396 represent specifically
 CC claimed oligonucleotide primer for use in the above method. These
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the HLA Class II type of a
 CC patient sample, by identifying the specific alleles present and
 CC determining the group specificity of alleles. Steps (i) and (ii) in the
 CC method are diagnostically useful for histocompatibility analysis to see

CC if donor and recipient groups match. The new sequences are useful for
 CC providing an insight into the genetic relationship between different
 CC alleles of HLA Class II genes. The high resolution, nucleic acid based
 CC method using the intron-specific primers is more efficient than prior art
 CC methods using exon based primers, as few exon sequences offer conserved
 CC primer binding sites, resulting in a limited number of primer pairs and
 CC insufficient specificity for alleles, as allelic variations exist between
 CC the primer sites. The SSP-PCR method allows separation of haplotypes in
 CC 95% of patient samples, allowing resolution of cis-trans linkages of
 CC heterozygous sequencing results which cannot be achieved with other
 CC protocols

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 458 CCAGGAGAGCTCC 471
 Db 6 CCAGGAGAGCTCC 19

RESULT 1311
 AAZ21722/c
 ID AAZ21722 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAZ21722;

DT 01-DEC-1999 (first entry)

DE Exemplary oligonucleotide primer D9S753 (Rev).

XX neoplasia; mutant; target nucleotide; hybridization; lung cancer; ss;
 KW neck cancer; head cancer; saliva test; chemotherapy; early detection;
 KW primer; PCR; amplification.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO9946408-A1.

PD 16-SEP-1999.

PF 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005220.

PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-00038637.

PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.

PI Sidransky D;

DR WPI; 1999-551428/46.

XX Detection of cancers comprises assaying for a genetic mutation associated
 PT with cancer.

XX Disclosure; Page 24; 99pp; English.

XX This is an exemplary oligonucleotide primer, for use in the detection of
 CC neoplastic related gene mutations. There are over 40 known proto-
 CC oncogenes and suppressor genes to date, which control growth,
 CC development, and cell differentiation. Regulation of these genes can,
 CC under certain circumstances, be altered and normal cells can assume
 CC neoplastic growth characteristics. The invention provides a method for
 CC detecting a neoplastic disorder of the head and neck or lung in a
 CC subject. The detection of a target mutant nucleotide sequence in the
 CC saliva is indicative of a neoplastic disorder of the head, neck or lung.
 CC This allows early detection and therefore treatment of the preneoplasia
 CC or cancer, and can also be used to monitor high risk patients undergoing
 CC chemoprevention or chemotherapy

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```

Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  819 ACTGTGGTGCTGA 832
    ||||| ||||| |||||
Db  19 ACTGTGGTGCTGA 6

RESULT 1312
AAZ21339
ID  AAZ21339 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC  AAZ21339;
XX
DT  24-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE  Shigella flexneri 2a rfc PCR primer SP2.
XX
KW  Shigella; frc gene; PCR primer; detection; differentiation; pathogen;
KW  Escherichia coli; serotype; shigellosis; ss.
XX
OS  Synthetic.
OS  Shigella flexneri.
XX
PN  US9598686-A.
XX
PD  28-SEP-1999.
XX
PF  28-OCT-1996; 96US-00738922.
XX
PR  28-OCT-1996; 96US-00738922.
XX
PA  (USSA ) US SEC OF ARMY.
XX
PI  Houng HH;
XX
DR  WPI; 1999-561026/47.
XX
PT  Polymerase chain reaction technique for detecting and differentiating
PT  bacterial pathogens.
XX
PS  Claim 4; Col 5; 9pp; English.
XX
CC  The present invention describes a simple polymerase chain reaction (PCR)
CC  technique for detecting and differentiating Shigella from other
CC  pathogenic Escherichia coli isolates. The method is applicable to a range
CC  of biological materials including blood, stools, urine, and tissue. The
CC  method is useful for detecting and differentiating Shigella as a distinct
CC  entity from other pathogenic Escherichia coli isolates such as
CC  enteroinvasive E. coli and enteropathogenic E. coli. The use of Shigella
CC  specific serotypes allows the identification of more than 95% of
CC  Shigellosis cases and also it is not a requirement for detection that the
CC  primer be 100% complementary with the priming site. The method requires
CC  only 2-4 hours in contrast to various prior art methods which require 48-
CC  72 hours. AAZ21336 to AAZ21341 represent PCR primers specific for
CC  different Shigella rfc gene serotypes, for use in the method of the
CC  present invention
XX
SQ  Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  220 CTCACAGAGTGACG 233
    ||||| ||||| |||||
Db  6 CTCACAGAGTGAGG 19

RESULT 1313
AAZ76390/c
ID  AAZ76390 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC  AAZ76390;
XX
DT  05-AUG-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE  Human stromal cell derived factor-1 variant SDF1-3'A PCR primer #9.
XX
KW  Human; stromal cell derived factor-1; SDF-1; variant; mutant; SDF1-3'A;
KW  diagnosis; AIDS; HIV-1; pathogenesis; prognostic indicator; infection;
KW  CXCR4; ARC; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS  Synthetic.
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO9923253-A1.
XX
PD  14-MAY-1999.
XX
PF  23-OCT-1998; 98WO-US022578.
XX
PR  30-OCT-1997; 97US-0063832P.
XX
PA  (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
PI  Winkler CA, O'brien SJ;
XX
DR  WPI; 1999-357401/30.
XX
PT  Stromal cell derived factor-1 (SDF-1) variant polynucleotide.
XX
PS  Disclosure; Page 19; 56pp; English.
XX
CC  The present invention describes an isolated polynucleotide encoding a
CC  stromal cell derived factor-1 (SDF-1) variant (I) designated SDF1-3'A.
CC  SDF-1 variant (I) is useful for determining the prognosis of a subject
CC  exposed to HIV-1, and determining the susceptibility of a subject to HIV
CC  infection. It is useful for prevention of HIV infection, and for
CC  treatment of a subject at risk of or having an HIV infection or disorder,
CC  and for treatment of disorders associated with expression of CXCR4. It is
CC  useful for patients suffering from AIDS or ARC. The present sequence
CC  represents a PCR primer for SDF1-3'A
XX
SQ  Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  404 CTGTCTCCAGCAGG 417
    || ||||| |||||
Db  18 CCAGCTCCAGCAGG 5

RESULT 1314
AAZ51276/c
ID  AAZ51276 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC  AAZ51276;
XX
DT  26-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE  Forward primer for PRO1800 gene.
XX
KW  Primer; PRO1800; Hep27; homologue; short-chain alcohol dehydrogenase;
KW  SCAD; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; recombinant production;
KW  gene therapy; ss.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO2000036102-A2.
XX
PD  22-JUN-2000.

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XX PF 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.
XX PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112851P.
XX PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0113145P.
XX PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113511P.
XX PR 22-JAN-1999; 98US-0113558P.
XX PR 12-JAN-1999; 98US-0115568P.
XX PR 12-JAN-1999; 98US-0115733P.
XX PR 09-FEB-1999; 98US-0119341P.
XX PR 10-FEB-1999; 98US-0119537P.
XX PR 12-FEB-1999; 98US-0119965P.
XX PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
XX PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX PI Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Ferrara N, Fong S, Gao W, Goddard A;
XX PI Gurney AL, Pan J, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CX;
XX PI Wood WI;
XX DR WPI; 2000-431586/37.
XX PR Isolated nucleic acid molecule encodes a PRO polypeptide which is a
XX PT transmembrane polypeptide.
XX PS Example 16; Page 112; 154pp; English.
XX CC The invention concerns novel secreted and transmembrane proteins,
XX CC designated PRO polypeptides. The cDNA and gene sequences are useful in
XX CC the recombinant production of PRO polypeptides, as a hybridization probe
XX CC to screen libraries to isolate cDNAs with sequence identity to PRO
XX CC polypeptides or to map the gene encoding the PRO polypeptides and
XX CC analyzing genetic disorders. The cDNA/gene can also be used to produce
XX CC transgenic animals useful for the development and screening of
XX CC therapeutically useful reagents. They can also be used in gene therapy,
XX CC e.g. to replace a defective gene
XX CC Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX SQ
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e-02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 559 AACAGCAGGGATCC 572
XX DB 19 AACAGCAGGGATCC 6
XX RESULT 1315
XX ID AAA84273/c
XX AC AAA84273;
XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Cyclin D1 ribozyme binding site #40.
XX KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX OS Mammalia.
XX PN WO200032765-A2.
XX PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX KW New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 74; 109pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
XX CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
XX CC restenosis treatment
XX CC Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX SQ

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XX DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX PR New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 74; 109pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
XX CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
XX CC restenosis treatment
XX CC Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX SQ
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e-02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 772 TGGAGAGAAAGTGT 785
XX DB 17 TGGAGAGAAAGTGT 4
XX RESULT 1316
XX ID AAA84272/c
XX AC AAA84272 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAA84272;
XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Cyclin D1 ribozyme binding site #39.
XX KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX OS Mammalia.
XX PN WO200032765-A2.
XX PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX KW New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 74; 109pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
XX CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
XX CC restenosis treatment
XX CC Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX SQ

```


Matches	13;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	1;	Indels	0;	Gaps	0;
QY	531	CAACGCCCTTCTTCT	544						
DB	1	CAACACCCTTTCT	14						
RESULT 1321									
AAH72845									
ID	AAH72845	standard; DNA; 19 BP.							
XX	XX	AAA72845;							
XX	XX	09-FEB-2001 (first entry)							
DE	Mouse nedd2 PCR primer #2.								
XX	ced-3; virally induced cell death; apoptosis; gene therapy; neural;								
KW	muscular degenerative disease; myocardial infarction; stroke; aging;								
KW	interleukin-lbeta converting enzyme; ICE; mouse; nedd-2; PCR primer;								
KW	Ice-ced 3 homolog; ss.								
XX	XX								
OS	Mus sp.								
PN	US6083735-A.								
XX	XX								
PD	04-JUL-2000.								
XX	XX								
PF	10-JUN-1994; 94US-00258287.								
PPR	24-JUN-1993; 93US-00080850.								
XX	(GEO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.								
PI	Yuan J, Miura M;								
XX	XX								
DR	WPI; 2000-464343/40.								
XX	XX								
PPT	New human Ich-1L and Ich-1S proteins for negative and positive regulation								
PT	of programmed cell death and for developing therapeutic methods for								
PT	diseases and conditions characterized by cell death, e.g. myocardial								
PT	infarction or stroke.								
XX	PS Disclosure; Col 121-122; 121pp; English.								
XX	XX								
CC	This present sequence is a PCR primer for murine nedd2 coding sequence.								
CC	This sequence was used in the isolation of the murine nedd2 coding								
CC	sequence (AAH72840). Nedd2 is a member of a family of genes involved in								
CC	programmed cell death (apoptosis). Other family members include: the ced-								
CC	3 gene of C. elegans (AAH72802), human interleukin-lbeta converting								
CC	enzyme (ICE) (AAB14250), murine ICE1 (AAB14249), human Ice-ced 3 homolog								
CC	(Ich-1) and murine ICE2 (AAB14252). Ich-1 may play an important role in								
CC	both the positive and negative regulation of apoptosis. The Ich gene may								
CC	be used in gene therapy in disorders characterised by cell death e.g.								
CC	neural and muscular degenerative diseases, myocardial infarction,								
CC	stroke, virally induced cell death and aging								
XX	Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;								
SQ									
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;									
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;									
Matches	13;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	1;	Indels	0;	Gaps	0;
QY	557	CCAACAGCAGGGAT	570						
DB	2	CCAACAGCAGGGAT	15						
RESULT 1322									
AAH27392/c									
ID	AAH27392	standard; DNA; 19 BP.							
XX	XX								
AC	AAH27392;								

```

XX 08-AUG-2001 (first entry)
DT PCR primer #61.
DE
XX Tumour suppressor gene 16; TSG16; immune response modulator;
KW inflammatory response modulator; signal transduction activator;
KW cytokine inhibitor; gene therapy; anticancer; anti-inflammatory;
KW autoimmune disorder; infection; chromosome 16q24.3; human;
KW cellular proliferation suppressor; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200132861-A1.
PN
XX
XX 10-MAY-2001.
PD
XX
XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000WO-AU001329.
PF
XX
XX 29-OCT-1999; 99AU-00003771.
PR
XX
XX (WOMB-) WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
PA
XX Callen DF, Whitmore SA, Kremmidiotis G, Kochetkova M, Crawford J;
XX WPI; 2001-316439/33.
XX
XX New nucleic acid representing the human tumor suppressor gene TSG16,
PT useful e.g. for diagnosis and treatment of tumors, inflammatory and
PT immunological disorders.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 198; 215pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to human tumour suppressor gene 16 (TSG16;
CC see AAH23688). TSG16 was isolated from chromosome 16q24.3. TSG16
CC suppresses cellular proliferation. TSG16 is useful for treating disorders
CC associated with decreased expression or activity of TSG16, e.g. cancers,
CC (auto)immune disorders, inflammation, complications of wound healing and
CC infections (by viruses, bacteria, fungi, parasites, protozoa or
CC helminths). The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in the
CC present invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 452 TGCCTTCCAGGAAG 465
DB 18 TGCCTTCCAGGAAG 5
RESULT 1323
AAF92660/C
ID AAF92660 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAF92660;
AC
XX 16-MAY-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX HLA-DR typing probe #40.
DE
XX Human; leukocyte antigen; HLA; typing; sequence specific probe; SSOPH;
KW ss.
KW
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US6194147-B1.
PN
XX
XX 27-FEB-2001.
PD
XX
XX 30-DEC-1997; 97US-00000805
PF
PT

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XX 27-JUN-1990; 90US-00544218.
PR 08-APR-1993; 93US-00057957.
XX
XX (BLOO-) BLOOD CENT RES FOUND INC.
PA
XX Baxter-Lowe LA, Gorski JA;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-217923/22.
DR
XX Human leukocyte antigen typing by amplifying a sample followed by
PT sequence specific oligonucleotide hybridization with labeled
PT oligonucleotide probes that hybridize with a series of known control DNA
PT sequences.
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 11-14; 16pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing.
CC The method involves detecting polymorphic residues by sequence specific
CC oligonucleotide probe hybridization (SSOPH) with labeled oligonucleotide
CC probes
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 452 TGCCTTCCAGGAAG 465
DB 17 TGCCTTCCAGGAAG 4
RESULT 1324
AAH57736/C
ID AAH57736 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAH57736;
AC
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk2 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:160.
DE
XX
XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulvar;
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cystostatic;
KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200130362-A2.
PN
XX
XX 03-MAY-2001.
PD
XX
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
PF
XX
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
PR
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
PA
XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.
DR
XX
XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix

```


PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
PS Example 1; Page 83; 408pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipapillary,
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e-02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 761 GATGCGAGCACTGG 774
DB 18 GATGCGAGTACTGG 5
RESULT 1325
AAH59436/C
ID AAH59436 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAH59436;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Cyclin D1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1860.
XX
KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
KW antipapillary; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
PN WO200130362-A2.
XX
PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
XX
PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
XX
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX

PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 207; 408pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipapillary,
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e-02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 772 TGGAGAGAGAGTGT 785
DB 14 TGGAGAGAGAGTGT 1
RESULT 1326
AAH59423
ID AAH59423 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAH59423;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Cyclin D1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1847.
XX
KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
KW antipapillary; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
PN WO200130362-A2.
XX
PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
XX
PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
XX
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX

DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX
 XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 206; 408pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiscikling,
 CC ophthalmological, vulnerary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 166 ACCATCCCGCTGAC 179
 Db 5 ACCATCCCGCTGAC 18
 RESULT 1327
 AAH59434/C
 ID AAH59434 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAH59434;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cyclin D1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1858.
 XX
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnerary;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antiscikling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200130362-A2.
 PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
 XX
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
 XX
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX
 XX

PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX
 XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 207; 408pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiscikling,
 CC ophthalmological, vulnerary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 772 TGGAGAGGAAGTGT 785
 Db 18 TGGAGAGGAAGTGT 5
 RESULT 1328
 AAH59435/C
 ID AAH59435 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAH59435;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cyclin D1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1859.
 XX
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnerary;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antiscikling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200130362-A2.
 PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
 XX
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
 XX
 XX

PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;
PI WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX
XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 207; 408pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antickling,
CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 772 TGGAGAGGAAGTGT 785
Db 17 TGGAGAGGAAGTGT 4
|||||
RESULT 1329
AAH59672
ID AAH59672 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAH59672;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Cyclin E ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2096.
XX
XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
KW antickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200130362-A2.
PN
XX
XX 03-MAY-2001.
PD
XX
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
PF
XX

PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
PA
XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;
PI WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX
XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 224; 408pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antickling,
CC ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 531 CAACGCCCTCTCTCT 544
Db 1 CAACGCCCTCTCTCT 14
|||||
RESULT 1330
AAD23089
ID AAD23089 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAD23089;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligo #1, guiding element for methylation of human beta-APP gene.
XX
XX DNA methylation; gene inactivation; research; prophylactic; therapy;
KW cancer; cytostatic; beta-amyloid protein precursor; beta-APP; human; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200179441-A2.
PN
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 30-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US010531.
PF
XX
XX 12-APR-2000; 2000US-0196749P.
PR
XX
XX 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-0214148P.
PR
XX
XX 21-AUG-2000; 2000US-00643128.
PR
XX
XX (GENM-) GENMETHRAX INC.
PA
XX (STRD) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.
XX

DR WPI; 2002-017607/02.
XX New polynucleotide, useful for methylating target nucleotide sequence,
PT comprises double-stranded oligonucleotide imprinting element, operably
PT linked to single stranded oligonucleotide guiding element complementary
PT to target.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 15; 44pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to methods and compositions related to
CC polynucleotides that induce methylation at a target nucleotide sequence
CC and inactivate the gene within a cell. The oligonucleotides include
CC double-stranded oligonucleotide imprinting element, operably linked to
CC single stranded oligonucleotide guiding element complementary to target.
CC The nucleotides of the invention are useful for inducing methylation of a
CC target nucleotide sequence in a cell. They are also useful in research,
CC diagnostic and prophylactic purposes and also in therapeutic purposes,
CC e.g. for treating cancer if the target nucleotide sequence is a cancer
CC gene. They are also useful for studying gene methylation and
CC demethylation processes within a cell. The present oligonucleotide
CC sequence is a guiding element used for specific methylation of human beta
CC -amyloid protein precursor (beta-APP) gene
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 195 GTCAGTTCTCTGGG 208
DB 5 GTCAGTTCTCTGG 18
RESULT 1331
ABS68397/C
ID ABS68397 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ABS68397;
XX
XX 18-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PRO1800 Taqman PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO1800; PRO539;
XX PRO982; PRO1434; PRO1863; PRO1917; PRO1868; PRO3434; PRO1927; primer;
XX inflammatory disorder; immune related disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX systemic lupus erythematosus; systemic sclerosis; thyroiditis;
XX autoimmune haemolytic anaemia; diabetes mellitus; infectious hepatitis;
XX psoriasis; allergic disease of the lung; graft-versus host disease;
XX tumour; gene therapy.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002098506-A1.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 27-DEC-2001; 2001US-00033301.
XX
XX 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095325P.
XX 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112851P.
XX 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0113145P.
XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113511P.
XX 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115558P.
XX 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115565P.
XX 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115733P.
XX 09-FEB-1999; 99US-0119341P.
XX 10-FEB-1999; 99US-0119537P.
XX 12-FEB-1999; 99US-0119965P.
XX 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
XX 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
XX 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0170262P.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 03-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187202P.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866034.
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Ferrara N, Fong S, Gao W, Goddard A;
PI Gurney AL, Pan J, Roy NA, Stewart TA, Tomas D, Watanabe CK;
PI Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-690475/74.
XX
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides useful
PT for diagnosis and treatment of inflammatory disorders and immune-related
PT diseases, and identifying modulators.
XX
XX Example 16; Page 67; 125pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide having at least 80%
CC amino acid sequence identity to secreted and transmembrane polypeptides
CC PRO1800, PRO539, PRO1863, PRO1917, PRO1868, PRO3434 or
CC PRO1927 and their encoding nucleic acids. Also included are vectors, host
CC cells and antibodies against PRO polypeptides. PRO proteins are useful
CC for identifying modulators of the polypeptide. PRO1868 useful for the
CC diagnosis and treatment of inflammatory and immune related diseases
CC including systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic
CC sclerosis, autoimmune haemolytic anaemia, thyroiditis, diabetes mellitus,
CC infectious hepatitis, psoriasis, allergic diseases of the lung and graft-
CC versus host disease and tumours. PRO nucleic acids are useful for
CC constructing hybridisation probes for mapping the gene that encodes that
CC PRO and for the genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders.
CC and for generating transgenic animals which are useful in the development
CC and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. PRO nucleic acids are
CC also useful for gene therapy, chromosome identification, and tissue
CC typing. PRO proteins are useful as molecular weight markers for protein
CC electrophoresis purposes. The anti-PRO antibodies are useful in
CC diagnostic assays for PRO, e.g. detecting its expression in specific
CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO. The present
CC sequence is a Taqman PCR primer used to quantitate nucleic acid encoding
XX a PRO protein
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 559 AACAGCAGGATCC 572
DB 19 AACAGCAGGATCC 6
RESULT 1332
AAS98029/C
ID AAS98029 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAS98029;
XX
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Murine SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #582.
XX
XX Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;
XX obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;
XX blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;
XX

KW protein replacement therapy.
 XX Mus sp.
 OS WO200183749-A2.
 PN 08-NOV-2001.
 XX 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013387.
 PF 28-APR-2000; 2000US-0200794P.
 XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221419P.
 PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247443P.
 XX (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
 PA (MONE-) MONELL CHEM SENSES CENT.
 XX Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;
 PI Ohmen JD, Reed DR, Ross D, Tordoff MG;
 XX WPI; 2002-075162/10.
 DR Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human SAC1
 PT polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for carbohydrates
 PT or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity, diabetes, alcoholism.
 XX Claim 14; Page 96; 239pp; English.
 PS The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant
 CC form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated
 CC with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.
 CC The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by
 CC recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or
 CC alcoholism associated with SAC1 expression. The sequences are useful in
 CC screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic
 CC embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce
 CC or repress function of SAC1. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or
 CC alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human
 CC (such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SAC1
 CC gene. A sequence variation of the SAC1 locus may indicate a
 CC predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a
 CC diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological
 CC sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex
 CC which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and
 CC mouse SAC1 polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SAC1 genes
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 533 ACGCCCTCTCTCG 546
 DB |||||
 14 ACGCCCTCTCTCG 1
 RESULT 1333
 ABS67465/c
 ID ABS67465 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX ABS67465;
 XX 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 DT Novel human secreted protein, probe #6.
 DE Human; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; gene mapping; transgenic;
 XX primer; PCR; probe; ss.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 XX US2002098505-A1.
 PN

XX 25-JUL-2002.
 PD 28-DEC-2001; 2001US-00033246.
 XX 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095325P.
 XX 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112851P.
 PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0113145P.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113511P.
 PR 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115558P.
 PR 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115565P.
 PR 09-FEB-1999; 99US-0115733P.
 PR 10-FEB-1999; 99US-0119341P.
 PR 12-FEB-1999; 99US-0119365P.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US014252.
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
 PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0170262P.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 03-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187202P.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866034.
 XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Ferrara N, Fong S, Gao W, Goddard A;
 PI Gurney AL, Pan J, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
 PI Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2002-665999/71.
 XX New human secreted and transmembrane (PRO) polypeptides, useful for
 PT treating conditions requiring PRO polypeptides, for screening PRO
 PT antagonists and agonists useful as drug candidates.
 XX Example 16; Page 67; 125pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to new human secreted and transmembrane proteins
 CC (PRO) and nucleic acids of the invention. The polypeptides can be
 CC administered therapeutically, especially by expressing encoding
 CC polynucleotides, e.g. in therapeutic compositions. They can be used to
 CC screen for PRO polypeptide antagonists and agonists useful to identify
 CC drug candidates. They can also be used to produce antibodies, useful to
 CC detect PRO polypeptides (e.g. diagnostically), purify PRO polypeptides or
 CC therapeutically (e.g. as antagonists or to target and/or deliver
 CC cytotoxic agents). The polynucleotides are useful therapeutically e.g. to
 CC produce antisense sequences to inhibit polypeptide production. They can
 CC be used to produce probes and primers useful to detect or isolate
 CC sequences encoding PRO polypeptides or similar sequences e.g. variants or
 CC sequences from other species. They are also useful for gene mapping and
 CC to generate transgenic animals. ABS67448-ABS67476 represent human PRO
 CC coding sequences, probes and primers of the invention
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 559 AACAGCAGGATCC 572
 DB |||||
 19 AACAGCAGGATCC 6
 RESULT 1334
 ABS67447/c

DT 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
DE PCR primer #1 used to amplify gene encoding human PRO1800.
XX
XX Human; secreted and transmembrane polypeptide; PRO polypeptide;
KW T-lymphocyte proliferation; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; Sjogren's syndrome; thyroiditis;
KW autoimmune haemolytic anaemia; diabetes mellitus; multiple sclerosis;
KW hepatitis; contact dermatitis; allergic disease; psoriasis; vitruicide;
KW immune related disease; kidney disease; anti-inflammatory; antithyroid;
KW antirheumatic; antiarthritic; immunosuppressive; antianaemic;
KW antidiabetic; neuroprotective; hepatotropic; anti-inflammatory; PCR;
KW dermatological; antiallergic; antipsoriatic; PRO1800; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002098507-A1.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 27-DEC-2001; 2001US-00033326.
XX
XX 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095325P.
PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112851P.
PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0113145P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113511P.
PR 12-JAN-1999; 98US-0115558P.
PR 12-JAN-1999; 98US-0115565P.
PR 12-JAN-1999; 98US-0115733P.
PR 09-FEB-1999; 98US-0119341P.
PR 10-FEB-1999; 98US-0119537P.
PR 12-FEB-1999; 98US-0119965P.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 98US-012252.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 98US-012252.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 98US-012252.
PR 09-DEC-1999; 98US-0170262P.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US00414.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187202P.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866034.
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Ferrara N, Fong S, Gao W, Goddard A;
PI Gurney AL, Pan J, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
PI Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-673823/72.
XX
XX Novel PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids encoding the polypeptides,
PT useful for preparing a medicament for the treatment of inflammatory and
PT immune related disorders.
XX
XX Example 16; Page 67; 125pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human secreted
CC and transmembrane polypeptides, designated PRO polypeptides, and the
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The PRO polypeptides of the
CC invention include PRO1800, PRO539, PRO982, PRO1434, PRO1863, PRO1917,
CC PRO1868, PRO3434 and PRO1927. The PRO polypeptides can inhibit the
CC stimulation of T-lymphocyte proliferation. The PRO polypeptides are
CC useful for the diagnosis and treatment of inflammatory diseases (e.g.
CC inflammatory bowel disease, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's syndrome,
CC autoimmune haemolytic anaemia, thyroiditis, diabetes mellitus, multiple
CC sclerosis, hepatitis, contact dermatitis, allergic diseases and
CC psoriasis), immune related diseases, and kidney diseases in humans. The
CC present sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify the gene

CC encoding human PRO1800
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 559 AACAGCAGGATCC 572
Db 19 AACAGCAGGATCC 6
RESULT 1337
ABL95964
ID ABL95964 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ABL95964;
XX
XX 19-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Probe #41 for assaying nucleic acids.
XX
XX Probe; polymorphism detection; mutation detection; disease diagnosis;
KW microbial identification; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200208414-A1.
XX
XX 31-JAN-2002.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2001; 2001WO-1B001147.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00193133.
PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00236115.
PR 26-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00292483.
XX
XX (NAAND-) NAT INST ADVANCED IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.
XX (XANK-) KANKYO ENG CO LTD.
XX
XX Kurane R, Kanagawa T, Kamagata Y, Torimura M, Kurata S, Yamada K;
PI Yokomaku T;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-195876/25.
XX
XX Fluorescently-labeled nucleic acid probes for assaying nucleic acids and
PT their polymorphism and mutation, particularly useful in science and
PT medicine for e.g. analytical applications, disease diagnosis and
PT microbial identification.
XX
XX Example 41; Page 103; 152pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid probes, which are useful
CC for assaying nucleic acids by hybridising with a target nucleic acid, in
CC which a single-stranded oligonucleotide is labelled with a fluorescent
CC substance and a quencher in a manner that the fluorescence intensity of
CC the hybridisation reaction system is increased after completion of the
CC hybridisation but no stem loop structure is formed. The probes are useful
CC for assaying nucleic acids and their polymorphism and mutation,
CC particularly useful for e.g. analytical applications, disease diagnosis
CC and microbial identification. The present sequence was used to illustrate
CC the invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 410 CCACGAGGCTCTCC 423
Db 6 CCACGAGGCTCTCC 19

RESULT 1338
ABX96556/C
ID ABX96556 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABX96556;
XX
XX
DT 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
DE
DE Human genomic DNA p53 codon 72 SNP primer #7.
XX
XX Human; allele-specific base detection; primer extension reaction;
KW base-specific detection primer; allele-specific primer extension assay;
KW AS; high throughput; single nucleotide polymorphism: SNP analysis;
KW mutation detection; genetic variation; allele-specific extension; primer;
KW ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200268684-A2.
XX
XX PD 06-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002; 2002WO-GB000794.
XX
XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001GB-00004560.
XX
XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00791190.
XX
XX 07-FEB-2002; 2002US-00071926.
XX
XX (PYRO-) PYROSEQUENCING AB.
PA (DZIE/) DZIEGLEWSKA H.
XX
XX Lundeberg J, Ahmadian A, Nyren P;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-707012/76.
XX
XX PT Comprises a base at a pre-determined position in a nucleic acid molecule,
PT comprises performing primer extension reactions using base-specific
PT detection primers in the presence of a nucleotide-degrading enzyme.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 26; 59pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for detecting a base at a pre-
XX determined position in a nucleic acid molecule. The method comprises
XX performing primer extension reactions using base-specific detection
XX primers, each being specific for a particular base at the predetermined
XX position. The allele-specific (AS) primer extension assay method of the
XX invention is useful for detecting an allele-specific base at a pre-
XX determined position in a nucleic acid molecule, for high throughput
XX single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) analysis, and for detecting
XX mutations and genetic variations. The new method solves the deficiencies
XX of previous methods by providing a method of allele-specific extension
XX that allows accurate discrimination between matched and mismatched
XX configurations, as well as reducing or eliminating false positive results
XX observed in prior art. The use of two allele-specific primers increases
XX the sensitivity by a factor of two because signals of two extensions are
XX obtained. The present sequence represents a primer used in the examples
XX of the present invention
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 403 CCTGCTCAGCAG 416
DB 15 CCTGCTCAGCAG 2

RESULT 1339
ABX96556/C

ID
XX
AC ABK82358 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ABK82358;
XX
XX 27-AUG-2002 (first entry)
DE
DE Human leukocyte antigen class II DRB1 exon 2 PCR primer #11.
KW Human; leukocyte antigen class II DRB1 exon 2; primer; ss; PCR; HLA;
KW human leukocyte antigen.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JP2002101889-A.
XX
XX PD 09-APR-2002.
XX
XX 29-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00299498.
XX
XX 29-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00299498.
XX
XX (GENO-) GENOME SCI KENKYUSHO KK.
XX
XX WPI; 2002-458178/49.
XX
XX A new method for determining genotypes.
XX
XX Claim 7; Page 6; 23pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for determining genotypes by detecting
XX a plural of point mutations, simultaneously consisting of a procedure in
XX which a gene amplification reaction using specific primers and a
XX hybridisation reaction using specific probes are carried out in
XX combination. The method comprises detecting at least three point
XX mutations simultaneously consisting of a procedure in which a gene
XX amplification is carried out by using specific primers consisting of a
XX forward primer and a reverse primer, sets so that the objective point
XX mutations are positioned near each 3'-end to distinguish at least one
XX point mutation at the forward side and the reverse side, and the gene
XX amplified product is hybridised with specific probes set so as to contain
XX the objective point mutation to distinguish further at least one point
XX mutation. The method is useful for transplantation and researches the
XX relationship between disease-specificity and HLA (Human Leukocyte
XX Antigens). This sequence represents a PCR primer for human leukocyte
XX antigen class II DRB1 exon 2, used in the method of the invention
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 458 CCAGGAGAGCTCC 471
DB 6 CCAGGAGAGCTCC 19
RESULT 1340
ABQ94327
ID ABQ94327 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ABQ94327;
XX
XX 01-NOV-2002 (first entry)
DE
DE Human BNO1 gene exon la primer 2.
XX
XX Human; BNO1; F-box; FBXO; chromosome 16q24.3; SCF ubiquitin-E3 ligase;
KW protein ubiquitination; proteasome targeting; breast; prostate; liver;
KW ovarian; immune disease; inflammatory disease; AIDS;
KW acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; asthma; Crohn's disease;
KW multiple sclerosis; neurological disorder; Parkinson's disease;
KW Alzheimer's disease; cystic fibrosis; immunomodulator; neuroprotective

gene therapy; diagnosis; prognosis; mutation analysis; SSCP; single-strand conformation polymorphism; PCR; primer; ss.

Homo sapiens.

Key modified_base 1 /tag= a /mod_base= OTHER /note= "Labelled with HEX"

WO200261081-A1.

08-AUG-2002.

31-JAN-2002; 2002WO-AU000096.

31-JAN-2001; 2001AU-00002783.

(BION-) BIONOMICS LTD.

Callen DF, Powell JA, Kremmidiotis G, Gardner AE, Crawford J; Bais AJ, Kochetkova M;

WPI; 2002-619250/66.

New gene (BNO1) mapping to chromosome 16q24.3, useful in gene therapy, e.g. for diagnosing or treating cancers (e.g. lymphoma), immune/inflammatory diseases (e.g. AIDS) or neurological disorders (e.g. Parkinson's disease).

Example 8; Page 63; 85pp; English.

The invention relates to the human and murine BNO1 proteins and nucleic acids encoding them. The BNO1 protein is a member of the FBXO class of F-box proteins, containing an F-box motif but no other known protein-interaction domains. Proteins which contain F-boxes are the substrate for ubiquitinating proteins, thereby targeting them for degradation in the proteasome. In addition, BNO1 is able to interact with Skp1, an essential component of SCF ubiquitin-E3 ligases, suggesting that it plays a role in the ubiquitin-proteasome degradation system that is involved in the regulation of many proteins, particularly those involved in important cellular processes such as cell cycle regulation. The human BNO1 gene maps to chromosome 16q24.3 and is expressed as two different isoforms. Isoform 1 consists of 539 amino acids and is encoded by an open reading frame (ORF) of 1617 bp, while the longer isoform 2 consists of 568 amino acids encoded by an ORF of 1704 bp. The mRNAs encoding the 2 human BNO1 isoforms are the product of differential splicing: both comprise exons 1-9, but the isoform 2 mRNA additionally comprises exon 2.5. Loss of heterozygosity (LOH) of the long arm of chromosome 16, in which the human BNO1 gene is situated, is implicated in breast and prostate cancer, and BNO1 expression is also downregulated in these cancers. BNO1 nucleic acids, proteins and compounds which modulate BNO1 activity or expression may be used for treating disorders associated with altered BNO1 activity or expression. Such disorders include cancers (e.g., breast, prostate, liver and ovarian cancers), immune/inflammatory diseases (e.g., AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome), asthma, Crohn's disease or multiple sclerosis) or neurological disorders (e.g., Parkinson's disease or Alzheimer's disease). BNO1 nucleic acids, proteins and antibodies may also be used to diagnose or prognose disorders associated with BNO1 dysfunction, or a predisposition to these disorders. Additionally, BNO1 nucleic acids and proteins, and transgenic animals comprising human BNO1 nucleic acid sequences or in which BNO1 gene function has been knocked out are useful in screening potential drugs for treating BNO1-associated disorders, and the human BNO1 protein isoforms are particularly useful for identifying BNO1-specific protein substrates that are targeted for degradation by ubiquitination. Sequences ABQ94326-ABQ94349 represent human BNO1 gene-specific PCR primers used in SSCP (single-strand conformation polymorphism) analysis of tumours and cell lines for BNO1 mutations in an exemplification of the invention

Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 145 GGGCTGCGAGCTCCA 158

Db 6 GGGCGGCGAGCTCCA 19

RESULT 1341

ACA64089/C
ID ACA64089 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ACA64089;

DT 16-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #5.

XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; cytostatic; anti-inflammatory; dermatological; immunosuppressive; antitumour; antiarthritic; haemostatic; antithyroid; neuroprotective; hepatotropic; virucide; antiproliferative; antiallergic; gene therapy; colon cancer; inflammatory bowel disease; systemic lupus erythematosus; hepatitis; rheumatoid arthritis; scleroderma; Sjogren's syndrome; thyroiditis; thrombocytopaenia; multiple sclerosis; cystic fibrosis; psoriasis; ss. allergy; graft-versus-host disease; graft rejection; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2002182618-A1.

PD 05-DEC-2002.

XX 27-DEC-2001; 2001US-00033167.

XX 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095325P.

PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112851P.

PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-011345P.

PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-011351P.

PR 12-JAN-1999; 99US-011558P.

PR 12-JAN-1999; 99US-011558P.

PR 09-FEB-1999; 99US-0115733P.

PR 10-FEB-1999; 99US-0119341P.

PR 12-FEB-1999; 99US-011937P.

PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.

PR 29-OCT-1999; 99WO-US012506P.

PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.

PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0170262P.

PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.

PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.

PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.

PR 03-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187202P.

PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.

PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US014941.

PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US015264.

PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866034.

(GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Ferrara N, Fong S, Gao W, Goddard A;

PI Gurney AL, Pan J, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;

PI Wood WI;

XX WPI; 2003-328610/31.

New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides or genes encoding them, useful for treating e.g. colon cancer, inflammatory bowel disease,

PT Sjogren's syndrome, thrombocytopenia, thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis or

PT graft rejection.
XX
PS
XX Example 16; Page 61; 119pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane
CC polypeptide (PRO), which scores at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC when compared to: (a) a sequence comprising 278, 830, 125, 325, 437, 487,
CC 310, 1029 or 548 amino acids fully defined in the specification; (b) any
CC of the sequences of (a), lacking its associated signal peptide; (c) an
CC extracellular domain of (a), with or lacking its associated signal
CC peptide. The PRO polypeptide or polynucleotide is useful as
CC pharmaceuticals or diagnostics. These are particularly useful for
CC treating colon cancer, inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus
CC erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, scleroderma, Sjogren's syndrome,
CC thrombocytopaenia, thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis, hepatitis, cystic
CC fibrosis, psoriasis, allergies, graft-versus-host disease or graft
CC rejection in a mammal. This sequence represents a novel human secreted
CC and transmembrane PRO polypeptide associated primer
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 559 AACAGCAGGGATCC 572
DB 19 AACAGCAGGGATCC 6
RESULT 1342
ABZ76553/c
ID ABZ76553 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ76553;
XX
XX DT 29-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Lactobacillus brevis PCR primer ORF3 SEQ ID NO:56.
XX
XX Lactobacillus brevis; beer turbidity; beer clouding; beer; detection;
XX lactic acid bacteria; brewing; probe; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Lactobacillus brevis.
XX
XX WO200295028-A1.
XX
XX PD 28-NOV-2002.
XX
XX PF 23-MAY-2002; 2002WO-0050522.
XX
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00154085.
XX
XX (KIRI) KIRIN BEER KK.
XX
XX FUJII T;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-120803/11.
XX
XX Polynucleotide probes and primers for detecting beer-clouding lactic acid
XX bacteria for quality control during beer production applicable in
XX brewing industry.
XX
XX Claim 7; Page 30; 94pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention describes a polynucleotide probe, or primer, for
XX detecting beer-clouding lactic acid bacteria containing a nucleotide
XX sequence of (I) with 8056 base pairs (see ABZ76501), or a nucleotide made
XX from not less than 15 nucleotides hybridisable with its complementary
XX sequence. Probes and primers from the present invention can be used for
XX detecting beer-clouding lactic acid bacteria (Lactobacillus brevis) for
XX quality control during beer production, which is applicable in the
XX brewing industry. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for

CC Lactobacillus brevis which is used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 384 CTGCTGCGGGCAC 397
DB 16 CTGCTGCGGGCAC 3
RESULT 1343
ACA66982/c
ID ACA66982 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AC ACA66982;
XX
XX DT 23-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted polypeptide PRO1800 forward PCR primer.
XX
XX Human; ss; primer; Gene therapy; inflammatory disease; Crohn's disease;
XX inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; tumour; cancer; PCR;
XX colorectal cancer.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN US2002192668-A1.
XX
XX PD 19-DEC-2002.
XX
XX PF 27-DEC-2001; 2001US-00033244.
XX
XX 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095325P.
XX 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112851P.
XX 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0113145P.
XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113511P.
XX 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115588P.
XX 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115585P.
XX 09-FEB-1999; 99US-0119341P.
XX 10-FEB-1999; 99US-0119537P.
XX 12-FEB-1999; 99US-0119965P.
XX 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
XX 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.
XX 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0170262P.
XX 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0170262P.
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
XX 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
XX 03-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187202P.
XX 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
XX 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
XX 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866034.
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Botstein D, Desnovers L, Ferrara N, Fong S, Gao W, Goddard A;
XX Gurney AL, Pan J, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
XX Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-328857/31.
XX
XX New secreted and transmembrane nucleic acids and polypeptides, designated
XX as PRO, useful for treating inflammatory diseases, tumors or cancer.
XX
XX Example 16; Page 61; 119pp; English.
XX

XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid encoding a PRO
CC polypeptide. The nucleic acids and polypeptides are useful for treating
CC inflammatory diseases such as inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative
CC colitis and Crohn's disease, tumours, or cancer such as colorectal
CC cancer. The nucleic acids are useful as hybridisation probes, in
CC chromosome and gene mapping and in generating antisense RNA or DNA. The
CC polypeptides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. Both are useful in tissue typing. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used to isolate a cDNA encoding a PRO polypeptide
CC of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 559 AACAGCAGGATCC 572
Db 19 AACAGCAGGATCC 6
RESULT 1345
ABX11178/c
ID ABX11178 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ABX11178;
XX
DT 30-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer #1 for gene encoding human PRO1800 polypeptide.
XX Human; secreted and transmembrane polypeptide; PRO polypeptide;
KW inflammatory disease; immune-related disease; diabetes mellitus;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; glomerulonephritis; multiple sclerosis;
KW immune-mediated skin disease; contact dermatitis; graft rejection;
KW transplantation associated disease; graft-versus-host disease;
KW tumour diagnosis; tumour cell; anti-inflammatory; immunosuppressive;
KW cytostatic; antineoplastic; antirheumatic; antithyroid; antihypertensive;
KW antidiabetic; nephrotropic; antipsoriatic; dermatological; haemostatic;
KW hepatotropic; virucide; neuroprotective; PRO1800; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002164646-A1.
XX
PD 07-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 27-DEC-2001; 2001US-00033223.
XX
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095325P.
PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112851P.
PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0113145P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113511P.
PR 12-JAN-1999; 98US-0115558P.
PR 12-JAN-1999; 98US-0115565P.
PR 12-JAN-1999; 98US-0115733P.
PR 09-FEB-1999; 98US-0119341P.
PR 10-FEB-1999; 98US-0119337P.
PR 12-FEB-1999; 98US-0119965P.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 98US-012252.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 98US-0162506P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98US-0162506P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98US-0162506P.
PR 09-DEC-1999; 98US-0170262P.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0003565P.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0004414P.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005841P.
PR 03-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187202P.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0008439P.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014941P.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0015264P.

PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-0032678.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00865034.
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Ferrara N, Fong S, Gao W, Goddard A;
PI Gurney AL, Pan J, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
PI Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-238305/23.
XX
XX New PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules, useful in diagnosing or
PT treating inflammatory diseases or immune-related diseases, e.g.
PT inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus erythematosus or rheumatoid
PT arthritis.
XX
XX Example 16; Page 61; 119pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human secreted
CC and transmembrane polypeptides designated PRO polypeptides (PRO1800,
CC PRO539, PRO982, PRO1434, PRO1863, PRO1917, PRO1968, PRO3434 and PRO1927),
CC and the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The PRO polypeptides and
CC polynucleotide sequences of the invention are useful in diagnosing or
CC treating inflammatory diseases or immune-related diseases (e.g.
CC inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid
CC arthritis, Sjogren's syndrome, autoimmune haemolytic anaemia, autoimmune
CC thrombocytopenia, thyroiditis, diabetes mellitus, glomerulonephritis,
CC multiple sclerosis, infectious hepatitis, immune-mediated skin diseases
CC including psoriasis or contact dermatitis, and transplantation associated
CC diseases including graft rejection or graft-versus-host disease). The PRO
CC polypeptides are also useful for diagnosing tumours, and for inhibiting
CC the growth of tumour cells. The PRO polynucleotide sequences may be used
CC as hybridisation probes in chromosome and gene mapping, and in generating
CC antisense RNA and DNA. They are also useful in preparing PRO
CC polypeptides, in assays to identify other proteins or molecules involved
CC in a binding reaction, to generate transgenic animals or knockout
CC animals, which in turn are useful in the development and screening of
CC therapeutically useful reagents, for chromosome identification, and
CC tissue typing. The PRO polynucleotide sequences are also useful in gene
CC therapy. Anti-PRO antibodies may be used in diagnostic assays for PRO
CC polypeptides. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used to
CC amplify the gene encoding human PRO1800 polypeptide
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 559 AACAGCAGGATCC 572
Db 19 AACAGCAGGATCC 6
RESULT 1345
ABX90614/c
ID ABX90614 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AC ABX90614;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #1, TagMan PCR primer #1.
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; pharmaceutical;
KW diagnostic; biosensor; bioreactor; therapeutic; gene therapy; tumour;
KW inflammatory disease; immune-related disease; inflammation; bowel disease;
KW IBD; systemic lupus erythematosus; rheumatoid arthritis; thyroiditis;
KW diabetes mellitus; glomerulonephritis; multiple sclerosis; cirrhosis;
KW psoriasis; graft rejection; anti-inflammatory; immunosuppressive;
KW neuroprotective; hepatotropic; TagMan.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2002160392-A1.
 XX 31-OCT-2002.
 XX 27-DEC-2001; 2001US-00033245.
 XX 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095325P.
 XX 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112851P.
 XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113145P.
 XX 12-JAN-1999; 98US-0113511P.
 XX 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115558P.
 XX 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115565P.
 XX 09-FEB-1999; 99US-0115733P.
 XX 10-FEB-1999; 99US-0119341P.
 XX 12-FEB-1999; 99US-0119965P.
 XX 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0119965P.
 XX 29-OCT-1999; 99US-012252.
 XX 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 XX 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 XX 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0170262P.
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 XX 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 XX 03-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187202P.
 XX 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-0187202P.
 XX 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 XX 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 XX 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866034.
 XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Ferrara N, Fong S, Gao W, Goddard A;
 XX Gurney AL, Pan J, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tamas D, Watanabe CK;
 XX Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2003-275292/27.
 XX New isolated PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO1800 or PRO539, useful for
 XX diagnosing, preventing and treating tumors and inflammatory or immune-
 XX related diseases, e.g. systemic lupus erythematosus, thyroiditis,
 XX diabetes or psoriasis.
 XX Example 16; Page 61; 119pp; English.
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 XX comprising a sequence without signal peptide and the nucleic acid
 XX encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise antibodies that
 XX specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a bioactive
 XX molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating at least
 XX one biological activity of a cell. The PRO polypeptides and the antibody
 XX are useful for diagnosing, preventing and treating tumors and
 XX inflammatory or immune-related diseases, such as inflammatory bowel
 XX disease (IBD), systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis,
 XX thyroiditis, diabetes mellitus, glomerulonephritis, multiple sclerosis,
 XX cirrhosis, psoriasis or graft rejection. The proteins and the antibody
 XX may also be used in preparing medicines and medicaments for treating the
 XX above-mentioned diseases. The polynucleotide is useful in molecular
 XX biology, including uses as hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene
 XX mapping, in generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in gene therapy. The
 XX polynucleotide may also be used in preparing PRO polypeptides by
 XX recombinant techniques, and in generating either transgenic animals or
 XX knock-out animals which, in turn, are useful in the development and
 XX screening of therapeutically useful reagents. The sequences presented in
 XX CC ABX90597-ABX90625 are the genes encoding, the primers amplifying and the
 XX CC probes detecting the PRO polynucleotides of the invention
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e-02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 559 AACAGCAGGATCC 572
 Db 19 AACAGCAGGATCC 6
 RESULT 1346
 ID ACA67372 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX ACA67372;
 XX 23-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DE PCR primer #3 for cDNA encoding human PRO1800 polypeptide.
 XX Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted and transmembrane protein; antianaemic;
 XX inflammatory disease; immune related disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
 XX juvenile chronic arthritis; scleroderma; Sjogren's syndrome; sarcoidosis;
 XX autoimmune haemolytic anaemia; thyroiditis; psoriasis; Grave's disease;
 XX diabetes mellitus; immune-mediated renal disease; glomerulonephritis;
 XX demyelinating disease; nervous system; antithyroid;
 XX hepatobiliary disease; hepatitis; primary biliary cirrhosis;
 XX fibrotic lung disease; bullous skin disease; allergic disease;
 XX pulmonary fibrosis; transplantation associated disease; haemostatic;
 XX graft rejection; graft-versus host disease; cytostatic; dermatological;
 XX antiinflammatory; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; immunosuppressive;
 XX antidiabetic; nephrotropic; neuroprotective; hepatotropic; antipsoriatic;
 XX antiallergic; PCR; primer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX US2003032060-A1.
 XX 13-FEB-2003.
 XX 27-DEC-2001; 2001US-00032990.
 XX 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095325P.
 XX 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112851P.
 XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113145P.
 XX 12-JAN-1999; 98US-0113511P.
 XX 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115558P.
 XX 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115565P.
 XX 09-FEB-1999; 99US-0119341P.
 XX 10-FEB-1999; 99US-0119537P.
 XX 12-FEB-1999; 99US-0119965P.
 XX 02-JUN-1999; 99US-012252.
 XX 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 XX 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 XX 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0170262P.
 XX 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0170262P.
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 XX 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 XX 03-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187202P.
 XX 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 XX 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 XX 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 XX 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866034.
 XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Ferrara N, Fong S, Gao W, Goddard A;
 XX Gurney AL, Pan J, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tamas D, Watanabe CK;
 XX Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2003-341961/32.

Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO1800, PRO539 and PRO982, of N-

PT acetylglucosaminyltransferase protein family, useful for diagnosing,
 PT treating or preventing immune disorders and inflammatory disorders.
 XX
 PS Example 16; Page 67; 124pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human PRO
 CC polypeptides, and the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The PRO
 CC polypeptides are secreted and transmembrane proteins. The PRO
 CC polypeptides and polynucleotides are useful for preparing a medicament
 CC useful in the treatment of inflammatory and immune related diseases such
 CC as inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE),
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, juvenile chronic arthritis, spondyloarthropathies,
 CC scleroderma, idiopathic inflammatory myopathies, Sjogren's syndrome,
 CC systemic vasculitis, sarcoidosis, autoimmune haemolytic anaemia,
 CC autoimmune thrombocytopenia, thyroiditis, Grave's disease, diabetes
 CC mellitus, immune-mediated renal disease, glomerulonephritis,
 CC demyelinating diseases of the central and peripheral nervous systems such
 CC as multiple sclerosis, idiopathic polyneuropathy, hepatobiliary diseases
 CC such as infectious hepatitis, autoimmune chronic active hepatitis,
 CC primary biliary cirrhosis, granulomatous hepatitis, sclerosing
 CC cholangitis, inflammatory and fibrotic lung diseases, gluten-sensitive
 CC enteropathy, Whipple's disease, autoimmune or immune-mediated skin
 CC diseases including bullous skin diseases, erythema multiforme and contact
 CC dermatitis, psoriasis, allergic diseases of the lung such as eosinophilic
 CC pneumonias, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis and hypersensitivity
 CC pneumonitis, and transplantation associated diseases including graft
 CC rejection and graft-versus host disease. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful
 CC in diagnostic assays for PRO, in affinity purification of PRO, and for
 CC detection of PRO in biological samples. The present sequence represents a
 CC PCR primer used in the examples of the present invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 559 AACAGCAGGATCC 572
 DB 19 AACAGCAGGATCC 6

RESULT 1347
 ABV77212/c
 ID ABV77212 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC ABV77212;
 XX
 DT 28-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 DE PCR primer used to amplify consensus region B of hDOR cDNA.
 XX
 KW Delta-opioid receptor; hDOR; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR array;
 KW ion-related disease; asthma; diabetes; AIDS; allergy; dermatitis;
 KW psoriasis; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; arthritis; GPCR;
 KW depression; narcolepsy; infection; transplant rejection; lupus;
 KW hepatitis; autism; cancer; renal disorders; PCR; primer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200295065-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 21-MAY-2002; 2002WO-DK000337.
 XX
 PR 18-MAY-2001; 2001DK-00000802.
 XX
 PA (AZIG-) AZIGN BIOSCIENCE AS.
 XX
 PI Thirstrup K, Madsen LS, Jensen JB, Hummel R, Jensen BS;
 XX WPI; 2003-129439/12.
 DR

XX New G-protein coupled receptor array comprising individual polynucleotide
 PT spots stably associated with a surface and a solid support useful for
 PT determining the pathogenesis of different ion-related conditions or
 PT diseases in humans.
 XX

Example 2; Page 30; 43pp; English.

XX PCR primers ABV77212-13 were used to amplify a consensus region of the
 CC human delta-opioid receptor (hDOR). This opiod receptor belongs to the G
 CC -protein coupled receptor (GPCR) family. The amplified fragment was used
 CC to produce a GPCR array of the invention. The specification describes a
 CC GPCR array comprising a multiplicity of individual polynucleotide spots
 CC stably associated with a surface and a solid support. The individual GPCR
 CC polynucleotide spot comprises a GPCR polynucleotide composition
 CC consisting of a non-conserved region of a GPCR polynucleotide family member,
 CC where the spots represent at least two different regions of a GPCR
 CC polynucleotide family member. The GPCR array is useful for determining
 CC the pathogenesis of different ion-related conditions or diseases in
 CC humans, e.g. asthma, diabetes, AIDS, allergies, dermatitis, psoriasis,
 CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, arthritis, depression,
 CC narcolepsy, viral or parasitic infections, transplant rejection, lupus,
 CC hepatitis, autism, cancer, renal disorders, etc
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 554 AGCCCAACAGCAGG 567
 DB 18 AGCCCAACAGCAGG 5

RESULT 1348
 ACD82558/c
 ID ACD82558 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ACD82558;
 XX
 DT 19-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 DE Nucleic acid cloning associated adaptor molecule #259.
 XX
 KW Adaptor molecule; nucleic acid cloning; nucleic acid ligating;
 KW internal deletion mutagenesis analysis; cloning vehicle; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US2003044791-A1.
 XX
 PD 06-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 13-JUN-2001; 2001US-00880313.
 XX
 PR 13-JUN-2001; 2001US-00880313.
 XX
 PA (FLEM/) FLEMINGTON E K.
 XX
 PI Flemington EK;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-521745/49.
 XX
 PT New adaptor molecules, useful for cloning nucleic acid molecules that
 PT does not require the design and synthesis of oligonucleotides or PCR
 PT primers.
 XX
 PS Claim 12; Fig 5; 100pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes adaptor molecules, where each end of the adaptor
 CC is compatible with a nucleic acid digested with a restriction enzyme or a
 CC nucleic acid comprising an end that is compatible with a nucleic acid

PR	10-FEB-1999;	99US-0119537P.
PR	12-FEB-1999;	99US-0119965P.
PR	02-JUN-1999;	99WO-US012252.
PR	29-OCT-1999;	99WO-0162506P.
PR	01-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028634.
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028551.
PR	09-DEC-1999;	99US-0170262P.
PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US003565.
PR	22-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004411.
PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US005841.
PR	03-MAR-2000;	2000US-0187202P.
PR	30-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US008439.
PR	30-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014941.
PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000WO-US015264.
PR	01-DEC-2000;	2000WO-US032678.
PR	25-MAY-2001;	2001US-00866034.
XX		
XX	(GETH) GENENTECH INC.	
XX		
PI	Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Fertara N, Fong S, Gao W, Goddard A;	
PI	Gurney AL, Pan J, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;	
PI	Wood WI;	
XX		
DR	WPI; 2003--456352/43.	
XX		
PX	New isolated PRO polypeptide and encoding nucleic acids, useful for the	
PXT	diagnosis and treatment of disorders such as inflammatory bowel disease,	
PPT	systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes mellitus and	
PT	cancer.	
XX		
PS	Example 16; Page 61; 119pp; English.	
CC	The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) comprising at least	
CC	80 % sequence identity to a nucleotide sequence that encodes a	
CC	polypeptide having any of 9 125-1029 amino acid sequences (S1), or	
CC	comprises at least 80 % sequence identity to or the full-length coding	
CC	sequence of any of 9 662-354 base pair sequences (S2), given in the	
CC	specification. The methods and compositions of the present invention are	
CC	useful for the diagnosis and treatment of disorders associated with the	
CC	PRO polypeptides, such as inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus	
CC	erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic sclerosis, Sjogren's	
CC	syndrome, autoimmune thrombocytopenia, thyroiditis, diabetes mellitus,	
CC	multiple sclerosis, hepatitis, erythema multiforme, contact dermatitis,	
CC	graft-versus-host-disease and cancer. This sequence represents a novel	
CC	human secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptide associated primer	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
	Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;	
	Best Local Similarity 92.8%; Pred.No. 7.7e+02;	
	Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	559 AACAGCAGGCATCC 572	
DB	19 AACAGCAGGAATCC 6	
RESULT 1352		
AAD59039/c		
ID	AAD59039 standard; DNA; 19 BP.	
XX		
AC	AAD59039;	
XX		
DT	18-DEC-2003 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	Forward PCR primer used to amplify human PRO1800 gene.	
XX		
KW	Secreted and transmembrane protein; tissue typing; medical application;	
KW	biochemical application; genetic disorder; industrial application;	
KW	transgenic; vaccine; transgenic animal; gene therapy; human; PRO; PCR;	
KW	primer; ss.	
XX		
OS	Homo sapiens.	

XX US2003077657-A1.
 XX 24-APR-2003.
 XX 27-DEC-2001; 2001US-00033396.
 XX 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095325P.
 XX 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112851P.
 XX 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0113145P.
 XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113511P.
 XX 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115558P.
 XX 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115565P.
 XX 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115733P.
 XX 09-FEB-1999; 99US-0119341P.
 XX 10-FEB-1999; 99US-0119337P.
 XX 12-FEB-1999; 99US-0119965P.
 XX 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
 XX 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 XX 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.
 XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
 XX 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0170262P.
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 XX 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 XX 03-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187202P.
 XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 XX 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 XX 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 XX 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866034.
 XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Ferrara N, Fong S, Gao W, Goddard A;
 XX Gurney AL, Pan J, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
 XX Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2003-635077/60.
 XX Isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO3434 and
 XX PRO1927, useful in the preparation of a medicament for treating a
 XX condition responsive to PRO polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g.
 XX vaccines.
 XX Example 16; Page 67; 125pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to secreted and transmembrane polypeptides
 XX designated as PRO (e.g. PRO1800, PRO539, PRO982, PRO1434, PRO1863,
 XX PRO1917, PRO1868, PRO3434 and PRO1927) and nucleic acid molecules
 XX encoding such polypeptides. Sequences of the invention are useful in
 XX tissue typing, gene therapy and in the preparation of vaccines.
 XX Polypeptides of the invention are useful as molecular weight markers for
 XX protein electrophoresis, as therapeutic agent for in vivo therapeutic
 XX purposes and for screening compounds that modulate their activity. They
 XX are also useful in biotechnological, industrial and medical applications.
 XX Polynucleotides of the invention are used for constructing hybridisation
 XX probes for mapping the gene encoding PRO and for the genetic analysis of
 XX individuals with genetic disorders. They are also useful for generating
 XX transgenic animals or knockout animals for the development and screening
 XX of therapeutically useful reagents. The present sequence is a PCR primer
 XX used to amplify human PRO gene
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e-02;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX 559 AACAGCAGGGATCC 572
 XX 19 AACAGCAGGGATCC 6

RESULT 1353
 ADE13434/C
 ID ADE13434 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC ADE13434;
 XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX HLA class I allele specific primer #50.
 XX ss; primer; PCR; human; Human Leukocyte Antigen; HLA; genotype.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US2003165884-A1.
 XX 04-SEP-2003.
 XX 25-APR-2002; 2002US-00133779.
 XX 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0172768P.
 XX 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747391.
 XX (STEM-) STEMCYTE INC.
 XX Chow R, Tonai R;
 XX WPI; 2003-874916/81.
 XX Identifying class I or II Human Leukocyte Antigen genotypes using
 XX hybridization and amplification assays.
 XX Claim 7; SEQ ID NO 50; 66pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a method of identifying a class I or II Human
 XX Leukocyte Antigen (HLA) genotype of a subject using hybridisation and
 XX amplification assay. The method is used for determining the HLA genotype
 XX of a subject. The present sequence represents a HLA class I allele
 XX specific primer.
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e-02;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX 409 TCCAGCAGGCTCTC 422
 XX 18 TCCCGCAGGCTCTC 5
 XX RESULT 1354
 ADE14146
 ID ADE14146 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC ADE14146;
 XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX Optineurin promoter motif, repeat element or regulatory region #255.
 XX Human; optineurin; ds; ophthalmological; single nucleotide polymorphism;
 XX SNP; glaucoma; progressive ocular hypertensive disorder;
 XX glaucoma related disorder; motif; repeat element; regulatory region.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US2003190617-A1.
 XX 09-OCT-2003.
 XX 06-MAR-2002; 2002US-00091281.

XX	06-MAR-2002; 2002US-00091281.
PR	(SIZE/) SI E.
XX	(RAYM/) RAYMOND V.
PA	(MORI/) MORISSETTE J.
PA	
XX	
PI	Raymond V, Morissette J, Si E;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-864168/80.
XX	
PS	Claim 11; SEQ ID NO 257; 159pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid (N1) comprising at
CC	least 20 but not more than 1500 consecutive nucleotides of the optineurin
CC	promoter appearing as ADE13890. Also included are the optineurin promoter
CC	operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid, a nucleic acid capable of
CC	detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in the optineurin
CC	promoter, a host cell comprising the promoter operably linked to a
CC	heterologous sequence, diagnosing or prognosing glaucoma in a sample
CC	obtained from a cell or bodily fluid (comprising detecting a polymorphism
CC	in a promoter region of the optineurin gene, associated with a glaucoma
CC	phenotype), detecting a SNP sequence variation in a sample containing
CC	DNA, detecting the presence of an optineurin promoter sequence variation
CC	in a sample containing DNA, determining the presence or increased
CC	susceptibility to glaucoma or to a progressive ocular hypertensive
CC	disorder resulting in loss of visual field in a patient (or the severity
CC	or progression of glaucoma in a patient, comprising providing
CC	amplification reaction primers that direct amplification of a selected
CC	nucleic acid region containing the variation within the optineurin
CC	promoter and amplifying the DNA) and detecting a polymorphism (comprising
CC	obtaining a sample containing human genomic DNA, providing a nucleic acid
CC	capable of detecting a SNP located within an optineurin promoter, and
CC	detecting the polymorphism). The invention is used to diagnose and
CC	prognose glaucoma and also to treat glaucoma related disorders. The
CC	present sequence is an optineurin promoter motif, repeat element or
CC	putative regulatory region.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
	Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
	Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY	933 AGGTTTGTGTTTAT 946
Db	4 AGGTTTATTTTAT 17
RESULT 1355	
ACD00595/c	
ID	ACD00595 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX	
AC	ACD00595;
XX	
DT	28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1068.
XX	
KW	Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
XX	G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WC02003031621-A2.
XX	
PD	17-APR-2003.
XX	

XX This probe corresponds to the sequence around codon 61 of the ras p21
 CC gene. It is one of 63 probes which are of use in detecting point
 CC mutations in nucleic acid sequences encoding ras proteins, specifically
 CC at positions 12, 13 and 61, three potentially oncogenic sites. See
 CC AAQ13900-Q13962. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 769 AACTGGAGAGAGAGTGT 785
 DB 1 AGCTGGACAGAGAGT 17

RESULT 1357
 AAQ24060
 ID AAQ24060 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ24060;
 XX
 DT 08-JUN-1992 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Artificial HIV-1 TAR sequence containing U-rich bubble.
 XX
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; tat protein; AIDS; hairpin loop;
 KW trans-activation responsive region; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT misc_structure 5..12 /*tag a
 FT /note= "U-rich bubble. Base pairs to nucleotides 6-10 of
 FT AAQ24061"
 XX
 XX WO92022228-A.
 XX
 XX 20-FEB-1992.
 XX
 XX 02-AUG-1990; 90GB-00016973.
 XX
 XX 02-AUG-1990; 90GB-00016973.
 XX
 XX (MEDI-) MED RES COUNCIL.
 XX
 XX Karn J, Gait MJ, Heaphy S, Dingwall C;
 XX WPI; 1992-079785/10.
 XX
 XX New HIV growth inhibiting oligo:nucleotide(s) - comprising rna binding
 XX sequences capable of binding to tat protein within cells, and in assays
 XX to identify cpds. with tat binding.
 XX
 XX Disclosure, Fig 18c; 89pp; English.
 XX
 XX The HIV-1 TAR stem-loop sequence (see AAQ21425) was compared to that from
 XX HIV-2 (see AAQ21426). The only regions common to the two TAR structures
 XX are in the loop region and the U-rich bubble in the upper stem. This 17-
 XX mer was synthesised and can hybridise to a 14-mer (see AAQ24061) to mimic
 XX the known HIV-1 tat recognition sequence but without the apical loop. In
 XX an assay, the 17-mer plus 14-mer structure competed satisfactorily with
 XX full-length (59-mer) TAR for binding to tat. See AAQ21427-Q21435 for TAR
 XX mutants
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 713 AGCCAAATTTTCAGGAGC 729
 DB 1 AGCCAGAUUGAGCAGC 17

RESULT 1358
 AAT53496
 ID AAT53496 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT53496;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 27-MAR-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Rat ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 794).
 XX
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
 KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
 KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
 KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
 KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
 XX ss.
 XX Rattus rattus.
 XX
 OS WO95232225-A2.
 XX
 XX 31-AUG-1995.
 XX
 XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
 XX
 XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
 XX 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
 XX 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
 XX 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
 XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
 XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
 XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
 XX 08-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
 XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 XX 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
 XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
 XX 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
 XX 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
 XX 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
 XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
 XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
 XX 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
 XX 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
 XX 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
 XX 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
 XX 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
 XX 18-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
 XX 20-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
 XX 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
 XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
 XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
 XX Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisch K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
 XX Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
 XX Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
 XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.

PT Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
 XX in inhibiting disease related genes.
 PS Claim 2; Page 201; 407pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1 mRNA at the
 CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the mRNA
 CC that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain potential
 CC hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by
 CC computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were
 CC designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
 CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and thereby
 CC inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing transplant
 CC rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC asthma and other inflammatory disorders. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
 CC correct PI field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 58.8%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 661 TCATCAGCTGAAGCTC 677
 DB 1 UCCUGCCUUGAGGUC 17
 RESULT 1359
 AAT81257
 ID AAT81257 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAT81257;
 XX
 DT 30-NOV-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human c-myb hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1610).
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead; ribozyme; cleavage; human;
 KW smooth muscle cell; hyperproliferation; restenosis; cancer; c-myb;
 KW coronary angioplasty; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9531541-A2.
 XX
 PD 23-NOV-1995.
 XX
 PF 18-MAY-1995; 95WO-US006368.
 XX
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
 PR 13-JAN-1995; 95US-00373124.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Stinchcomb DT, Draper K, Mcswiggen J, Jarvis T;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1996-010927/01.
 XX
 PT New enzymatic nucleic acid molecules - cleave RNA produced by e.g. c-myb,
 PT for treating restenosis or cancer.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 70; 128pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence for an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
 CC the human c-myb sequence at the base position indicated in the descriptor
 CC line. The c-myb sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme target sites
 CC using a computer folding algorithm, and regions of the mRNA which did not
 CC form secondary folding structures and contained potential ribozyme
 CC cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised and their
 CC activities optimised by either varying the length of the binding arms or

CC by modification to prevent degradation by nucleases. The ribozymes cleave
 CC the c-myb sequence and can be used to prevent smooth muscle cell
 CC hyperproliferation in restenosis, especially after coronary angioplasty,
 CC and in cancers
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 662 CATCAGCTGAAGCTCA 678
 DB 1 CAUGCACUUGAGGUC 17
 RESULT 1360
 AAT49534
 ID AAT49534 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAT49534;
 XX
 DT 26-FEB-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Template #2 for computer-aided formation of arrays of DNA probes.
 XX
 KW Probe; lithographic mask; molecular synthesis; opening location;
 KW joined location; flash location; target flash location; mask design file;
 KW ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US5571639-A.
 XX
 PD 05-NOV-1996.
 XX
 PF 24-MAY-1994; 94US-00249188.
 XX
 PR 24-MAY-1994; 94US-00249188.
 XX
 PA (AFFY-) AFFYMAX TECHNOLOGIES NV.
 XX
 PI Hubbell EA, Morris MS, Winkler JL;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1996-505382/50.
 XX
 PT Computer-aided formation of lithographic masks - esp. for producing
 PT arrays of DNA mols.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Col 19; 25pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequences given in AAT49533-34 are target sequences which were used
 CC in the generation of probes using the method of the invention. The method
 CC comprises computer-aided formation of lithographic masks, esp. arrays of
 CC DNA molecules. The method comprises: (a) (i) inputting sequence
 CC information into the computer sequence, which defines monomer addition
 CC steps in a molecular synthesis with at least one opening location in a
 CC mask design of the lithographic mask; (ii) identifying open locations in
 CC the mask design of the lithographic mask and joining the open locations in
 CC flash locations and the joined locations defining a target flash
 CC location, for forming the lithographic mask; (iii) outputting the mask
 CC design file which defines locations for openings in the lithographic
 CC mask, where at least one flash location in the mask design file
 CC corresponds to a joined location; and (b) with a computer controlled
 CC system, forming the lithographic mask according to the mask design file.
 CC At least some flash locations on the lithographic mask are connected.
 CC This method may be used for forming arrays of DNA molecules or other
 CC polymers, e.g. peptides
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0;

QY 794 ACTGCAGGACTGACTGA 810
||||| |||||||
Db 1 ACTGACTGACTGACTGA 17

RESULT 1361
AAT59945
ID AAT59945 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAT59945;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 08-MAY-1997 (first entry)
XX Template #2 for probe synthesis.
DE XX
XX KW Probe; lithographic mask; cystic fibrosis; p53 gene; HIV; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FN US5593839-A.
XX PD 14-JAN-1997.
XX PF 02-JUN-1995; 95US-00460411.
XX PR 24-MAY-1994; 94US-00249188.
XX PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX PI Winkler JL, Hubbell EA, Lipshutz RJ, Morris MS;
XX WPI; 1997-099459/09.
XX Computer-aided engineering system for design of sequence arrays - e.g. to
PT generate probes for detecting mutation(s) relevant to cystic fibrosis,
PT cancer, for HIV detection or.
XX Disclosure; Col 12; 26pp; English.
XX AAT59944 and AAT59945 represent template sequences used to generate
CC probes. These sequences can be used in the method of the invention. The
CC method of the invention is for synthesising an array of materials formed
CC from groups of diverse biological materials to be synthesised on a
CC substrate. The method comprises inputting genetic sequences into a design
CC computer system, and determining a sequence of monomer additions used to
CC form the sequences. This determining is by identifying a monomer
CC addition template, and determining if the additions are needed in the
CC formation of the sequence, and if not removing them from the template.
CC Following this, an output file comprising a series of desired monomer
CC additions not removed from the template is generated. The series of
CC monomer additions is then provided as an input file to a synthesiser.
CC This system generates the design of sequence arrays on a substrate, and
CC also describes the design of lithographic masks for forming the
CC substrates. The system provides improved sequence and mask generation
CC techniques for forming arrays of materials such as nucleic acids or
CC peptides. It can be used to locate an array of probes, at known locations
CC on a chip. Systems such as this can be used to form arrays of DNA for
CC studying and detecting mutations relevant to cystic fibrosis, detection
CC of mutations in the p53 gene, HIV detection, and other genetic
CC characteristics. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 794 ACTGCAGGACTGACTGA 810
||||| |||||||
Db 1 ACTGACTGACTGACTGA 17

RESULT 1363
AAT59945
ID AAT59945 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAT59945;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 08-MAY-1997 (first entry)
XX Template #2 for probe synthesis.
DE XX
XX KW Probe; lithographic mask; cystic fibrosis; p53 gene; HIV; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FN US5593839-A.
XX PD 14-JAN-1997.
XX PF 02-JUN-1995; 95US-00460411.
XX PR 24-MAY-1994; 94US-00249188.
XX PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX PI Winkler JL, Hubbell EA, Lipshutz RJ, Morris MS;
XX WPI; 1997-099459/09.
XX Computer-aided engineering system for design of sequence arrays - e.g. to
PT generate probes for detecting mutation(s) relevant to cystic fibrosis,
PT cancer, for HIV detection or.
XX Disclosure; Col 12; 26pp; English.
XX AAT59944 and AAT59945 represent template sequences used to generate
CC probes. These sequences can be used in the method of the invention. The
CC method of the invention is for synthesising an array of materials formed
CC from groups of diverse biological materials to be synthesised on a
CC substrate. The method comprises inputting genetic sequences into a design
CC computer system, and determining a sequence of monomer additions used to
CC form the sequences. This determining is by identifying a monomer
CC addition template, and determining if the additions are needed in the
CC formation of the sequence, and if not removing them from the template.
CC Following this, an output file comprising a series of desired monomer
CC additions not removed from the template is generated. The series of
CC monomer additions is then provided as an input file to a synthesiser.
CC This system generates the design of sequence arrays on a substrate, and
CC also describes the design of lithographic masks for forming the
CC substrates. The system provides improved sequence and mask generation
CC techniques for forming arrays of materials such as nucleic acids or
CC peptides. It can be used to locate an array of probes, at known locations
CC on a chip. Systems such as this can be used to form arrays of DNA for
CC studying and detecting mutations relevant to cystic fibrosis, detection
CC of mutations in the p53 gene, HIV detection, and other genetic
CC characteristics. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Db 1 ACTGACTGACTGACTGA 17

RESULT 1362
AAX69599/C
ID AAX69599 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAX69599;
XX DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #894.
XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9715662-A2.
XX PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
XX PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX PI Pavco P, Meswigen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX Claim 4; Page 73; 218pp; English.
XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX69599 to AAX751752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 583 ACCTGCTTACTTCGG 599
||||| |||||||
Db 17 ACCTGCTGACTTCCTG 1

RESULT 1363
AAX75017
ID AAX75017 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAX75017;
XX DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX

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DE Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #545.
XX
XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
XX WO9715662-A2.
PN
XX
XX 01-MAY-1997.
PD
XX
XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
PF
XX
XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
PR
XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
PR
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
PA
XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
PI
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
DR
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 171; 218pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 52.9%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 5; Conservative 5; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 922 GCGGGACTTTCAGGTTT 938
OY 1 GCGGGACUUCGACUCU 17
DB
XX
XX RESULT 1364
XX AAX75025/C
ID AAX75025 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAX75025;
AC
XX
XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #553.
DE
XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
XX Mus sp.
OS
XX
XX WO9715662-A2.
PN

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XX
XX 01-MAY-1997.
PD
XX
XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
PF
XX
XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
PR
XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
PR
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
PA
XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
PI
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
DR
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 171; 218pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 766 CAGAACTGGAGAGAGAG 782
OY 17 CACAGCTGGAGAGAGAG 1
DB
XX
XX RESULT 1365
XX AAX74662
ID AAX74662 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAX74662;
AC
XX
XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #190.
DE
XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
XX Mus sp.
OS
XX
XX WO9715662-A2.
PN
XX
XX 01-MAY-1997.
PD
XX
XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
PF
XX
XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
PR
XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
PR
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
PA
XX

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PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
 XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
 PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
 XX Claim 4; Page 160; 218pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
 CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
 CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 58.8%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 XX Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 202 TCCTGGGTTCACAGCCC 218
 DB 1 UCCUCCUCCAGCCC 17
 RESULT 1366
 AAX70105
 ID AAX70105 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAX70105;
 XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1400.
 XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
 KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO9715662-A2.
 PN 01-MAY-1997.
 XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
 XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
 PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
 XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
 PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
 XX Claim 4; Page 89; 218pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the

CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
 CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 4 G; 0 T; 9 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 41.2%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 XX Matches 7; Conservative 7; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 508 TGGCCAGTTTGGCATTT 524
 DB 1 UGGCAGUUUUUGCCUUU 17
 RESULT 1367
 AAX73165/c
 ID AAX73165 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAX73165;
 XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX Mouse flk-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #598.
 XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
 KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 XX Mus sp.
 OS WO9715662-A2.
 PN 01-MAY-1997.
 XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
 XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
 PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
 XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
 PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
 XX Claim 4; Page 142; 218pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
 CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
 CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 784 GTGACGCAAACTGCAG 800
DB 17 GTGACGCTGAAGTGCAG 1

RESULT 1368
AAAG2301
ID AAG2301 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
AC AAG2301;
XX
DT 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Granule bound starch synthase hammerhead substrate SEQ ID NO:176.
XX
KW Maize; corn; Zea mays; delta-9 desaturase; GBSS; target; substrate;
KW granule bound starch synthase; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
KW modulation; gene expression; transgenic plant; cleavage; canola plant;
KW caffeine synthesis; coffee plant; nicotine production; tobacco;
KW fruit ripening; flower pigmentation; lignin production; ss.
XX
OS Zea mays.
XX
PN WO9710328-A2.
XX
PD 20-MAR-1997.
XX
PF 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US011689.
XX
PR 13-JUL-1995; 95US-0001135P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (DOWC) DOWELANCO.
XX
PI Zwick MG, Edington BE, Mcswiggen JA, Merlo PAO, Guo L, Skokut TA;
PI Young SA, Folkerts O, Merlo DJ;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-202224/18.
XX
PT Ribozyme which modulates plant gene expression - preferably modulates
PT expression of DELTA-9 desaturase or granule bound starch synthase in
PT maize or canola.
XX
PS Claim 41; Page 74; 155pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I)
CC with RNA cleaving activity, which modulates the expression of a plant
CC gene. Also described is a gene comprising a cDNA sequence encoding maize
CC Delta-9 desaturase. (I) can be used to modulate expression of a gene,
CC preferably Delta-9 desaturase or a granule bound starch synthase (GBSS)
CC gene, in a plant (preferably a maize or canola plant). (I) can be used to
CC modulate caffeine synthesis in a coffee plant, nicotine production in a
CC tobacco plant, fruit ripening processes in an apple, tomato, pear, plum
CC or peach plant, flower pigmentation in a rose, petunia, chrysanthemum or
CC marigold plant or lignin production in a tobacco, aspen, poplar or pine
CC plant
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 70.8%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 563 GCAGGGATCTCGCTGC 579
DB 1 GCAGGGATCTCGCTGC 17

RESULT 1369
AAAG2791
ID AAG2791 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAG2791;
XX
DT 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Delta-9 desaturase hammerhead ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:666.
XX
KW Maize; corn; Zea mays; delta-9 desaturase; GBSS; target; substrate;
KW granule bound starch synthase; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
KW modulation; gene expression; transgenic plant; cleavage; canola plant;
KW caffeine synthesis; coffee plant; nicotine production; tobacco;
KW fruit ripening; flower pigmentation; lignin production; ss.
XX
OS Zea mays.
XX
PN WO9710328-A2.
XX
PD 20-MAR-1997.
XX
PF 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US011689.
XX
PR 13-JUL-1995; 95US-0001135P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (DOWC) DOWELANCO.
XX
PI Zwick MG, Edington BE, Mcswiggen JA, Merlo PAO, Guo L, Skokut TA;
PI Young SA, Folkerts O, Merlo DJ;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-202224/18.
XX
PT Ribozyme which modulates plant gene expression - preferably modulates
PT expression of DELTA-9 desaturase or granule bound starch synthase in
PT maize or canola.
XX
PS Claim 38; Page 85; 155pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I)
CC with RNA cleaving activity, which modulates the expression of a plant
CC gene. Also described is a gene comprising a cDNA sequence encoding maize
CC Delta-9 desaturase. (I) can be used to modulate expression of a gene,
CC preferably Delta-9 desaturase or a granule bound starch synthase (GBSS)
CC gene, in a plant (preferably a maize or canola plant). (I) can be used to
CC modulate caffeine synthesis in a coffee plant, nicotine production in a
CC tobacco plant, fruit ripening processes in an apple, tomato, pear, plum
CC or peach plant, flower pigmentation in a rose, petunia, chrysanthemum or
CC marigold plant or lignin production in a tobacco, aspen, poplar or pine
CC plant
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 412 AGCAGGCTCTCCGCTG 428
DB 1 AGCAGGCTCTCCGCTG 17

RESULT 1370
AAV20552/c
ID AAV20552 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV20552;
XX
DT 02-JUL-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Human BRCA1 allele specific oligonucleotide #2.
XX

KW Breast cancer; ovarian cancer; mutation; classification; detection;
 KW tumour; diagnostic; prognostic; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9805677-A1.
 XX 12-FEB-1998.
 XX 04-AUG-1997; 97WO-US013654.
 XX 05-AUG-1996; 96US-0023184P.
 PR 05-AUG-1996; 96US-0023187P.
 PR 05-AUG-1996; 96US-0023223P.
 PR 06-AUG-1996; 96US-0022421P.
 XX (ONCO-) ONCORMED INC.
 XX Murphy PD, Allen AC, White MB, Olson SJ, Zeng B;
 XX WPI; 1998-159166/14.
 XX Detection of mutation(s) in the BRCA1 gene - by hybridisation with an
 PT allele-specific oligo:nucleotide or by amplification, useful particularly
 PT for breast or ovarian cancers.
 XX Claim 6; Page 38; 62pp; English.
 XX AAV20551-V20558 are allele specific oligonucleotides used in a method to
 CC detect mutations in the human BRCA1 gene. Such mutations are used for
 CC classifying a tumour for diagnostic and prognostic purposes or detecting
 CC a predisposition of higher susceptibility to breast and ovarian cancer in
 CC an individual. The methods can be used for reducing the high incidence
 CC and mortality associated with breast and ovarian cancer through the early
 CC detection of women at high risk. These women, once identified, can be
 CC targeted for more aggressive prevention programmes
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA Jarvis T, Mcswiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;
 XX WPI; 1998-427942/36.
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which specifically cleave RNA derived
 PT from a c-fos gene - useful for treating conditions related to levels of c
 PT -fos, especially cancer.
 XX Claim 2; Page 50; 72pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule which
 CC specifically cleaves RNA derived from a c-fos gene. AAV55401 to AAV5540
 CC and AAV5541 to AAV5584 represent hammerhead ribozymes and hairpin
 CC ribozymes, respectively, which specifically cleave human c-fos. AAV55261
 CC to AAV5400 and AAV5585 to AAV5628 represent human c-fos target
 CC sequences. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecules can be used for treating
 CC cancer associated with elevated levels of c-fos oncogene, especially
 CC leukaemias, neuroblastomas and lung, breast and colon cancers. The
 CC ribozymes may also be used as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift
 CC and mutations within diseased cells, or to detect the presence of c-fos
 CC RNA in a cell
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 744 GCCTTGGTCTTAAGGA 760
 Db 17 GACTTTGCTTTAAGGA 1
 RESULT 1371
 AAV5289/C
 ID AAV5289 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAV5289;
 XX 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 DT Human c-fos target sequence nucleotide position 262.
 DE Human; c-fos; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; target site; cancer;
 KW oncogene; leukaemia; neuroblastoma; diagnosis; genetic drift; mutation;
 KW diseased cell; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO9832846-A2.
 PN 30-JUL-1998.
 PD 20-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001017.
 PF 23-JAN-1997; 97US-0037658P.
 XX

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 772 TGGAGAGAGAGTGTGAG 788
 Db 17 TGGAGAGAGAGTGTGCG 1
 RESULT 1372
 AAV97580
 ID AAV97580 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAV97580;
 XX 17-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 DT Human EGF-R target sequence nucleotide position 3119.
 DE Human; epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFR; EGF-R; target sequence;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; inhibition; cell proliferation;
 KW cancer; genetic drift; detection; mutation; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO9833893-A2.
 PN 06-AUG-1998.
 PD 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US000730.
 PF 31-JAN-1997; 97US-0036476P.
 PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-00985162.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (UYAS-) UNIV ASTON.
 XX Akhtar S, Fell P, Mcswiggen JA;
 XX WPI; 1998-437449/37.
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acids - which cleave RNA derived from an epidermal
 PT growth factor receptor, useful for inhibiting cell proliferation and for
 PT treating cancers.
 XX

XX CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules (NAMS)
 CC which specifically cleave RNA derived from an epidermal growth factor
 CC receptor (EGF-R) gene. AAV97221 to AAV98043 and AAV98979 to AAV99090
 CC represent specifically claimed target sequence from human EGF-R. AAV98044
 CC to AAV98866 and AAV98867 to V9878 represent hammerhead ribozymes and
 CC hairpin ribozymes respectively for human EGF-R. The NAMS are useful for
 CC cleaving EGF-R RNA in the treatment of a condition associated with EGFR
 CC expression levels e.g. to inhibit cell proliferation in the prevention or
 CC treatment of cancers. The NAMS can also be used as diagnostic tools to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of EGF-R RNA in a cell

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 349 CCAGCGCCACCTGTCA 365
 DB 1 CCAGCGCUACCUUGCA 17

RESULT 1373
 AAV97865/C
 ID AAV97865 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAV97865;
 XX DT 17-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX DE Human EGF-R target sequence nucleotide position 4842.
 XX KW Human; epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFR; EGF-R; target sequence;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; inhibition; cell proliferation;
 KW cancer; genetic drift; detection; mutation; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO9833893-A2.
 XX PD 06-AUG-1998.
 XX PF 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US000730.
 XX PR 31-JAN-1997; 97US-0036476P.
 PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-00985162.
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (UYAS-) UNIV ASTON.
 XX PI Akhtar S, Fell P, Mcswiggen JA;
 XX WPI; 1998-437449/37.
 XX DR Enzymatic nucleic acids - which cleave RNA derived from an epidermal
 PT growth factor receptor, useful for inhibiting cell proliferation and for
 PT treating cancers.
 XX PS Claim 5; Page 81; 109pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules (NAMS)
 CC which specifically cleave RNA derived from an epidermal growth factor
 CC receptor (EGF-R) gene. AAV97221 to AAV98043 and AAV98979 to AAV99090
 CC represent specifically claimed target sequence from human EGF-R. AAV98044
 CC to AAV98866 and AAV98867 to V9878 represent hammerhead ribozymes and
 CC hairpin ribozymes respectively for human EGF-R. The NAMS are useful for
 CC cleaving EGF-R RNA in the treatment of a condition associated with EGFR
 CC expression levels e.g. to inhibit cell proliferation in the prevention or
 CC treatment of cancers. The NAMS can also be used as diagnostic tools to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of EGF-R RNA in a cell

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 2 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 753 CTTAAGGAGATGGCAGA 769
 DB 17 CTTAAGGAGATTTCAGA 1

RESULT 1374
 AAV97513
 ID AAV97513 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAV97513;
 XX DT 17-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX DE Human EGF-R target sequence nucleotide position 2570.
 XX KW Human; epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFR; EGF-R; target sequence;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; inhibition; cell proliferation;
 KW cancer; genetic drift; detection; mutation; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO9833893-A2.
 XX PD 06-AUG-1998.
 XX PF 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US000730.
 XX PR 31-JAN-1997; 97US-0036476P.
 PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-00985162.
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (UYAS-) UNIV ASTON.
 XX PI Akhtar S, Fell P, Mcswiggen JA;
 XX WPI; 1998-437449/37.
 XX DR Enzymatic nucleic acids - which cleave RNA derived from an epidermal
 PT growth factor receptor, useful for inhibiting cell proliferation and for
 PT treating cancers.
 XX PS Claim 5; Page 74; 109pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules (NAMS)
 CC which specifically cleave RNA derived from an epidermal growth factor
 CC receptor (EGF-R) gene. AAV97221 to AAV98043 and AAV98979 to AAV99090
 CC represent specifically claimed target sequence from human EGF-R. AAV98044
 CC to AAV98866 and AAV98867 to V9878 represent hammerhead ribozymes and
 CC hairpin ribozymes respectively for human EGF-R. The NAMS are useful for
 CC cleaving EGF-R RNA in the treatment of a condition associated with EGFR
 CC expression levels e.g. to inhibit cell proliferation in the prevention or
 CC treatment of cancers. The NAMS can also be used as diagnostic tools to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of EGF-R RNA in a cell

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 414 CAGGCTCCGGCTGCC 430
 DB 1 CAUGCCUUCGCGUGCC 17

RESULT 1375
AAV30705/C
ID AAV30705 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV30705;
XX
DT 13-AUG-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Telomerase reverse transcriptase PCR primer Nam4.
XX
KW Human; telomerase reverse transcriptase; hTERT; TRT; diagnosis; prognosis;
KW cell proliferation; cancer; ageing; ribonucleoprotein; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN GB2317891-A.
XX
PD 08-APR-1998.
XX
PF 01-OCT-1997; 97GB-00020890.
XX
PR 01-OCT-1996; 96US-00724643.
PR 18-APR-1997; 97US-00844419.
PR 25-APR-1997; 97US-00846017.
PR 06-MAY-1997; 97US-00851843.
PR 09-MAY-1997; 97US-00854050.
PR 14-AUG-1997; 97US-00911312.
PR 14-AUG-1997; 97US-00912951.
PR 14-AUG-1997; 97US-00915503.
XX
PA (GERO-) GERON CORP.
PA (UYTE-) UNIV TECHNOLOGY CORP.
XX
PI Cech TR, Lingner J, Nakamura T, Chapman KB, Morin GB, Harley CB;
PI Andrews WH;
XX
WPI; 1998-171633/16.
XX
PT Pure and recombinant human Telomerase Reverse Transcriptase and its
PT variants - are useful in the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of cell
PT proliferation conditions especially cancer and ageing.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 42; 387pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer from the present invention
CC which describes human telomerase reverse transcriptase (hTERT). The
CC present invention also describes the following methods: (A) determining
CC whether a test compound is a modulator of hTERT, by detecting the change
CC in hTERT recombinant protein or polynucleotide, on administration of the
CC compound; (B) preparation of recombinant telomerase by contacting a
CC protein preparation of hTERT with a telomerase RNA component; (C)
CC detection of the hTERT RNA or protein in a sample by binding a relevant
CC probe to the sample and detecting the complex formed or in the case of
CC RNA detection, amplifying the product and correlating the presence of
CC complex or amplification product with presence of hTERT in the sample; and
CC (D) increasing the proliferation of a vertebrate cell by increasing hTERT
CC expression; and (E) the use of an agent that causes an increase in cell
CC vertebrate cell proliferation to create a medicament that inhibits
CC ageing. A protein preparation of hTERT and the polynucleotide encoding
CC hTERT can be used in the manufacture of medicaments for inhibiting the
CC effect of ageing or cancer. Inhibitors of telomerase activity can be used
CC to treat conditions that are associated with high telomerase activity. A
CC protein preparation of hTERT can also be used in the new methods
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 626 CAGCGCTCAGTCCGCT 642
|||||
DB 1 CAGCGCTCAGTCCGCT 642
|||||

RESULT 1376
AAV16349
ID AAV16349 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV16349;
XX
DT 03-JUN-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer used to clone additional sequences from human netrin.
XX
KW Human; netrin; hNET; treatment; trapping; modulation; expression;
KW antibody; identification; binding; chemottractant; axon growth;
KW spinal commissural axon; neural regeneration; orientation;
KW substrate specificity; ligand; exon trap; PCR primer; amplify; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9748797-A1.
XX
PD 24-DEC-1997.
XX
PR 16-JAN-1997; 97WO-US0000785.
XX
PR 17-JUN-1996; 96US-00665259.
PR 01-OCT-1996; 96US-00720614.
PR 09-DEC-1996; 96US-00762500.
XX
PA (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
XX
PI Landes GM, Burn TC, Connors TD, Dackowski WR, Van Raay TJ;
PI Klinger KW;
XX
WPI; 1998-063138/06.
XX
PT Human chromosome 16 genes encoding netrin, ATP binding cassette
PT transporter, ribosomal L3 and augments of liver regeneration proteins -
PT useful for, e.g. treatment of liver disease and cystic fibrosis.
XX
PS Claim 17; Page 26; 220pp; English.
XX
CC Oligonucleotides AAV16347-50 are used to clone additional sequences from
CC nucleic acids encoding human netrin (hNET). Partial DNA sequences from
CC the gene was isolated using exon traps AAV16347-50. Netrins define a
CC family of chemotropic factors which have been shown to play a central
CC role in axon guidance. GRAIL2 analysis predicts 6 exons within the
CC genomic DNA sequence, with 5 exons encoding sequences with homology to
CC chicken netrins. Chicken netrins have been shown to function as
CC chemoattractants for developing spinal commissural axons. Human netrins
CC may therefore have a significant role in neural regeneration. Though
CC netrins do not by themselves promote axon growth, they do play a role in
CC the orientation of axon growth. The sequence was isolated using an
CC trap. Sequences encoding human ATP binding cassette transporter (hABC3),
CC human ribosomal L3 (RPL3L), and human augments of liver regeneration
CC (hALR) were also isolated. The antisense oligonucleotides of the hNET
CC sequence are used to modulate expression of hNET prevent its translation.
CC Antibodies against hNET can be used to block binding of its naturally
CC occurring ligands. Host cells containing vectors with DNA inserts
CC encoding the protein can be used in a method for identifying compounds
CC which bind to hNET
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 835 CTGCTACACGACACAG 851
|||||
DB 1 CTGCTACACGACACAG 17
|||||

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RESULT 1377
AAV64666
ID AAV64666 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV64666;
XX
DT 29-JAN-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE S. pneumoniae PBP2x protein probe #5.
XX
KW PBP; penicillin binding protein; probe; antibiotic resistance; screening;
KW ss.
XX
OS Streptococcus pneumoniae.
XX
PN DE19717346-A1.
XX
PD 29-OCT-1998.
XX
PF 24-APR-1997; 97DE-01017346.
XX
PR 24-APR-1997; 97DE-01017346.
XX
PA (PLAC ) MAX PLANCK GES FOERDERUNG WISSENSCHAFTEN.
XX
PI Hakenbeck R;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-569641/49.
XX
PT Identification of bacterial antibiotic resistance in e.g. Streptococcus
PT pneumoniae - comprises hybridising DNA with sensitive-specific and
PT resistance-specific DNA probes.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 6; 10pp; German.
XX
CC AAV64662-V64680 are probes used to identify the penicillin binding
CC protein (PBP) from Streptococcus pneumoniae. These probes are used to
CC identify antibiotic resistance in a method involving the isolation of
CC bacterial DNA and hybridising it with at least one sensitive-specific DNA
CC probe and at least one resistance-specific DNA probe. Streptococci can be
CC screened rapidly and reliably for antibiotic resistance
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 192 CGGGTCAGTTCTCTGGG 208
DB 1 CTGGTCAGTTCTCTGGG 17

RESULT 1378
AAA17499
ID AAA17499 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA17499;
XX
DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:725.
XX
KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
KW dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;

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KW
KW tubercous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
XX Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO9950403-A2.
XX
XX 07-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0006507.
XX
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Moswiggen JA;
XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX
XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
XX of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
XX
XX Claim 53; Page 83; 305pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
XX cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
XX hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
XX gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
XX and AAA17167 to AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
XX and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
XX corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
XX AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
XX and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
XX sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
XX AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
XX sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
XX AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
XX AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
XX for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
XX AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
XX the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
XX stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
XX integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
XX especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
XX macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
XX neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
XX angiofibroma of tubercous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
XX syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
XX and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
XX integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 447 CCAGATGCCTTCACGGA 463
DB 1 CCUGAGGUCUCCACGGA 17

RESULT 1379
AAA21251
ID AAA21251 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA21251;
XX
XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Integrin alpha 6 subunit substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:4477.
XX
XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;

```

KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
KW dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
KW tuberculous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
FN WO9950403-A2.
XX
PD 07-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
XX
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX
XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
XX
XX Claim 55; Page 196; 305pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes enzymatic cleave RNA molecules with RNA
CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequences
CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
CC angiofibroma of tuberculous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 1 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 832 AAGCTGGTACCAGACA 848
DB 1 AAUCUGCUACCAACACA 17

RESULT 1380
AAA21250
ID AAA21250 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAA21250;
XX
XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
DT

XX Integrin alpha 6 subunit substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:4476.
XX
XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transporter; ARNT; Tie-2; angiogenesis;
KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
KW dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
KW tuberculous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
FN WO9950403-A2.
XX
PD 07-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
XX
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX
XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
XX
XX Claim 55; Page 196; 305pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes enzymatic cleave RNA molecules with RNA
CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequences
CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
CC angiofibroma of tuberculous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 58.8%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 827 TGCTGAAGCTGGTACCA 843
DB 1 UACUGAUCUCGUACCA 17

RESULT 1381
AAA22657/c

ID AAA22657 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAA22657;
 XX
 DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5883.
 XX
 KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 KW dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KW tuberos scleriosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO9950403-A2.
 XX
 XX 07-OCT-1999.
 XX
 XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
 XX
 XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
 XX
 XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
 XX of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
 XX
 XX Claim 54; Page 234; 305pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
 CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tuberos scleriosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e-02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 255 GACTTACAGAGGACCAC 271
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Db 17 GACTCAGAGGACCAC 1
 RESULT 1382
 AAA18535
 ID AAA18535 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA18535;
 XX
 DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human TIE-2 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:1761.
 XX
 KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 KW dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KW tuberos scleriosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO9950403-A2.
 XX
 XX 07-OCT-1999.
 XX
 XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
 XX
 XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
 XX
 XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
 XX of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
 XX
 XX Claim 56; Page 101; 305pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
 CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tuberos scleriosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 4 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e-02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 255 GACTTACAGAGGACCAC 271
 |||| |||| |||| ||||

Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02; Mismatches 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 765 GCAGAACTGGAGAGAA 781
|||||: | ||||
Db 1 GCAGAACTGGAGAGAA 17

RESULT 1383

AAA22658/c
ID AAA22658 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAA22658;

XX DE 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)

XX DE Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5884.

XX DE Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;

KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
KW dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
KW tubercous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX OS WO950403-A2.

XX PN 07-OCT-1999.

XX PD 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.

XX PF 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.

XX PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PA Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;

XX PI WPI; 1999-591315/50.

XX DR Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability

XX PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.

XX PS Claim 54; Page 234; 305pp; English.

XX PS The present invention describes enzymatic cleave RNA molecules with RNA

CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl

CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3

CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to

CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,

CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their

CC corresponding target sequences. AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to

CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086

CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme

CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and

CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;

CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence

CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262. AAA23343 to

CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of

CC the stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,

CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are

CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related

CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as

CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,

CC angiofibroma of tubercous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber

CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,

CC

CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 253 AGGACTTAGACAGGAGC 269

Db 17 AGGACTCAGAGGAGC 1

RESULT 1384

AAV92443/c

ID AAV92443 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAV92443;

XX DT 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Human A-Raf substrate position 589.

XX Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;

KW target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;

KW screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;

KW inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites; infection; genetic drift;

KW restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX OS WO9850530-A2.

XX PN 12-NOV-1998.

XX PD 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US009249.

XX PF 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059P.

XX PR 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.

XX PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.

XX PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.

XX PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.

XX PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324P.

XX PR 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.

XX PR 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PI Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L;

XX PI Parry T, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Burgin A;

XX PI Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;

XX DR WPI; 1999-009494/01.

XX PT Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes

XX - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer,

XX restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates

XX used as antiviral agents and synthons.

XX Claim 177; Page 158; 259pp; English.

XX A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid

XX capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method

XX comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic

XX acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD) comprising

XX a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC

XX in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence

XX of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with

XX endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,

XX are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to

XX cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases

XX caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic

XX

CC mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs
CC with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are
CC used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or
CC generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction
CC of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and
CC activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the
CC method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 281 GTTGTGAACACTGTAG 297
DB 17 GCTGTGGAACACTGTAG 1
RESULT 1385
AAV92417/C
ID AAV92417 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAV92417;
DT 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX Human A-Raf substrate position 464.
DE Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
KW target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;
KW screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;
KW inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites; infection; genetic drift;
KW restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO9850530-A2.
PN 12-NOV-1998.
PD 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US000249.
XX 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059P.
PR 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.
PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.
PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.
PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.
PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324P.
PR 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.
PR 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L;
PI Parry T, Beigelman L, McSwiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Burgin A;
PI Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;
XX WPI; 1999-009494/01.
DR Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes
XX - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer,
PT restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates
PT used as antiviral agents and synthons.
XX Claim 177; Page 157; 259pp; English.
PS A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
XX capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence

CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with
CC endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,
CC are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to
CC cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases
CC caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic
CC ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and
CC mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs
CC with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are
CC used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or
CC generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction
CC of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and
CC activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the
CC method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 247 TCTTCAGGACTTAGAC 263
DB 17 TCTTCAGGACTTCGAC 1
RESULT 1386
AAV00555
ID AAV00555 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAV00555;
XX 30-MAR-1999 (first entry)
DE Template #2 for generating sequence array.
XX Template; lithographic mask; computer; reticle; array; ss.
OS Synthetic.
XX US856101-A.
XX 05-JAN-1999.
PD 27-SEP-1996; 96US-00721699.
XX 24-MAY-1994; 94US-00249188.
PR 02-JUN-1995; 95US-00460411.
XX (APFY-) APFYMETRIX INC.
XX Morris MS, Winkler JL, Hubbell EA;
PI WPI; 1999-105096/09.
DR Production of lithographic masks using computer - especially useful for
XX forming arrays of materials such as nucleic acids or peptides.
PT Disclosure; Col 10; 26pp; English.
XX This sequence represents a template oligonucleotide used in a method of
CC forming a lithographic mask, comprising: (a) inputting to a computer a
CC sequence of monomer addition steps; (b) generating a lithographic mask
CC definition file using the sequence of monomer addition steps, the mask
CC definition file defining a set of lithographic reticles on a single mask,
CC each of the lithographic reticles defining areas of monomer addition for
CC at least one of the monomer addition steps; and (c) with a computer
CC controlled system, forming the lithographic mask using the mask
CC definition file. The process is especially useful for forming arrays of
CC materials such as nucleic acids or peptides
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0;

Qy 794 ACTGCAGGACTGACTGA 810
| | | | |
Db 1 ACTGACTGACTGACTGA 17

RESULT 1387

AAA10675
ID AAA10675 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAA10675;

XX XX 29-JUN-2000 (first entry)

XX DE PCR primer specific for the human Brn-3b nucleotide sequence.

XX XX Brn-3b; transcription factor; POU; cervical cancer; breast cancer;
XX KW treatment; inhibitor; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200015780-A1.

XX PD 23-MAR-2000.

XX PF 14-SEP-1999; 99WO-GB003047.

XX PR 14-SEP-1998; 98GB-00019999.

XX PA (UNLO) UNIV COLLEGE LONDON.

XX PI Latchman DS, Budhram-Mahadeo V, Ndisang D;

XX DR WPI; 2000-271421/23.

XX PT New polynucleotide inhibitor of Brn-3b expression and/or activity used
XX PT for treating human ovarian and/or breast cancer and methods for detecting
XX PT these inhibitors.

XX PS Example 1; Page 13; 38pp; English.

XX CC This sequence represents a PCR primer specific for the human Brn-3b
XX CC transcription factor nucleotide sequence. Brn-3b belongs to the POU (Pit-
XX CC Oct-Unc) family of transcription factors, and is expressed in the
XX CC developing and adult nervous system. Brn-3b has also been detected in
XX CC some non-neuronal cells such as cervical epithelium, and is also
XX CC expressed in high levels in human neuroblastomas. The invention relates
XX CC to a polynucleotide inhibitor of Brn-3b expression and/or activity, and a
XX CC method for identifying an inhibitor of Brn-3b expression, and a method
XX CC for treating patients with breast cancer or ovarian cancer. Elevated
XX CC levels of Brn-3b expression are associated with reduced expression levels
XX CC of BRAC-1 (Brn-3b represses the BRAC-1 promoter) and inactivation of BRAC
XX CC -1 is known to be associated with cases of familial breast cancer. The
XX CC Brn-3b inhibitors are used for the treatment of breast and/or ovarian
XX CC cancer and in the manufacture of a medicament for treating breast and/or
XX CC ovarian cancer. The methods allow identification of suitable inhibitors
XX CC which can be used in this treatment

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 773 GGAGAGAGACTGTGAGC 789
| | | | |
Db 1 GGAGAGAGAGCGCAAGC 17

RESULT 1388

AAA52217

AAA52217 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAA52217;

XX DT 11-SEP-2000 (first entry)

XX DE EcoRI adapter, SEQ ID NO:4, used in a novel DNA fingerprinting method.

XX KW DNA Partial Adapter Ligation Selective Amplification DNA fingerprinting;
XX KW genetic analysis; transposon mapping; polymorphism detection;
XX KW restriction digestion; adapter; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO200023620-A1.

XX PD 27-APR-2000.

XX PF 18-OCT-1999; 99WO-NL000643.

XX PR 16-OCT-1998; 98EP-00203481.

XX PA (KEYG-) KEYGENE NV.

XX PI Verbakel HM, Segers HMP, Van Bijik MJT, Schouten JP, Chan Y;

XX DR WPI; 2000-339714/29.

XX PT Analysis of double stranded DNA especially useful for generating DNA
XX PT fingerprints of genomic DNA by DNA partial ligation selective
XX PT amplification.

XX PS Example 2; Page 47; 53pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to an improved method of DNA fingerprinting, DNA
XX CC Partial Adapter Ligation Selective Amplification. The method comprises
XX CC digesting a double-stranded DNA sample with 3 or more different
XX CC restriction enzymes so that there are at least 3 possible types of end in
XX CC the sample; and ligating at least 2 or more types of adapters to the ends
XX CC of the DNA fragments. The DNA is amplified using primers complementary to
XX CC the adapters, and the amplified products are analysed. In the method, at
XX CC least one of the restriction enzymes used to digest the DNA does not have
XX CC a corresponding adapter. This means that certain DNA molecules which have
XX CC been cut with that enzyme are not amplified. The method is useful for
XX CC generating DNA fingerprints of genomic DNA (e.g., from humans); for
XX CC mapping of transposons; for detecting polymorphisms between the DNA
XX CC sequence of a small part of a genome and the homologous part of another
XX CC genome; and for analysing a specific mRNA. Amplified Fragment Length
XX CC Polymorphism (AFLP) sequence tagging may be applied in the development of
XX CC a dominant PCR assay for markers of interest such as AFLP markers.
XX CC amplification of AFLP fragments derived from gene families, and
XX CC targeting of AFLP markers containing specific conserved domain
XX CC sequences, and of retrotransposon-containing restriction fragments. The
XX CC new method is an improved method of DNA fingerprinting. Unlike previous
XX CC methods, such as the AFLP, the new method is less sensitive to changes in
XX CC protocol and to impurities in the DNA preparations. It also limits the
XX CC number of efficiently amplified DNA fragments by 20-fold. Furthermore,
XX CC fingerprints are obtained in less time, and at reduced costs. Sequences
XX CC AAA52216-A52217 represent the strands of an EcoRI adapter used in an
XX CC exemplification of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 290 ACTGTAGTGGGGCCC 306
| | | | |
Db 1 AATTGTGTCGGCGCC 17

AAA29010
ID AAA29010 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA29010;
XX
DT 12-SEP-2000 (first entry)
DE
DE Primer 1 for human transcription factor Brn-3b cDNA.
XX
XX Brn-3a; modulator; inhibitor; cervical cancer; human papilloma virus;
KW HPV; antisense; cytosstatic; primer; Brn-3b; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200034466-A1.
XX
XX 15-JUN-2000.
XX
XX 07-DEC-1999; 99WO-GB004116.
XX
XX 07-DEC-1998; 98GB-00026888.
XX
XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-00282210.
XX
XX (UNLO) UNIV COLLEGE LONDON.
XX
XX Latchman DS, Budhram-Mahadeo V, Ndisang D;
PI WPI; 2000-423416/36.
XX
XX Product for treating, preventing and diagnosing cervical cancer comprises
PT a nucleotide sequence or molecule which binds to Brn-3a, decreases its
PT intracellular levels or inhibits its activity.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 26; 72pp; English.
XX
XX AAA29008-11 are RT-PCR primers used amplify Brn-3a and Brn-3b present in
CC human cervical cancer tissue. Levels of the amplification products were
CC measured and compared with the constitutively expressed cyclophilin mRNA.
CC Brn-3a mRNA was elevated approximately 300-fold in cervical cancer tissue
CC compared to normal samples, whilst there was hardly any change in Brn-3b
CC mRNA levels. As the ratio between the Brn-3a activator and the Brn-3b
CC repressor critically determines the activity of the HPV URR it is likely
CC that this effect plays a key role in the activation of HPV gene
CC expression in cervical cancer patients. A product that binds, causes a
CC decrease in intracellular levels of or inhibits the activity of Brn-3a
CC useful for treating, prevention or diagnosis of cervical cancer caused by
CC human papilloma virus (HPV) is claimed. Expression of HPV proteins is
CC generally dependent on the presence of Brn-3a in the cell. Methods of
CC identifying Brn-3a binding agents or agents which inhibit Brn-3a
CC expression are claimed. Nude mice were injected with SiHa cells
CC containing a single integrated HPV16-genome were transformed with a Brn-
CC 3a antisense construct and with the empty expression vector as control
CC and tumours assessed at regular intervals. Results showed that after 30
CC days there was no or very little tumour growth in mice transformed with
CC Brn-3a antisense construct as compared to the control
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1-5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 773 GGAGAGAGAGGTGTGAGC 789
Db 1 GGAGAGAGAGCGCAAGC 17
RESULT 1390
AAA53071/C
ID AAA53071 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA53071;
XX

15-SEP-2000 (first entry)
Human cDNA library clone CCGFB64 PCR primer #1.
Human; microsatellite marker; PCR primer; repeat length polymorphism;
expansion mutation; neuropsychiatric disorder; schizophrenia; autism;
bipolar affective disorder; panic disorder; brain; detection; DRPLA;
neurological disorder; dentatorubal pallidolysian atrophy;
spinocerebellar ataxia; trinucleotide repeat; ss.
Homo sapiens.
WO200024938-A2.
04-MAY-2000.
27-OCT-1999; 99WO-US025119.
27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105885P.
26-OCT-1999; 99US-00105885.
(UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
Margolis R, Ross C, Nilsson PB, Li WB;
WPI; 2000-350770/30.
Detecting microsatellite markers in the human genome comprising the use
of a polynucleotide primer, useful for detecting trinucleotide repeat
expansion mutations causing neurological disorders.
Example 1; Page 9; 32pp; English.
The present invention describes a polynucleotide (N1) for detecting a
microsatellite marker in the human genome, where N1 is complementary to
contiguous nucleotides within 500 nucleotides of a trinucleotide repeat.
The microsatellite marker is selected from P12A7, P12E1, P12B10, P32D9,
P32H12, P42A5, P42F11, P55G12, P62D12, P72D4, P95B10, CCG43, CCG82,
CCG98, CCGFB48, CCGFB60, CCGFB64 and CCGFB84. AAA53033 to AAA53068
represent specifically claimed PCR primers for amplifying the
microsatellite markers. Also described are: (1) a method (M1) of
determining a change in the number of trinucleotide repeats in a
microsatellite marker comprising: (a) hybridising N1 to nucleic acid from
a patient sample; and (b) determining the size of the hybridised
polynucleotide where an increase in its size relative to N1 hybridised to
a normal sample indicates a change in the number of trinucleotide repeats
; and (2) a method (M2) for determining a change in number of
trinucleotide repeats in a microsatellite marker comprising: (a)
amplifying a microsatellite marker using N1 as the primer and a template
comprising a nucleic acid sample of a patient; and (b) determining the
size of the amplified microsatellite marker relative to the size of a
marker amplified using a nucleic acid sample from a normal human. N1, M1,
and M2 are useful for detecting the presence of trinucleotide repeat
expansion mutations causing diseases such as neurological disorders e.g.
dentatorubal pallidolysian atrophy (DRPLA), spinocerebellar ataxia type
2, 3 and 4, autism, schizophrenia and bipolar affective disorder.
AAA53069 to AAA53076 represent PCR primers used in an example from the
present invention
Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1-5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 571 CCTCGCTGCCCTCAGGTG 587
Db 17 CCTCACTGCTCCGGTG 1
RESULT 1391
AAZ59070
ID AAZ59070 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAZ59070;
 XX DT 15-SEP-2003 (revised)
 XX DT 11-APR-2000 (first entry)
 XX DE HIV-1 TAR oligonucleotide target sequence #1.
 XX XX
 XX XX Antiviral; antibacterial; antifungal; anticancer; detection; TAR; RRE;
 KW fluorescence resonance energy transfer; tat; HIV-1; Rev response element;
 KW autoimmune disease; trans-activation regulatory region; ss.
 XX XX
 XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
 XX XX
 XX PN WO9964625-A2.
 XX XX
 XX PD 16-DEC-1999.
 XX XX
 XX PF 04-JUN-1999; 99WO-GB001761.
 XX XX
 XX PR 05-JUN-1998; 98GB-00012196.
 XX PR 02-MAR-1999; 99GB-00004790.
 XX XX
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOTARGETS LTD.
 XX XX
 XX PI Karn J, Prescott CD;
 XX XX
 XX DR WPI; 2000-097545/08.
 XX XX
 XX PT Identifying compounds that bind to target RNA, potentially useful for
 PT treating infections, tumors and autoimmune diseases.
 XX XX
 XX PS Example; Page 31; 82pp; English.
 XX XX

CC The invention relates to a method of determining if a compound binds to a
 CC target RNA by treating a test compound with a reporter (R) labelled with
 CC a donor or acceptor group and labelled target RNA, labelled with the
 CC complementary donor or acceptor group, and measuring the fluorescence
 CC from fluorescent groups associated with a compound:target RNA complex in
 CC presence of the test compound and comparing the result with a standard.
 CC The oligonucleotides AAZ59070-259071 anneal to form a double stranded
 CC oligonucleotide containing the HIV-1 trans-activation regulatory region
 CC (TAR) to which the HIV-1 Tat protein binds. The complex is labelled with
 CC 6-carboxyfluorescein and is used as a target for the binding of a
 CC labelled ADP-1 protein. Detection of the complex is by fluorescence
 CC resonance energy transfer (FRET). The method is used to identify
 CC compounds that interfere with interaction between the target RNA and
 CC ligands or proteins. Compounds that are identified are potentially useful
 CC for treating infections (viral, bacterial or fungal), cancer and
 CC autoimmune diseases. The compounds are preferably directed to the TAR and
 CC RRE regions of human immunodeficiency virus RNA and inhibit viral
 CC replication. (Updated on 15-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)
 XX XX
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 713 AGCCAAATTCAGGAGC 729
 ||||| : : : :
 Db 1 AGCCAGAUUGAGCAGC 17

RESULT 1392
 AAF04624
 ID AAF04624 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAF04624;
 XX DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX XX
 XX DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #2140

XX KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 KW interferon alpha; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200061729-A2.
 XX XX
 XX PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX XX
 XX PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
 XX XX
 XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
 XX XX
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX XX
 XX PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
 XX XX
 XX DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 XX XX
 XX PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
 PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
 XX XX
 XX PS Claim 4; Page 104; 164pp; English.
 XX XX
 XX CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
 CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CCAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).
 CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
 CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
 CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
 CC interferon alpha
 XX XX
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 530 TCAACGCCCTCTTCTCG 546
 ||||| : : : :
 Db 1 TCAACCCCTCTTCTCCG 17

RESULT 1393
 AAF06172

ID AAF06172 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAF06172;

XX DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX XX
 XX DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #2969.

XX KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 KW interferon alpha; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200061729-A2.
 XX XX
 XX PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX XX
 XX PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
 XX XX
 XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
 XX XX
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX XX
 XX PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;

DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.

XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.

XX Claim 42; Page 124; 164pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).
CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
CC interferon alpha

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 64.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 863 TGATGAGCCCAACTCCA 879
DB 1 UGUGUGUCCACUCCA 17

RESULT 1394
AAAF07441

ID AAFA07441 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAFA07441;

AC AAFA07441;

XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DT Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #3698.

DE Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
XX interferon alpha; ss.

KW Homo sapiens.

OS WO200061729-A2.

XX 19-OCT-2000.

XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.

XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;

PI WPI; 2000-647423/62.

DR Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
XX useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
XX interferon alpha and erythropoietin.

XX Claim 54; Page 140; 164pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).
CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
CC interferon alpha

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 276 AGAAAGTTGTGAAACT 292
DB 1 AGAAAGTTTGTAGCT 17

RESULT 1395
AAAF02204/c

ID AAFA02204 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAFA02204;

AC AAFA02204;

XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DT Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #499.

DE Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
XX interferon alpha; ss.

KW Homo sapiens.

OS WO200061729-A2.

XX 19-OCT-2000.

XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.

XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;

PI WPI; 2000-647423/62.

DR Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
XX useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
XX interferon alpha and erythropoietin.

XX Claim 37; Page 67; 164pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).
CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
CC interferon alpha

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 597 CGGTGGCGGGTGGACGT 613
DB 17 CCGTGGTGGTGGACGT 1

RESULT 1396
AAAF02300/c

ID AAFA02300 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAFA02300;

AC AAFA02300;

XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DT

XX

ABK01169/c
 ID ABK01168 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK01168;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOGO Inozyme #438.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200159103-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 PR 08-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX
 XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 PT central nervous system injury.
 XX
 PS Claim 88; Page 84; 200pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
 CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 CC an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
 CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
 CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 CC NOGO.

CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
 CC sequence is an inozyme of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 767 AGAAGCTGGAGAGAGAGT 783
 DB 17 AAAAGCTGGAGAGAGT 1
 RESULT 1401
 ABK03627/c
 ID ABK03627 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK03627;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human CD20 DNazyme #81.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200159103-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 PR 08-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX
 XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 PT central nervous system injury.
 XX
 PS Claim 88; Page 84; 200pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
 CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 CC an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
 CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
 CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 CC NOGO.

CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOMO). The
 CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA motif) or
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 CC an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
 CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOMO-
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOMO gene in the
 CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOMO activity of the
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 CC NOMO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the NOMO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOMO expression. The present
 CC sequence is a DNzyme molecule of the invention
 CC
 CC Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 2 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 274 TCAGAAAGTGTGTGAA 290
 DB 17 TAAGAAAGTGTCTCAA 1

RESULT 1402

ID ABK03753
 XX ABK03753 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABK03753;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human CD20 Amberzyme #102.
 DE
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOMO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; ambzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO200159103-A2.
 XX
 XX 16-AUG-2001.

PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic, nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 PT central nervous system injury.
 XX
 PS Claim 30; Page 168; 200pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOMO). The
 CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA motif) or
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 CC an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
 CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOMO-
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOMO gene in the
 CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOMO activity of the
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 CC NOMO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the NOMO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOMO expression. The present
 CC sequence is an amberzyme molecule of the invention
 CC
 CC Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 558 CAACAGCAGGCATCCTC 574
 DB 1 CAAGAACGAGGAUCUC 17

RESULT 1403

ID ABK02767
 XX ABK02767 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABK02767;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NGO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or an ambzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinczyme (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg^{2+} . Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocyoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg^{2+} . Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease.

CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 CC immune thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
 CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
 CC sequence is an incyzyme of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 557 CCAACAGCAGGATCCT 573

Db 1 CCAAGNACAGGAUCCU 17

RESULT 1405

ABAB0313/C

ID ABA80313 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABA80313;

XX 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX MLH1 mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 3159.

XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytosolic; antislacking; antianaemic; haemostatic;
 KW antilipemic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200173002-A2.

XX 04-OCT-2001.

XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.

XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.

XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192179P.

XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.

XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.

XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;

XX

XX DR

XX WPI; 2001-639230/73.

XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
 PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical
 PT modification.

XX Claim 7; Page 218; 294pp; English.

XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
 CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
 CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic
 CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at
 CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin, inhibitor 2A
 CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase, alpha locus
 CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,
 CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APP), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 772 TGGAGAAGAAAGTGTGAG 788

Db 17 TGAAGAAGAGGCTGAG 1

RESULT 1406

ABAB0312

ID ABA80312 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABA80312;

XX 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX MLH1 mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 3158.

XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytosolic; antislacking; antianaemic; haemostatic;
 KW antilipemic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200173002-A2.

XX 04-OCT-2001.

XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.

XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.

XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192179P.

XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.

XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.

XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

XX PA

XX

PI Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;
 DR WPI; 2001-639230/73.
 XX
 XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
 PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical
 PT modification.
 XX
 XX Claim 7; Page 218; 294pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
 CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
 CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic
 CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at
 CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,
 CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
 CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
 CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,
 CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
 CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
 CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases
 CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,
 CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,
 CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
 CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 772 TGGAGAGAGAGTGTGAG 788
 ||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 TGAAGAGAGAGGCTGAG 17
 RESULT 1407
 AAF57373/C
 ID AAF57373 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAF57373;
 XX
 XX 11-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Murine Cdc25A intron 11/exon 12 splice junction sequence.
 DE
 XX Cdc25; Cdc25 phosphatase; transcription; modulator; murine; Cdc25A; exon;
 KW intron; ds.
 KW
 KW Mus sp.
 OS
 XX WO200120034-A2.
 PN
 XX 22-MAR-2001.
 PD
 XX 11-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024838.
 PF
 XX 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0153639P.
 PR
 XX (BADI) BASF AG.
 PA
 XX Voss J, Timm J;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-244825/25.
 DR
 XX Assay for screening modulators of Cdc25 activity by using a cell having a
 PT recombinant Cdc25 phosphatase gene whose expression alters the
 PT transcription of a selected gene in the presence of a modulator.
 PT
 XX Example 1; Page 15; 55pp; English.
 PS
 XX

CC The invention relates to a method of identifying a modulator of Cdc25
 CC activity that comprises contacting a test cell having a recombinant Cdc25
 CC phosphatase gene whose expression alters transcription of a selected
 CC gene, with a compound under conditions where recombinant Cdc25
 CC phosphatase gene is expressed and alters the transcription of a selected
 CC gene as an indication of the compound being a modulator of Cdc25-mediated
 CC transcription. The method is useful for identifying modulators of Cdc25
 CC activity. Sequences AAF57363-376 represent intron/exon splice junction
 CC sequences of the murine Cdc25A gene
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 451 ATGCCTTCACGAGAGAG 467
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 17 ATGCCATCTATGAAGAG 1
 RESULT 1408
 AAD03897
 ID AAD03897 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AAD03897;
 AC
 XX 02-JUL-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX RT-PCR Primer for analysis of human TMS1 gene.
 DE
 XX Human; target of methylation-induced silencing-1; TMS1; cytostatic;
 KW antiproliferative; apoptosis inducer; gene therapy; CpG island;
 KW caspase-recruiting domain; CARD; cancer; breast; RT-PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200129235-A2.
 PN
 XX 26-APR-2001.
 PD
 XX 18-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028747.
 PF
 XX 18-OCT-1999; 99US-0159975P.
 PR
 XX (UYEM-) UNIV EMORY.
 PA
 XX Vertino PM;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-290922/30.
 DR
 XX Novel gene TMS1, transcriptionally silenced due to increased methylation
 PT useful for identifying subject at risk of developing tumor characterized
 PT by abnormal methylation, for treating cancer by inducing apoptosis.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 69; 124pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to identification of target of methylation-induced
 CC silencing-1 (TMS1) gene. This gene is transcriptionally silenced due to
 CC abnormal methylation of a CpG island in its 5' regulatory region. TMS1
 CC consists of a carboxy terminal caspase-recruiting domain (CARD) and plays
 CC a role in induction of apoptosis. TMS1 gene and protein are useful as
 CC tools for diagnosing and treating a subject at risk of developing cancer
 CC (e.g. breast cancer) characterised by abnormal CpG methylation or
 CC abnormally low levels of TMS1 expression products. Unique fragments of
 CC TMS1 gene are used as probes. TMS1 gene is useful in gene therapy. TMS1
 CC molecule is also useful for treating abnormal cell proliferation by
 CC increasing TMS1 polypeptide level to an above normal level. The CpG
 CC island region of TMS1 or its fragments are used to study the methylation
 CC patterns apart from any coding region contained in it. The present
 CC sequence is a reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR) primer specific for
 CC human target of methylation-induced silencing-1 (TMS1) gene. This primer
 CC is used for analysis of TMS1 gene

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 748 TGGTCTTAAGGAGATG 764
DB 1 TGGGCTGCAGGAGATG 17

RESULT 1409
AAF95108/c
ID AAF95108 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AAF95108;
XX AAF95108;
DT 23-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Wild-type capture oligonucleotide #35.
XX Tubercle bacillus; drug sensitivity; drug resistance; rifampicin;
KW streptomycin; kanamycin; isoniazid; ethambutol; rpoB gene; rrs gene;
KW rpsL gene; inhA gene; katG gene; embB gene; probe; PCR primer; ss.
XX Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
OS EP1076099-A2.
PN 14-FEB-2001.
XX 02-AUG-2000; 2000EP-00306563.
PR 03-AUG-1999; 99JP-00220357.
XX (NISN) NISSHINBO IND INC.
PA (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.
XX Suzuki Y, Nishida M, Takenishi S;
PI WPI; 2001-246696/26.
XX New oligonucleotides, nucleic acid probes and primers are useful for
PT differentiating drug-resistance and determining infection with tubercle
PT bacilli.
PS Claim 27; Page 46; 114pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides based on nucleotide
CC sequences obtained from both wild-type tubercle bacilli (wTB) that are
CC susceptible to a drug and mutant-type tubercle bacilli (mtTB) that are
CC resistant to a drug. The drugs used in the present invention are
CC rifampicin (RFP), streptomycin (SM), kanamycin (KM), isoniazid (INH) and
CC ethambutol (EB). The rpoB gene is responsible for resistance to RFP; the
CC rrs gene is responsible for resistance to SM and KM; the rpsL gene is
CC responsible for resistance to SM; the inhA gene is responsible for
CC resistance to INH; the katG gene is responsible for resistance to INH;
CC and the embB gene is responsible for resistance to EB. The present
CC invention also relates to nucleic acid probes having part of a nucleotide
CC sequence of tubercle bacilli (TB) responsible for drug resistance and
CC primers used to generate the probes. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide of the present invention. The oligonucleotides of the
CC present invention can be used to enable the differentiation of drug
CC resistance and the determination of infection with tubercle bacilli
CC simultaneously
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 557 CCAACAGCAGGATCCT 573
DB 17 CCAGCCGAGGATCCT 1

RESULT 1410
ABL46758/c
ID ABL46758 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX ABL46758;
XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX Human GRID NCH ribozyme substrate oligonucleotide #212.
XX Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell;
KW co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;
KW leukaemia; cytostatic; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO200162911-A2.
PN 30-AUG-2001.
XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;
PI WPI; 2001-550088/61.
XX New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain
PT (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid
PT molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.
XX Claim 4; Page 66; 108pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the
CC expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is
CC a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful
CC for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as
CC tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The oligonucleotides can also be
CC administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,
CC chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was
CC used to illustrate the invention
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 132 ATGCTCTGTTGGGGC 148
DB 17 ATGCTCTGTTGGGGC 1

RESULT 1411
ABL46686
ID ABL46686 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX ABL46686;
XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX Human GRID NCH ribozyme substrate oligonucleotide #140.
XX Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell;

KW co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;
 KW leukaemia; cytostatic; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200162911-A2.
 XX 30-AUG-2001.

XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.
 XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.

XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;
 XX WPI; 2001-550088/61.

XX New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain
 PT (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid
 PT molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.

XX Claim 4; Page 65; 108pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the
 CC expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is
 CC a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful
 CC for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as
 CC tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The oligonucleotides can also be
 CC administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,
 CC chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was
 CC used to illustrate the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 764 GGCAGAACTGGAGAGA 780
 DB 1 GACAGAACCCGAGA 17

RESULT 1412

AAC68468
 ID AAC68468 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC AAC68468;

DT 21-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Allele specific oligonucleotide #2 used in HH diagnostic.

KW HH; hereditary hemochromatosis; chelation agent;
 KW T-cell differentiation factor; iron overload; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6140305-A.

XX 31-OCT-2000.

XX 04-APR-1997; 97US-00834497.

XX 04-APR-1996; 96US-00630912.

XX 16-APR-1996; 96US-00632673.

XX 23-MAY-1996; 96US-00652265.

XX (BIRA) BIO-RAD LAB INC.

PI Thomas WJ, Drayna DT, Gnirke A, Ruddy D, Tsuchihashi Z, Wolff RK;
 PI Feder JN;

XX WPI; 2001-006341/01.

XX New hereditary hemochromatosis gene products or polypeptides, useful for
 PT treating hereditary hemochromatosis in a patient, and as a metal
 PT chelation agent alleviating iron overload.

XX Example 9; Col 51-52; 108pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to hereditary hemochromatosis gene
 CC products. These proteins may be used to treat a patient diagnosed as
 CC having human hemochromatosis disease. It is also useful as a metal
 CC chelation agent or as a T-cell differentiation factor, and for
 CC alleviating iron overload. They may also be used in protein replacement
 CC therapy for individuals having a defective human hemochromatosis gene

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 823 TGGGTGCTGAGCTGGT 839

DB 1 TGGGTGCTCCACCTGGT 17

RESULT 1413

ABN00184

ID ABN00184 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN00184;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:176.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234897P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

XX (ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon MB;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 176; 214pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1 in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 613 TGCCCATCTCAACGACG 529
DB 1 TGCCCATCTCAACGACG 17
RESULT 1414
ABN07692
ID ABN07692 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABN07692;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7684.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268660P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
XX WPT; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
PT
PT Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7684; 214pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1 in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 773 GCAGAGAAGTGTGACG 789
DB 1 GCAGAGAAGTGTGACG 17
RESULT 1415
ABN08248
ID ABN08248 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABN08248;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8240.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX

PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) ABOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 DR
 XX
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 PT
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8240; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 920 CAGCGGACTTTCAGGT 936
 DB 1 CATCGGGACTTTGATGT 17
 RESULT 1416
 ABN02240
 ID ABN02240 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN02240;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:2322.
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW

KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) ABOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 DR
 XX
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 PT
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2232; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 489 CAGGATCTAATGGAGA 505
 DB 1 CAGGGCTCAGTGAGA 17

RESULT 1417
ABN06549/c
ID ABN06549 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN06549;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6541.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; ampiclon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6541; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 426 CTGCCCCCTCTAGTCT 442
Db 17 CTGCCCCAGGCTTGCT 1
RESULT 1418
ABN08501/c
ID ABN08501 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN08501;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8493.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; ampiclon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8493; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as

CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 405 CTCCTCCAGCAGCTCT 421

Db 17 CTCATCCACCAGCTCT 1

RESULT 1419

ABN10485

ID ABN10485 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABN10485;

XX

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:10477.

XX

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10477; 214pp; English.

XX

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like

CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 597 CGGTGGCGGGTGGACGT 613

Db 1 CGGTGGCGGGTGGACGT 17

RESULT 1420

ABN00207

ID ABN00207 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:199.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX

PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 199; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 820 CTCTGGTGTCTGAGCT 836
DB 1 CTCTGGAGCAGAGAT 17
RESULT 1421
ABN09043
ID ABN09043 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:9035.
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000561.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000562.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000563.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000564.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000565.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000566.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000567.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000568.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000569.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000570.
05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 9035; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 333 GTGGAGCAACTGTGTC 349
DB 1 GTGGAGCAACTGTGTC 17
RESULT 1422
ABN06627
ID ABN06627 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6619.
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX

PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6619; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 413 GCAGGCTCTCCGCTGC 429

Db 1 GGAGGCTCTCGCTCC 17

RESULT 1423

ABN07388

ID ABN07388 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN07388;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7380.

XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart; muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease; skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7380; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 250 TGAGGACTTAGACAGG 266

CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 .. Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 407 GCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCC 423
 |||||
 DB 17 GCTCCAGCTGGCTGTGC 1
 RESULT 1425
 ABN00567
 ID ABN00567 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN00567;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:559.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; ampiclon; screening; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 559; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be

DB
 RESULT 1424
 ABN08385/C
 ID ABN08385 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN08385;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8377.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; ampiclon; screening; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8377; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.

CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP-1
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1 in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 723 CAGGAGCTGGGTACAG 739

Db 1 CAGGAGCTGGGTCCAG 17

RESULT 1426

ABN00568

ID ABN00568 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN00568;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:560.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
 XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
 XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 XX desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 560; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 724 AGGAGCTGGGTACAGT 740

Db 1 AGGAGCTGGGTCCAGT 17

RESULT 1427

ABN02239/c

ID ABN02239 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN02239;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:2231.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
 XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2231; 214pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 875 CTCCTAGTGGCTCTGCTG 891
XX 17 CTCCTAGTGGACCTCTG 1
XX
XX RESULT 1428
XX ABN07387
XX ID ABN07387 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABN07387;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7379.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7379; 214pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 249 TTGAAGGACTTAGACAG 265
XX 1 TTGAATGACTTGGAAAG 17
XX
XX RESULT 1429
XX ABN09317/c
XX ID ABN09317 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABN09317;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8309.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX AC
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX PR (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 XX PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 XX PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8309; 214pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 XX CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 XX CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 XX CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 XX CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 XX CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 XX CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 XX CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 XX CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 XX CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 XX CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 XX CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 XX CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 XX CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 XX CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 XX CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 XX CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 XX CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 XX CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 XX CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 677 CACAGATGGATCGCAC 693
 Db 17 CCAGAGAGGAGTGCAC 1
 RESULT 1430
 ABN00569
 ID ABN00569 standard. DNA: 17 BP

XX AC
 XX XX
 XX DT
 XX XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:561.
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
 XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX PR (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 XX PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 XX PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 561; 214pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 XX CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 XX CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 XX CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 XX CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 XX CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 XX CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 XX CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 XX CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 XX CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 XX CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 XX CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 XX CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 XX CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 XX CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 XX CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 XX CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 XX CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 XX CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 XX CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 ID ABN00569 standard. DNA: 17 BP

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 725 GGAGCTGGCGTACAGTG 741
Db 1 GGAGCTGGCGTACAGTG 17
RESULT 1431
ABN06718/c
ID ABN06718 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN06718;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6710.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6710; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a

disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 261 GACAGGAGCACCCTTCAG 277
Db 17 GACATGAGCTCTTCAG 1
RESULT 1432
ABN00220/c
ID ABN00220 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN00220;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:212.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 212; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify

CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 535 GCCTCTTCTCGACTCT 551

Db 17 GTCTCTTCTCCGAATCT 1

RESULT 1433

ID ABN01395 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABN01395;

DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1387.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI. 2002-179446/23

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption/ionisation, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1387; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 665 GCAGCTGAGCTCACAG 681

Db 1 GCAGCTGAGCTCGGAG 17

RESULT 1434

ABN09004/c

ID ABN09004 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN09004;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8996.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8996; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 420 CTCGGCTGCCCTGC 436
XX 17 CGCGGCTGCCCTGC 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1435
XX ABN08958
XX ID ABN08958 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABN08958;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8950.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX W0200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8950; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 458 CCAGGAGAGCTCCAGG 474
XX 1 CTTGAGAGAGCTGAGG 17
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1436
XX ABQ63461/c
XX ID ABQ63461 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABQ63461;
XX
XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 174.
XX

KW Human; KTM01a; KTM01; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
 KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
 KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200224750-A2.

XX 28-MAR-2002.

XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.

XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Zhang J;

XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.

XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTM01) protein and nucleic

XX acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects

XX in KTM01 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of

XX e.g., liver or bone.

XX Example 2; Page 180; 418pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human

XX KTM01 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the

XX invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene

XX therapy. The KTM01 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or

XX monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTM01.

XX Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be

XX used to treat subjects having defects in KTM01 which can manifest as

XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,

XX heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta

XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan

XX the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTM01a (ABQ63232)

XX Human; KTM01a; KTM01; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
 KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
 KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200224750-A2.

XX 28-MAR-2002.

XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.

XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Zhang J;

XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.

XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTM01) protein and nucleic

XX acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects

XX in KTM01 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of

XX e.g., liver or bone.

XX Example 2; Page 217; 418pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human

XX KTM01 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the

XX invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene

XX therapy. The KTM01 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or

XX monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTM01.

XX Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be

XX used to treat subjects having defects in KTM01 which can manifest as

XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,

XX heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta

XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan

XX the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTM01a (ABQ63232)

XX KW

XX KW

XX KW

XX OS

XX XX

XX PN

XX XX

XX PD

XX XX

XX XX

XX PF

XX XX

XX PR

XX PR

XX PR

XX PR

XX PR

XX PR

XX PR

XX PR

XX PR

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XX PR

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XX PR

XX PR

XX PR

XX PR

XX KW

XX KW

XX KW

XX OS

XX XX

XX PN

XX XX

XX PD

XX XX

XX XX

XX PF

XX XX

XX PR

XX PR

XX PR

XX PR

XX PR

XX PR

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XX PR

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DE Human KTMOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 911.
XX Human; KTMOM1a; KTMOM1; kidney tumor overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
XX Gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
XX Kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200224750-A2.
XX
PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854761.
XX
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTMOM1) protein and nucleic
XX acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
XX in KTMOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
XX e.g., liver or bone.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 277; 418pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX KTMOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX therapy. The KTMOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTMOM1.
XX Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX used to treat subjects having defects in KTMOM1 which can manifest as
XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
XX the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTMOM1a (ABQ63232)
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 452 TGCCTTCAGGAGAGC 468
XX
XX 17 TCCCTCCAGGTAGAC 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1439
XX ABQ63462/c
XX ID ABQ63462 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABQ63462;
XX
XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)

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XX Human KTMOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 175.
XX Human; KTMOM1a; KTMOM1; kidney tumor overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
XX Gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
XX Kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200224750-A2.
XX
PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854761.
XX
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTMOM1) protein and nucleic
XX acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
XX in KTMOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
XX e.g., liver or bone.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 180; 418pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX KTMOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX therapy. The KTMOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTMOM1.
XX Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX used to treat subjects having defects in KTMOM1 which can manifest as
XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
XX the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTMOM1a (ABQ63232)
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 237 GTGCTCAGCTCTTGAA 253
XX
XX 17 GTGCTCAGCTCTTGCA 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1440
XX ABV85100
XX ID ABV85100 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABV85100;
XX
XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)

```

DT 11-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human pp-GaNTase 10 scanning 17-mer SEQ ID NO:93.
 DE
 XX Human; UDP-GalNAC:polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 10;
 KW pp-GaNTase 10; EC 2.4.1.41; chromosome 7q11.2; gene therapy; scanning;
 KW ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX EPI243660-A2.
 FN
 XX 25-SEP-2002.
 PD
 XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001161.
 PF
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315984P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA
 XX Zhang J, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
 XX WPI; 2002-724954/79.
 XX Nucleic acid encoding human UDP-GalNAC:polypeptide N-
 XX cetylalactosaminyltransferase 10 protein is useful to diagnose, prevent
 PT and treat disorders associated with reduced or over expression of the
 PT encoded protein.
 PT
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 93; 59pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) encoding a
 XX human UDP-GalNAC:polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 10 (pp-
 CC GaNTase 10, EC 2.4.1.41) protein. Human pp-GaNTase 10 is located to
 CC chromosome 7q11.2. (I) can be used in gene therapy. Molecules of the
 CC present invention can be used in therapy, particularly to prevent or
 CC treat a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of pp-
 CC GaNTase. The sequences given in ABV85011 to ABV86689 and ABP53502 to
 CC ABP53504 are given in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification but is based on sequence information supplied by the
 CC European Patent Office
 CC
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 817 GTACTGTGGTGTCTGAA 833
 DB 1 GTGCTGTGGTGTCTGAA 17
 RESULT 1441
 ABV85135/c
 ID ABV85135 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV85135;
 XX
 DT 11-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human pp-GaNTase 10 scanning 17-mer SEQ ID NO:128.

XX Human; UDP-GalNAC:polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 10;
 KW pp-GaNTase 10; EC 2.4.1.41; chromosome 7q11.2; gene therapy; scanning;
 KW ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX EPI243660-A2.
 FN
 XX 25-SEP-2002.
 PD
 XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001161.
 PF
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315984P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA
 XX Zhang J, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
 XX WPI; 2002-724954/79.
 XX Nucleic acid encoding human UDP-GalNAC:polypeptide N-
 XX cetylalactosaminyltransferase 10 protein is useful to diagnose, prevent
 PT and treat disorders associated with reduced or over expression of the
 PT encoded protein.
 PT
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 128; 59pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) encoding a
 XX human UDP-GalNAC:polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 10 (pp-
 CC GaNTase 10, EC 2.4.1.41) protein. Human pp-GaNTase 10 is located to
 CC chromosome 7q11.2. (I) can be used in gene therapy. Molecules of the
 CC present invention can be used in therapy, particularly to prevent or
 CC treat a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of pp-
 CC GaNTase. The sequences given in ABV85011 to ABV86689 and ABP53502 to
 CC ABP53504 are given in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification but is based on sequence information supplied by the
 CC European Patent Office
 CC
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 458 CCAGGAAGAGCTCCAGG 474
 DB 17 CCAGGAAGAGCACGAAG 1
 RESULT 1442
 ABV85713
 ID ABV85713 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV85713;
 XX
 DT 11-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human pp-GaNTase 10 scanning 17-mer SEQ ID NO:706.
 DE Human; UDP-GalNAC:polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 10;
 KW pp-GaNTase 10; EC 2.4.1.41; chromosome 7q11.2; gene therapy; scanning;
 KW ss.

```

KW SS.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX PN
XX EP1243660-A2.
XX PD
XX 25-SEP-2002.
XX PF
XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001161.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX PR
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX PR
XX 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315984P.
XX PA
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI
XX Zhang J, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX WPI; 2002-724954/79.
XX DR
XX Nucleic acid encoding human UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide N-
XX cetylalactosaminyltransferase 10 protein is useful to diagnose, prevent
XX and treat disorders associated with reduced or over expression of the
XX encoded protein.
XX PS
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 706; 59pp; English.
XX CC
XX The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) encoding a
XX human UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide N-acetylalactosaminyltransferase 10 (pp-
XX GanTase 10, EC 2.4.1.41) protein. Human pp-GanTase 10 is located to
XX chromosome 7q11.2. (I) can be used in gene therapy. Molecules of the
XX present invention can be used in therapy, particularly to prevent or
XX treat a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of pp-
XX GanTase. The sequences given in ABV85011 to ABV86689 and ABP53502 to
XX ABP53504 are given in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification but is based on sequence information supplied by the
XX European Patent Office
XX SQ
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 824 GGGTGTGAAGCTGGTA 840
DB 1 GGCTGTGTGAAGCTGGTA 17
RESULT 1443
ABL46325/C
ID ABL46325 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
XX ABL46325;
XX DT
XX 26-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Rat CX3CR1 oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:292.
XX KW
XX Nucleic acid accessible hybridisation site; detection; hybridisation;
XX characterisation; identification; nucleic acid structure; diagnosis;
XX PCR primer; probe; ss.
XX XX
XX Rattus sp.

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OS Synthetic.
XX WO200198537-A2.
XX PD
XX 27-DEC-2001.
XX PF
XX 15-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019401.
XX PR
XX 17-JUN-2000; 2000US-0212308P.
XX PR
XX 15-JUN-2001; 2001US-00212308.
XX PA
XX (THIR-) THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX LYamichev V, Allawi H, Dong F, Neri BP, Vener IT;
XX WPI; 2002-049698/06.
XX PT
XX Identifying oligonucleotides hybridizing to nucleic acids containing
XX secondary structure, useful in clinical diagnosis, comprises identifying
XX primers that interact with the target to form an extension product under
XX amplification conditions.
XX PS
XX Claim 48; Fig 80A; 409pp; English.
XX CC
XX The present invention describes a method for identifying oligonucleotides
XX with desired hybridisation properties to nucleic acid targets containing
XX secondary structure. The method comprises amplifying a target nucleic
XX acid having at least one accessible and one inaccessible site. Primers
XX that form an extension product are identified as the oligonucleotides
XX which can interact with the folded target nucleic acid. Oligonucleotides
XX from the present invention can be used in novel detection methods for
XX clinical diagnostic purposes, including the detection and identification
XX of pathogenic organisms (e.g. HIV). The method allows the ability to
XX rapidly analyse nucleic acid structures. ABL46034 to ABL46367 represent
XX sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX SQ
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 766 CAGAACTGGAGAAGAG 782
DB 17 CACAACTAGGGAAGAG 1
RESULT 1444
ABV79083/C
ID ABV79083 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
XX ABV79083;
XX DT
XX 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 329.
XX KW
XX Human; Gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
XX prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN
XX EP1229046-A2.
XX PD
XX 07-AUG-2002.
XX PF
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA Zhan J;
 XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.
 DR Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
 PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
 PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
 XX Example 2; Page 106; 718pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 221 TCCAGAGTGACGGCG 237
 Db 17 TCCAGCATCGACGGCG 1
 RESULT 1445
 ABV79246
 ID ABV79246 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABV79246;
 XX 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 DT Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 492.
 DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 492.
 XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS EP1229046-A2.
 PN 07-AUG-2002.
 PD 28-JAN-2003; 2002EP-00001167.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA Zhan J;
 XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.
 DR Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
 PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
 PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
 XX Example 2; Page 128; 718pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 598 GGTGGCGGTGGACGTG 614
 Db 1 GGTGGCAGGTGGCGCG 17
 RESULT 1446
 ABV82949/C
 ID ABV82949 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABV82949;
 XX 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 DT Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4195.
 DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4195.
 XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS EP1229046-A2.
 PN 07-AUG-2002.
 PD 28-JAN-2003; 2002EP-00001167.

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XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Zhan J;
XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
XX Example 2; Page 613; 718pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 664 TGCAGCTGAAGCTCACA 680
XX DB 17 TGCAGCTAAACACACA 1
XX RESULT 1447
XX ABV82982
XX ID ABV82982 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV82982;
XX DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4228.
XX KW Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
XX prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN EP1229046-A2.
XX 07-AUG-2002.
XX FD

28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Zhan J;
XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
XX Example 2; Page 618; 718pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 895 TGAGACGCTATTTTAAAG 911
XX DB 1 TCAGACATTTTAAAG 17
XX RESULT 1448
XX ABV79450
XX ID ABV79450 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV79450;
XX DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 696.
XX KW Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
XX prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN EP1229046-A2.
XX 07-AUG-2002.
XX FD

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27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872462.
(AEOM-) AEOVICA INT.
Gu Y, Corrigan A;
WPI; 2002-426011/45.
Polynucleotide and polypeptide of human NEDD-1 useful for diagnosing,
treating or preventing a disorder associated with decreased or increased
expression or activity of the polypeptide.
Example 4; Page 150; 190pp; English.
This invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide encoding human NEDD-
1, which is cytostatic in its action. The polynucleotide is useful for
diagnosing diseases caused by mutation in human NEDD-1, and for
diagnosing or monitoring diseases caused by altered expression of human
NEDD-1. Fragments of NEDD-1 are useful as hybridisation probes and
primers, and to direct expression or synthesis of epitopic or immunogenic
protein fragments. The proteins are useful as therapeutic supplement in
patients with specific deficiency in human NEDD-1 production, and for
treating subjects preferably with defects in NEDD-1. The present sequence
is a nucleotide sequence related to human NEDD-1
Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 510 GCCACTTTGGCTATTGG 526
DB 1 GCCACTTTGGCTATTGG 17
RESULT 1451
ABK17918/c
ID ABK17918 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK17918;
XX
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 565.
XX
KW Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
KW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO20018124-A2.
XX
PD 22-NOV-2001.
XX
16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.
16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.
(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
(GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mowwigen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
WPI; 2002-082995/11.
Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.
Claim 4; Page 69; 149pp; English.
The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
related PCR primers of the invention
Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 506 GTGCACGTGGCCATCTC 622
DB 17 GAGGACGGGTCACTC 1
RESULT 1452
ABK18358
ID ABK18358 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK18358;
XX
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 1005.
XX
KW Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
KW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;
KW amberzyme.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200188124-A2.
 FN 22-NOV-2001.
 PD 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.
 PF 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.
 PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 PI WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
 PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.
 XX Claim 4; Page 77; 149pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 550 CTGTAGCCCAACAGCAG 566
 DB 1 CUGUGGCCCAUACACAG 17
 RESULT 1453
 ABK17410
 ID ABK17410 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX ABK17410;
 AC
 XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 57.
 DE Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytosstatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritis; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 XX

KW vulnery; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KW angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNaze; inozyme;
 KW amberzyme.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200188124-A2.
 FN 22-NOV-2001.
 PD 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.
 PF 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.
 PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 PI WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
 PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.
 XX Claim 4; Page 60; 149pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 462 GAAGAGCTCCAGCACT 478
 DB 1 GAUGGCCCAAGGACU 17
 RESULT 1454
 ABK17685/c
 ID ABK17685 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX ABK17685;
 AC

XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
DE Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 332.
XX
XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; vitruide; osteopathic;
KW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
KW angiofibroma of tuberosus scleriosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;
KW amberzyme.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200188124-A2.
XX 22-NOV-2001.
XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.
XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.
XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 64; 149pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberosus scleriosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
CC related PCR primers of the invention
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 801 GACTGACTGACCTCG 817
XX 17 GACTGCATGACCTCG 1

RESULT 1455
ABK18540/C
ID ABK18540 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABK18540;
XX
XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
DE Human ERG G-cleaver ribozyme target sequence Seq ID No 1187.
XX
XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; vitruide; osteopathic;
KW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
KW angiofibroma of tuberosus scleriosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;
KW amberzyme.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200188124-A2.
XX 22-NOV-2001.
XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.
XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.
XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 81; 149pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberosus scleriosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
CC related PCR primers of the invention
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
XX

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 605 GGTGGACGTGGCCATCT 621

DB 17 GGAGGACGGGTCTCT 1

RESULT 1456

ID ABK19207/c

ABK19207 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ABK19207;

DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human ERG Amberzyme target sequence Seq ID No 1854.

XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 XX vulvar; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 XX tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 XX neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 XX angiobroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 XX Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 XX Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;
 XX amberzyme.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200188124-A2.

PD 22-NOV-2001.

PF 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.

PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.

XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Meswigen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;

XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.

XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
 PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.

XX Claim 4; Page 122; 149pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiobroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg²⁺. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically

CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 9 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 209 TTCCGAGCCCTCTCCAG 225

DB 17 TTCCGCGCCACTCCAG 1

RESULT 1457

AAL46760/c

ID AAL46760 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAL46760;

DT 08-AUG-2002 (first entry)

DE Antisense oligonucleotide.

XX Modified antisense oligonucleotide; antisense; HIV; cancer; infection;
 KW cytostatic; virucide; anti-HIV; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
 KW phosphorothioate backbone; integrin; cell-cell adhesion receptor; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..16

FT /tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "optionally phosphorothioate backbone"

XX EP1182206-A2.

XX 27-FEB-2002.

PF 07-NOV-1994; 2001EP-00124078.

PR 12-NOV-1993; 93DE-04338704.

PR 07-NOV-1994; 94EP-00117513.

XX (FARH) HOECHST AG.

XX Peymann A, Uhlmann E, Mag M, Kretschmar G, Helsberg M, Winkler I;

XX WPI; 2002-353922/39.

XX New nuclease-resistant oligonucleotides having modified non-terminal
 PT pyrimidine nucleoside(s), useful e.g. for treating cancer or viral
 PT diseases or as diagnostic reagents.

XX Claim 1; Page 16; 19pp; German.

XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides having at least one non
 CC -terminal pyrimidine nucleoside modified and additionally having the 5'-
 CC and/or 3'-terminal modified. These can be used in the treatment of viral
 CC infections, such as HIV, HSV-1, HSV-2, influenza virus, VSV, hepatitis B
 CC and papilloma viruses, cancer and diseases involving integrins and cell-
 CC cell adhesion receptors. The present sequence is an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide specifically excluded by the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 332 TGTGGAGCACTTGCTG 348
 Db 17 TGTGGAAGAAGTGTG 1

RESULT 1458
 ABS74941/c
 ID ABS74941 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS74941;
 XX
 DT 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human PAPP-Ea associated 17-mer SEQ ID 367.

XX PAPP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
 KW contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
 KW dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002102252-A1.

XX 01-AUG-2002.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001US-00827998.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX (GUY/) GU Y.

XX (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.

XX Gu Y, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-697817/75.

XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
 PT associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy.

XX Example 2; Page 123; 353pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes one
 CC of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
 CC hPAPP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
 CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
 CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
 CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
 CC aborting pregnancy. PAPP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
 CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
 CC the level of PAPP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
 CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-E isoform
 CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
 CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
 CC human PAPP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 570 TCTCGCTGCTTCACT 586
 Db 17 TCTCGCTGCTTCACT 1

RESULT 1459

ABS74940

ID ABS74940 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ABS74940;

XX

DT 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human PAPP-Ea associated 17-mer SEQ ID 466.

XX PAPP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
 KW contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
 KW dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002102252-A1.

XX 01-AUG-2002.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001US-00827998.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX (GUY/) GU Y.

XX (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.

XX Gu Y, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-697817/75.

XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
 PT associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy.

XX Example 2; Page 136; 353pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes one
 CC of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
 CC hPAPP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
 CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
 CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
 CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
 CC aborting pregnancy. PAPP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
 CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
 CC the level of PAPP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
 CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-E isoform
 CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
 CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
 CC human PAPP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 770 ACTGAGAGAGAGTGTG 786

Db 1 ACTGAGAGAGAGAGTGTG 17

RESULT 1460

ABS91084

ID ABS91084 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ABS91084;

XX

DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1797.

XX

DE POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;

KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;

KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX

PN EP1239051-A2.

XX

PD 11-SEP-2002.

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XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX
XX
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Shannon M;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX
XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
XX -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
XX activity of human POSHL1.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1797; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling
XX protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
XX acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
XX (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
XX fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
XX Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
XX adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
XX downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
XX for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
XX encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
XX cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
XX useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
XX are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
XX transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
XX present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
XX of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
XX printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
XX Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 265 GGAGCACCTTCGAAAG 281
DB 1 GGAGCAGCATGAGAAAG 17
GGAGCACCTTCGAAAG
GGAGCAGCATGAGAAAG

RESULT 1461
ABV91088
ID ABV91088 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABV91088;
XX
XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1801.
XX
XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
XX Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
XX gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX

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FN EPI239051-A2.
XX
XX 11-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Shannon M;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX
XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
XX -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
XX activity of human POSHL1.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1801; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling
XX protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
XX acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
XX (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
XX fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
XX Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
XX adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
XX downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
XX for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
XX encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
XX cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
XX useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
XX are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
XX transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
XX present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
XX of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
XX printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
XX Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 306 CTGCATGGGAAGACTG 322
DB 1 CAGCATGAGAAAGATG 17
CTGCATGGGAAGACTG
CAGCATGAGAAAGATG

RESULT 1462
ABV91090
ID ABV91090 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABV91090;
XX
XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1803.
XX
XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
XX Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
XX gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX

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XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN EP1239051-A2.
XX PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Shannon M;
XX PI WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX DR Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
XX PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
XX PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1803; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
XX CC protein 1 (POSHL1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
XX CC acids (SI, AB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
XX CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
XX CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
XX CC Human POSHL1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
XX CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
XX CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
XX CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (II) and nucleic acids (II)
XX CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
XX CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
XX CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
XX CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
XX CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
XX CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
XX CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
XX CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
XX CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
XX CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
    Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
    Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 308 GCATGGGAAGACTGCA 324
DB 1 GCATGAGAAAGATGCA 17
    RESULT 1463
    ABV90465/C
    ID ABV90465 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
    XX AC ABV90465;
    XX AC ABV90465;
    XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
    XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1178.
    XX DT

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KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN EP1239051-A2.
XX PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Shannon M;
XX PI WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX DR Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
XX PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
XX PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1178; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
XX CC protein 1 (POSHL1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
XX CC acids (SI, AB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
XX CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
XX CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
XX CC Human POSHL1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
XX CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
XX CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
XX CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (II) and nucleic acids (II)
XX CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
XX CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
XX CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
XX CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
XX CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
XX CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
XX CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
XX CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
XX CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
XX CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
    Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
    Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 166 ACCATCCGCTGACAGT 182
DB 17 ACCATCCGCTGAGAGT 1
    RESULT 1464
    ABL31746/C
    ID ABL31746 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
    XX AC ABL31746;
    XX AC ABL31746;
    XX DT 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)
    XX DT

```


DR WPI; 2002-217145/27.
 XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride
 PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive
 PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 79; 15pp; English.
 PS
 CC The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
 CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes
 CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
 CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
 CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
 CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or
 CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,
 CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises
 CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
 CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
 CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The
 CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 505 ATTGGCCAGTGGCA 521
 DB 17 ATTGGCCAGTGGCA 1
 RESULT 1467
 ABK56533
 ID ABK56533 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK56533;
 XX
 DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #904.
 XX
 KW Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;
 KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
 KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
 KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;
 KW acetylcysteine.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200211674-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-FEB-2002.
 XX
 PF 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024970.
 XX
 PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224383P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (SYNT) SYNTAX USA LLC.
 PA (THOM/) THOMPSON J.
 XX
 PI Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;
 PI Grube A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-217145/27.
 XX
 PT Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride

PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive
 PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 73; 15pp; English.
 PS
 CC The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
 CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes
 CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
 CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
 CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
 CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or
 CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,
 CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises
 CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
 CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
 CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The
 CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 626 CAGCGCTCAGTCCGCT 642
 DB 1 CAGCGCTCAGTCCGCT 17
 RESULT 1468
 ABK57542
 ID ABK57542 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK57542;
 XX
 DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1913.
 XX
 KW Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;
 KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
 KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
 KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;
 KW acetylcysteine.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200211674-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-FEB-2002.
 XX
 PF 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024970.
 XX
 PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224383P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (SYNT) SYNTAX USA LLC.
 PA (THOM/) THOMPSON J.
 XX
 PI Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;
 PI Grube A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-217145/27.
 XX
 PT Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride
 PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive
 PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.
 XX

PS Claim 4; Page 128; 152pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
 CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes
 CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
 CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
 CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
 CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or
 CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,
 CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises
 CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
 CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
 CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The
 CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 58.8%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 292 TTGTAGTCGGGGCCCTG 308
 Db 1 UUCUAGAGGGGCCUG 17

RESULT 1469
 ABL94721/c
 ID ABL94721 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABL94721;

XX 12-JUN-2002 (first entry)

XX Rat VR1 antisense oligonucleotide #105.

XX Analgesic; antisense; VR1; antiinflammatory; uropathic; pain; cancer;
 KW vanilloid receptor; antipruritic; cytostatic; antiasthmatic; pruritis;
 KW gene therapy; tactile allodynia; urinary incontinence; inflammation; ss.

XX Rattus sp.

XX WO200218407-A2.

XX 07-MAR-2002.

XX 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-EP010081.

XX 02-SEP-2000; 2000DE-01043674.

XX 04-SEP-2000; 2000DE-01043702.

XX (CHEF) GRUENTHAL GMBH.

XX Kurreck J, Erdmann VA;

XX WPI; 2002-281058/32.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides and ribozymes, useful for treating e.g.
 PT pain and for diagnosis, are directed against mRNA for vanilloid-family
 PT receptors.

XX Claim 1; Fig 13; 76pp; German.

XX The present invention provides antisense sequences directed against the
 CC VR1 mRNA. These can be used in the treatment of pain, especially chronic,
 CC heat-induced or inflammatory pain, tactile allodynia, urinary
 CC incontinence, neurogenic bladder symptoms, pruritis, tumours and
 CC inflammation (particularly where associated with the VR1 vanilloid

CC receptor such as asthma). They are also useful for identifying analgesic
 CC agents. The present sequence is a VR1 antisense sequence identified in
 CC the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 715 CCAAAATTCAGGAGCTG 731

Db 17 CCACATGCTCGAGCTG 1

RESULT 1470

ABZ75021/c

ID ABZ75021 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABZ75021;

XX 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Human CYP24 3'UTR T allele-specific probe, SEQ ID NO:17.

XX Human; serine/threonine kinase 15; STK15; STK6; Aurora2; cell cycle;
 KW chromosome 20; centrosome-associated kinase; cancer susceptibility;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genetic diagnosis; prognosis;
 KW detection; diagnosis; cancer; malignant astrocytoma; glioblastoma;
 KW medulloblastoma; gastric cancer; colorectal cancer; colorectal adenoma;
 KW acute myelogenous leukaemia; lung cancer; renal cancer; leukaemia;
 KW breast cancer; prostate cancer; endometrial cancer; neuroblastoma; probe;
 KW ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Conjugated to fluorescent reporter dye 5FAM"

FT modified_base 17

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Conjugated to fluorescent quencher dye MGBNFQ"

XX WO2003012046-A2.

XX 13-FEB-2003.

XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US024115.

XX 27-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308911P.

XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334146P.

XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

XX Toland AE, Balmain A;

XX WPI; 2003-239517/23.

XX Determining cancer susceptibility in a human subject comprises
 PT identifying in a nucleic acid sample from the subject, a nucleotide
 PT occurrence of a single polynucleotide polymorphism (SNP) of the STK15
 PT gene.
 XX Example 1; Page 44; 92pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a method for determining cancer susceptibility
 CC in a human patient. The method involves determining the identity of the
 CC nucleotide at position 457 of the serine/threonine kinase 15 (STK15) DNA
 CC (ABZ75003). This site is a T/A single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in
 CC the coding region of the DNA, resulting in either a Phe or Ile residue at

CC position 31 in the corresponding STK15 protein (ABP97366). The A457
 CC (ile31) allele (see AB275006, ABP97367) is associated with an increased
 CC cancer susceptibility. STK15 (also known as STK6 and Aurora2) is a
 CC centrosome-associated kinase that is highly expressed at the G2 and M
 CC phase of the cell cycle, and its gene is located on chromosome 20. The
 CC method of the invention are useful for determining cancer susceptibility
 CC and for prognosing, detecting and/or diagnosing cancers such as malignant
 CC astrocytoma, glioblastoma, medulloblastoma, gastric cancer, colorectal
 CC cancer, colorectal adenoma, acute myelogenous leukemia, lung cancer,
 CC renal cancer, leukaemia, breast cancer, prostate cancer, endometrial
 CC cancer and neuroblastoma. Sequences AB275007-AB275034 represent probes
 CC and PCR primers for a variety of human genes used in human genotyping
 CC analyses in an exemplification of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 631 CTCAGTCCGCTCCCTG 647
 Db 17 CTCAGTCCCACTTCCTG 1

RESULT 1471
 ACC53087/c
 ID ACC53087 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ACC53087;
 XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #1854.

XX ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
 KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
 KW cellular degeneration.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS FR2826373-A1.

PN 27-DEC-2002.

XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.

XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.

PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.

PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;

XX WPI; 2003-250498/25.

XX New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
 PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
 PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.

XX Claim 1; Page 468; 798pp; French.

XX This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
 CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
 CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
 CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
 CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
 CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
 CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration

XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 479 TGGCATTCCTCAGGATC 495
 Db 17 TAGTTTCTCTCAGGATC 1

RESULT 1472

ACC53109
 ID ACC53109 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ACC53109;

XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Human tumour suppressor sequence #1876.

XX ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
 KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
 KW cellular degeneration.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS FR2826373-A1.

PN 27-DEC-2002.

XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.

XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.

PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.

PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;

XX WPI; 2003-250498/25.

XX New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
 PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
 PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.

XX Claim 1; Page 473; 798pp; French.

XX This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
 CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
 CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
 CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
 CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
 CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
 CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 884 GGTCTGTCATCTGAGAA 900
 Db 1 GATCTGCTGGGAGAA 17

RESULT 1473

ACC52508/c

ID ACC52508 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ACC52508;

XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Human tumour suppressor sequence #1275.

XX ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;

KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
 XX cellular degeneration.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX FR2826373-A1.
 XX 27-DEC-2002.
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
 XX Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
 XX WPI; 2003-250498/25.
 XX New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
 XX apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
 XX disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
 XX Claim 1; Page 335; 798pp; French.

CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
 CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
 CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
 CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
 CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
 CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
 CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 672 AGCTCACAGATGATC 688
 DB 17 AGCAAAACAGATGATC 1

RESULT 1474
 ACC53121/c
 ID ACC53121 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC53121;
 XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human tumour suppressor sequence #1898.
 XX ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
 XX tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
 XX cellular degeneration.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX FR2826373-A1.
 XX 27-DEC-2002.
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
 XX Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
 XX WPI; 2003-250498/25.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 672 AGCTCACAGATGATC 688
 DB 17 AGCAAAACAGATGATC 1

RESULT 1474
 ACC53121/c
 ID ACC53121 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC53121;
 XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human tumour suppressor sequence #1898.
 XX ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
 XX tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
 XX cellular degeneration.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX FR2826373-A1.
 XX 27-DEC-2002.
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
 XX Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
 XX WPI; 2003-250498/25.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 672 AGCTCACAGATGATC 688
 DB 17 AGCAAAACAGATGATC 1

RESULT 1474
 ACC53121/c
 ID ACC53121 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC53121;
 XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human tumour suppressor sequence #1898.
 XX ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
 XX tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
 XX cellular degeneration.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX FR2826373-A1.
 XX 27-DEC-2002.
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
 XX Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
 XX WPI; 2003-250498/25.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 672 AGCTCACAGATGATC 688
 DB 17 AGCAAAACAGATGATC 1

RESULT 1474
 ACC53121/c
 ID ACC53121 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC53121;
 XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human tumour suppressor sequence #1898.
 XX ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
 XX tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
 XX cellular degeneration.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX FR2826373-A1.
 XX 27-DEC-2002.
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
 XX Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
 XX WPI; 2003-250498/25.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 672 AGCTCACAGATGATC 688
 DB 17 AGCAAAACAGATGATC 1

XX New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
 PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
 PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
 XX Claim 1; Page 476; 798pp; French.

CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
 CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
 CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
 CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
 CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
 CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
 CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 404 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTC 420
 DB 17 CTGCTACAGCAGGATC 1

RESULT 1475
 ACC53016
 ID ACC53016 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC53016;
 XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human tumour suppressor sequence #1783.
 XX ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
 XX tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
 XX cellular degeneration.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX FR2826373-A1.
 XX 27-DEC-2002.
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
 XX Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
 XX WPI; 2003-250498/25.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 404 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTC 420
 DB 17 CTGCTACAGCAGGATC 1

RESULT 1475
 ACC53016
 ID ACC53016 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC53016;
 XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human tumour suppressor sequence #1783.
 XX ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
 XX tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
 XX cellular degeneration.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX FR2826373-A1.
 XX 27-DEC-2002.
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
 XX Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
 XX WPI; 2003-250498/25.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 404 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTC 420
 DB 17 CTGCTACAGCAGGATC 1

RESULT 1475
 ACC53016
 ID ACC53016 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC53016;
 XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human tumour suppressor sequence #1783.
 XX ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
 XX tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
 XX cellular degeneration.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX FR2826373-A1.
 XX 27-DEC-2002.
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
 XX Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
 XX WPI; 2003-250498/25.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 404 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTC 420
 DB 17 CTGCTACAGCAGGATC 1

RESULT 1475
 ACC53016
 ID ACC53016 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC53016;
 XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human tumour suppressor sequence #1783.
 XX ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
 XX tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
 XX cellular degeneration.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX FR2826373-A1.
 XX 27-DEC-2002.
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
 XX Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
 XX WPI; 2003-250498/25.

xx

DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.
 XX New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
 PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
 PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 334; 798pp; French.
 XX
 XX This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
 CC with tumor suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
 CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
 CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
 CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
 CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
 CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 672 AAGCTCAGATGGATC 688
 Db 17 AACTACACATGGATC 1
 RESULT 1479
 ACC52469/c
 ID ACC52469 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC52469;
 XX
 DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #1236.
 XX
 KW ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
 KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
 KW cellular degeneration.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN FR2826373-A1.
 XX
 PD 27-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
 XX
 PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
 XX
 DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #1236.
 XX
 KW ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
 KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
 KW cellular degeneration.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN FR2826373-A1.
 XX
 PD 27-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
 XX
 PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
 XX
 DE WPI; 2003-250498/25.
 XX
 XX New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
 PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
 PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 326; 798pp; French.
 XX
 XX This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
 CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
 CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
 CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
 CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
 CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
 CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 672 AAGCTCAGATGGATC 688
 Db 17 AATATCATATGGATC 1
 RESULT 1480
 ACC53088/c
 ID ACC53088 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC53088;
 XX
 DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #1855.
 XX
 KW ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
 KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
 KW cellular degeneration.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN FR2826373-A1.
 XX
 PD 27-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
 XX
 PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
 XX
 DE WPI; 2003-250498/25.
 XX
 XX New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
 PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
 PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 468; 798pp; French.
 XX
 XX This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
 CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
 CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
 CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
 CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
 CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
 CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 479 TGGCATTCCTCAGATC 495
 Db 17 TGAATTCCTCAGATC 1
 RESULT 1481
 ACC53162/c
 ID ACC53162 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC53162;
 XX
 DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #1929.

XX ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
 KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
 XX cellular degeneration.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX PR2826373-A1.
 PN
 XX 27-DEC-2002.
 PD
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 PF
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 PR
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
 PA
 XX Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-250498/25.
 PN
 XX New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumour suppression, regression,
 PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
 PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
 PT
 XX Claim 1; Page 485; 798pp; French.
 PS
 XX This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
 CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
 CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
 CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
 CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
 CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
 CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
 CC
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DT 19-FEB-2003 (first entry)
 DE
 XX Rat RT1.Bbeta cDNA amplifying upstream primer LEWBF.
 XX Tumour; MHC; T cell; cytostatic; gene therapy; RT1.B; HLA-DQ; PCR;
 XX primer; ss.
 XX Rattus sp.
 OS
 XX WO200283183-A2.
 PN
 XX 24-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX 11-APR-2002; 2002WO-GB001704.
 PF
 XX 11-APR-2001; 2001GB-00009114.
 PR
 XX (UNLO) KINGS COLLEGE LONDON.
 PA
 XX Fabre J;
 PI
 XX

XX ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
 KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
 XX cellular degeneration.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX PR2826373-A1.
 PN
 XX 27-DEC-2002.
 PD
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 PF
 XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 PR
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
 PA
 XX Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-250498/25.
 PN
 XX New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumour suppression, regression,
 PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
 PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
 PT
 XX Claim 1; Page 485; 798pp; French.
 PS
 XX This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
 CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
 CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
 CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
 CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
 CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
 CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
 CC
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DT 19-FEB-2003 (first entry)
 DE
 XX Rat RT1.Bbeta cDNA amplifying upstream primer LEWBF.
 XX Tumour; MHC; T cell; cytostatic; gene therapy; RT1.B; HLA-DQ; PCR;
 XX primer; ss.
 XX Rattus sp.
 OS
 XX WO200283183-A2.
 PN
 XX 24-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX 11-APR-2002; 2002WO-GB001704.
 PF
 XX 11-APR-2001; 2001GB-00009114.
 PR
 XX (UNLO) KINGS COLLEGE LONDON.
 PA
 XX Fabre J;
 PI
 XX

DR WPI; 2003-067555/06.
 XX Gene therapy useful for treating tumors comprises transforming tumor
 PT cells with genes inducing expression at the tumor cell surface of
 PT allogeneic and/or syngeneic MHC class II molecules, and a co-stimulatory
 PT ligand.
 XX Example; Page 20; 53pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to treating tumors and involves transforming
 CC tumour cells with a genetic material that causes the expression at the
 CC tumour cell surface of both allogeneic and syngeneic MHC class II
 CC molecules, and a co-stimulatory ligand, thus activating a T cell response
 CC to the tumour. The method is useful for treating tumours. The gene
 CC constructs are useful in the manufacture of a medicament for treating
 CC tumour. These gene constructs are useful in gene therapy, particularly
 CC for treating tumours in a subject. The present sequence represents a PCR
 CC primer for amplifying the rat MHC class II gene RT1.B beta chain
 CC (RT1.Bbeta) cDNA (rat homologue of HLA-DQ)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 675 CTCACAGATGATCTGC 691
 DB 1 CTTAGAGATGCTCTGC 17
 RESULT 1483
 ABT36059/c
 ID ABT36059 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABT36059;
 XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DT Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1696.
 DE Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO2003025175-A2.
 PN 27-MAR-2003.
 PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
 PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
 PR (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 PI WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 DR New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 PT Disclosure; Page 231; 720pp; French.
 PS The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement

CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrénia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
 XX
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 253 AGGACTTAGACAGGAGC 269
 |||||
 Db 17 AGGCCTTGGACAGGATC 1

RESULT 1484
 ABT37389/c
 ID ABT37389 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX
 AC ABT37389;
 XX
 XX
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3026.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrénia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003025175-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 FF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011978.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 XX

XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 XX and transfected cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 386; 720pp; French.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for

CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrénia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
 XX
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 672 AAGCTCAGATGGATC 688
 |||||
 Db 17 AACACACAGCTGGATC 1

RESULT 1485
 ABT35847
 ID ABT35847 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX
 AC ABT35847;
 XX
 XX
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1484.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrénia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003025175-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 FF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011978.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 XX

XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 XX and transfected cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 206; 720pp; French.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for

CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 568 GATCCTCGCTGCTCCTCAC 584
Dn 1 GATCCTCCTACTCC 17

RESULT 1486
ABT34711
ID ABT34711 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT34711;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 348.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.

XX Disclosure; Page 74; 720pp; French.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
XX nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
XX alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, or the complement
XX of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
XX acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
XX identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
XX component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
XX production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the

CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 568 GATCCTCGCTGCTCCTCAC 584
Dn 1 GATCCTCCTACTCC 17

RESULT 1487
ABT34683
ID ABT34683 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT34683;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 320.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.

XX Disclosure; Page 71; 720pp; French.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
XX nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
XX alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, or the complement
XX of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
XX acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
XX identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
XX component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
XX production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
XX polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral

CC	schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC	patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC	diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC	both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC	chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC	therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC	related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX	
XX	
SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
	Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
	Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY	479 TGGCATTCTCAGGATC 495
Db	17 TGTCTTCAACAGGATC 1
RESULT 1489	
ABT35875/c	
ID	ABT35875 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX	AC
XX	ABT35875;
XX	AC
XX	12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 1512.
XX	
KW	Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW	antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW	schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW	human fukutin; ds.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	
PN	WO2003025175-A2.
XX	
PD	27-MAR-2003.
XX	
PF	17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX	
PR	17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX	
XX	(MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
PI	Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX	
PT	New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT	with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT	and transfected cells.
XX	
PS	Disclosure; Page 209; 720pp; French.
XX	
CC	The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC	given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC	nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC	alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC	hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC	of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC	acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC	identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC	component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC	production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC	polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC	vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC	preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC	diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC	degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC	schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC	patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these

CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 672 AAGCTCACAGATGGATC 688
DB 17 AAATCACAATGATC 1

RESULT 1490
ABT38306
ID ABT38306 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT38306;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3943.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 495; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterized by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression

CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 864 GATGAGCCCAACTCCAT 880
DB 1 GATCAGCCCACTCCCT 17

RESULT 1491
ABT39517
ID ABT39517 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT39517;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 5154.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 636; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterized by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression

CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 568 GATCCTCGTGCCTCAC 584
 |||||
 Db 1 GATCCTCCTCGCGGCC 17

RESULT 1492
 ABT39844/C
 ID ABT39844 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT39844;
 XX

DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 5481.

XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS

XX WO2003025175-A2.
 PN
 XX 27-MAR-2003.

XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
 PF
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.

PR (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PA Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX

PI WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 XX
 DR New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 PT

PS Disclosure; Page 674; 720pp; French.
 XX

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, or the complement
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 555 GCCCAACAGCAGGATC 571
 |||||
 Db 17 GCCAAGGGCAGGATC 1

RESULT 1493
 ABT39193/C
 ID ABT39193 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT39193;
 XX

DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4830.

XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS

XX WO2003025175-A2.
 PN
 XX 27-MAR-2003.

XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
 PF
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.

PR (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PA Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX

PI WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 XX
 DR New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 PT

PS Disclosure; Page 598; 720pp; French.
 XX

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, or the complement
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
 XX

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 672 AAGCTCACAGATGGATC 688
DB 17 AACTACACAGATGGATC 1

RESULT 1494
ABT39585
ID ABT39585 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT39585;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 5222.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Anson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 644; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 568 GATCCTCGTGCCTCAC 584
DB 1 GATCCTCGTGCCTCGC 17

RESULT 1495
ABT34536
ID ABT34536 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT34536;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 173.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Anson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 54; 720pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 761 GATGGCAGAACTGGAGA 777
 |||||
 Db 1 GATCGCACAACTGCAGA 17

RESULT 1496
 ABT37109
 ID ABT37109 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT37109;
 XX
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2746.
 XX
 DE Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003025175-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 354; 720pp; French.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention

QY 208 GTTCCAGCCCTCTCCA 224
 |||||
 Db 1 GATCCCTCCCTGCCCCC 17

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e-02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 1 GATCCAGACTTCTCCA 17

RESULT 1497
 ABT39739
 ID ABT39739 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT39739;
 XX
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 5376.
 XX
 DE Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003025175-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 662; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention

QY 568 GATCCCTCCCTGCCCCC 584
 |||||
 Db 1 GATCCCTCCCTGCCCCC 17

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
CC nucleic acid molecule
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 300 GGGGCCCTGCATGGAA 316
Db 1 GGGGCCUUGCUUGCAA 17
RESULT 1499
ID ACA06612 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
AC ACA06612;
XX ACA06612;
XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX NFkB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #431.
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2002177568-A1.
XX
XX 28-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
XX
XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
XX
XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
XX
XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
XX
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
XX a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
XX treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 33; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
XX regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
XX kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyne
XX configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
XX cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
XX treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
XX (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
XX the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
XX antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
XX prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
XX cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
XX multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
XX therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
XX chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
XX cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
XX gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
XX acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
XX rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
XX obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
XX rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
XX (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,

RESULT 1498
ACA07776
ID ACA07776 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACA07776;
XX
XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX NFkB sub-unit modulating zinzyme substrate #175.
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2002177568-A1.
XX
XX 28-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
XX
XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
XX
XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
XX
XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
XX
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
XX a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
XX treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 40; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
XX regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
XX kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyne
XX configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
XX cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
XX treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
XX (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
XX the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
XX antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
XX prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
XX cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
XX multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
XX therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
XX chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
XX cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
XX gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
XX acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
XX rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
XX obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
XX rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
XX (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,

CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
 CC nucleic acid molecule
 XX
 CC Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 58.8%; Pred. NO. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 716 CAAATTCAGGAGCTGC 732
 DB 1 CGAGUUUCAGCAGCUC 17

RESULT 1500
 ACA06425/c
 ID ACA06425 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ACA06425;
 AC
 DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #244.
 XX
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US2002177568-A1.
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-2002.
 XX
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
 XX
 XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
 XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
 XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
 XX
 XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.
 XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 XX WPI: 2003-340953/32

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
 PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.

PS Claim 3; Page 30; 72pp; English.

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyne
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
 CC nucleic acid molecule

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. NO. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 246 CTCTTGAGGAGCTTAGA 262
 DB 17 CTCTTGAGGCTCATA 1

RESULT 1501
 ACA06326
 ID ACA06326 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ACA06326;
 AC
 XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #145.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US2002177568-A1.
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-2002.

PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
 XX
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
 XX
 PA (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX
 PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 XX
 PI WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 XX
 DR Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
 XX a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 XX treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 29; 72pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinyyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapies including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
 CC nucleic acid molecule
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. NO. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 418 CPTCCGGTGCCCGCT 434
 DB 1 CCUCGCGCGCGCGCU 17
 RESULT 1502
 ID ACA07786
 AC ACA07786 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ACA07786;
 XX
 XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE NFkB sub-unit modulating zinyyme substrate #185.
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinyyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;

KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US2002177568-A1.
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-2002.
 XX
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
 XX
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
 XX
 PA (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX
 PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 XX
 PI WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 XX
 DR Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
 XX a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 XX treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 40; 72pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinyyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapies including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
 CC nucleic acid molecule
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 58.8%; Pred. NO. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 720 TTTCAGGAGCTGGCGTA 736
 DB 1 UUUCAGCAGCUGCUGAA 17
 RESULT 1503
 ID ACA06403

Db 17 TGCTGAGCTCTTGCCA 1

RESULT 1505
ADB00172/c
ID ADB00172 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADB00172;
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1158.
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
XX zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
XX chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
XX developmental disorder; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX EPI281758-A2.
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
XX manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
XX MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1158; 103pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 453 GCCTTCCAGGAGAGCT 469
Db 17 GCCTTCCAGGAGAGCT 1

RESULT 1506
ADB00393
ID ADB00393 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADB00393
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX Human MD24 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3398.
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
XX zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
XX developmental disorder; ss.

AC ADB00393;
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1379.
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
XX zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
XX chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
XX developmental disorder; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX EPI281758-A2.
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
XX manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
XX MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1379; 103pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 692 ACACCGCTTCGAGGTGC 708
Db 1 ACACCGCTTCGAGGTGC 17

RESULT 1507
ADB02412/c
ID ADB02412 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADB02412;
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX Human MD24 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3398.
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
XX zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
XX developmental disorder; ss.

XX chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
 KW developmental disorder; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX EP1281758-A2.
 XX 05-FEB-2003.
 XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
 XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
 XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
 PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
 XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 3398; 103pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
 CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
 CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
 CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 459 CAGGAAGAGCTCCAGGA 475
 DB 17 CAGGAAGAGCTCCAGCA 1
 RESULT 1508
 ADB04843
 ID ADB04843 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX ADB04843;
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human MDZ12 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5829.
 XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
 KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
 KW developmental disorder; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS EP1281758-A2.
 XX 05-FEB-2003.

XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
 XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
 XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
 PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
 XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5829; 103pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
 CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
 CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
 CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 265 GGAGCACCCTTCAGAAAG 281
 DB 1 GGAACATCCTCAGAAAG 17
 RESULT 1509
 ADB03576/C
 ID ADB03576 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX ADB03576;
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4562.
 XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
 KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
 KW developmental disorder; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS EP1281758-A2.
 XX 05-FEB-2003.
 XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
 XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.

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XX DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
XX PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
XX PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 452; 103pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
XX CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
XX CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
XX CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
XX CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
XX CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
XX CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
XX CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
XX CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
XX CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
XX CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
XX CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
XX CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
XX CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 438 AGCTTAAGCCAGATGC 454
DB 17 AGCTTAGGCGAGATGC 1
RESULT 1510
ADB05136
ID ADB05136 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ADB05136;
XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human MDZ12 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 6122.
XX KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
XX KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
XX KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
XX KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN EP1281758-A2.
XX PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX FA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
XX PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
XX PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.

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PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 6122; 103pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
XX CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
XX CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
XX CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
XX CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
XX CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
XX CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
XX CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
XX CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
XX CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
XX CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
XX CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
XX CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
XX CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 622 CAACGAGCTCAGTCC 638
DB 1 CAACGAGCTCAGTCC 17
RESULT 1511
ADB00454
ID ADB00454 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ADB00454;
XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1440.
XX KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
XX KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
XX KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
XX KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN EP1281758-A2.
XX PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX FA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
XX PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
XX PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1440; 103pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
XX CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
XX CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
XX CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
XX CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
XX CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

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CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
 CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 457 TCCAGGAGAGCTCCAG 473
 Db 1 TGTGGAAGAGCTTCAG 17
 RESULT 1512
 ADB05135
 ID ADB05135 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX ADB05135;
 AC ADB05135;
 XX
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human MDZ12 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 6121.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
 KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
 KW developmental disorder; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1281758-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
 XX
 PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
 XX
 PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
 PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 6121; 103pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
 CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
 CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
 CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 621 TCACACGAGCTCAGTC 637
 Db 1 TCACACGAGCTCAGAC 17
 RESULT 1513
 ADA99993/C
 ID ADA99993 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX ADA99993;
 AC ADA99993;
 XX
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 982.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
 KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
 KW developmental disorder; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1281758-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
 XX
 PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
 XX
 PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
 PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 982; 103pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
 CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
 CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
 CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CAGCGGACTTTCAGGT 936
DB 17 CAGCGCCCTTTCAGGT 1

RESULT 1514
ADA99293/C
ID ADA99293 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADA99293;
XX ADADA99293;
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 282.
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
XX zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
XX chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
XX developmental disorder; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX EP1281758-A2.
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
XX manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
XX MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.

XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 282; 103pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
XX proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
XX encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
XX MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
XX 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
XX or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
XX MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
XX acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
XX caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
XX acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
XX alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
XX useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
XX proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
XX vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 422 CCGGCTGCCCTTTCAGTA 438
DB 17 CCAGCTGCCCTTTCAGTA 1

RESULT 1515
ADA99294/C
ID ADA99294 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADA99294;
XX ADADA99294 (first entry)
XX Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 283.

XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
XX zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
XX chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
XX developmental disorder; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX EP1281758-A2.
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
XX manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
XX MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.

XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 283; 103pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
XX proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
XX encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
XX MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
XX 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
XX or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
XX MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
XX acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
XX caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
XX acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
XX alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
XX useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
XX proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
XX vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 421 TCCGCTGCCCTTTCAGT 437
DB 17 TCCAGCTGCCCTTTCAGT 1

RESULT 1516
ADA99292/C
ID ADA99292 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADA99292;
XX ADADA99292 (first entry)
XX Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 281.
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;

KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
 KW developmental disorder; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX
 XX EPI281758-A2.
 XX
 XX
 XX 05-FEB-2003.
 XX
 XX
 XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
 XX
 XX
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
 XX
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
 XX
 XX
 XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
 XX
 XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 281; 103pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
 CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
 CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 423 CGGCTGCCCCCTGCTAG 439
 DB 17 CAGCTGCTCTCTGCTAG 1
 RESULT 1517
 ADB03591
 ID ADB03591 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ADB03591;
 AC
 XX
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX Human MD27 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4577.
 DE
 XX
 XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
 KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
 KW developmental disorder; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX EPI281758-A2.
 PN
 XX

PD
 XX
 XX 05-FEB-2003.
 XX
 XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
 XX
 XX
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
 XX
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
 XX
 XX
 XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
 XX
 XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 4577; 103pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
 CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
 CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 540 CTCTCGACTCTCTGCTAG 556
 DB 1 CTCTCGACTCTCTGCTAG 17
 RESULT 1518
 ADB02286/C
 ID ADB02286 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ADB02286;
 AC
 XX
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX Human MD24 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3272.
 DE
 XX
 XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
 KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
 KW developmental disorder; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX EPI281758-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 05-FEB-2003.
 XX
 XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
 XX
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
 XX
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX


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PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 3272; 103pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e-02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 797 GCAGGACTGACCTGACC 813
DB 17 GCAGAACTGCTGAGAC 1
RESULT 1519
ID ADB04277 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADB04277;
AC ADB04277;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DT
DE Human MDZ7 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5263.
XX
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX EP1281758-A2.
PN
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
PD
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
PF
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
PR
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA
XX
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
DR
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
PT

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XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 5263; 103pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e-02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 936 TTTTGTGTTTATGAGTCA 952
DB 1 TTTTGTGTTTATGAGTCA 17
RESULT 1520
ABSS57647/c
ID ABS57647 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABS57647;
AC ABS57647;
XX
XX 14-FEB-2003 (first entry)
DT
DE Human HGPBMY2-associated oligonucleotide SEQ ID 33.
XX
XX Human; G-protein coupled receptor; HGPBMY1; HGPBMY2; immunosuppressive;
KW cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; vulnaray;
KW vaccine; gene therapy; autolimmune; cardiovascular; neural; reproductive;
KW haematopoietic; pulmonary; gastrointestinal; proliferation; cell cycle;
KW birth defect; aberrant phosphorylation; acute phase response; primer;
KW signal transduction; hyperimmune activity; inflammatory; hypercongenital;
KW necrotic lesion; wound; organ transplant rejection; disorder; PCR; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200268591-A2.
PN
XX
XX 06-SEP-2002.
PD
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US005281.
PF
XX
XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-0270792P.
PR
XX
XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-0270793P.
PR
XX
XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296427P.
XX
XX (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
PA
XX
XX Feder J, Ramanathan C, Nelson T, Mintier G, Cacace A, Barber L;
PI Kornacker M, Bol D;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-058304/05.
DR
XX
XX New human HGPBMY1 or HGPBMY2 polynucleotide and polypeptide, useful
PT preventing, treating or ameliorating a disorder e.g., wound,
PT cardiovascular disorder or transplant rejection.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 135; 316pp; English.
PS
XX

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CC This invention describes the novel human G-protein coupled receptors
 CC (GPCR's), HGPBMY1 or HGPBMY2 which have immunosuppressive, cardiact,
 CC neuroprotective, antiinflammatory, cytostatic and vulnerary activity and
 CC can be used in vaccines or for gene therapy. Pharmaceutical compositions
 CC comprising HGPBMY1 or HGPBMY2 polypeptides or their agonists or
 CC antagonists or modulators, or a HGPBMY1- or HGPBMY2-specific antibody
 CC are useful for preventing, treating or ameliorating a medical condition
 CC comprising autoimmune, cardiovascular, neural, reproductive,
 CC haematopoietic, pulmonary, gastrointestinal or proliferating disorder, a
 CC cell cycle or birth defect, a disorder related to aberrant
 CC phosphorylation, acute phase responses or signal transduction or to
 CC hyperimmune activity, an inflammatory or hypercongenital condition, a
 CC necrotic lesion, a wound, organ transplant rejection or a condition
 CC related to organ transplant rejection. This sequence represents a PCR
 CC primer used in the amplification of the genes encoding the HGPBMY
 CC proteins described in the disclosure of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 571 CCTCGCTGCTCAGTGG 587
 DB 17 CCTCGCTGCTCAGTGG 1

RESULT 1521
 ABZ64605/C
 ID ABZ64605 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABZ64605;
 XX
 XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #62.

XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200297114-A2.

XX 05-DEC-2002.

XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.

XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.

PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.

PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Mcswiggen J;

XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.

XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.

PS Claim 4; Page 134; 185pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are

CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
 CC ribozymes of the invention

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 143 GGGGGTGCAGCTCCAT 159
 DB 17 GGGAGCCGAGCTTCAT 1

RESULT 1522
 ABZ64616
 ID ABZ64616 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ64616;
 XX

DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #73.

XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200297114-A2.

XX 05-DEC-2002.

XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.

XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.

PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.

PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Mcswiggen J;

XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.

XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.

PS Claim 4; Page 134; 185pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
 CC ribozymes of the invention

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

QY 616 CCATCTCAACCCAGCGT 632
DB 1 CCACCUUACCCAGGCU 17

RESULT 1523
ABZ61546
ID ABZ61546 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABZ61546;
XX
DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human H-Ras DNzyme target #337.
XX
KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosstatic; anti-HIV;
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200297114-A2.
XX
PD 05-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
XX
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
XX
PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
XX
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Mcswiggen J;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.
XX
PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX
PS Claim 58; Page 117; 185pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytosstatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
CC ribozymes of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 52.9%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 570 TCCTCGCTGCCTCAGCT 586
DB 1 UCCUUGCUGCCUGGCU 17

RESULT 1524
ABZ60174/c
ID ABZ60174 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABZ60174;

XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX Human K-Ras DNzyme substrate #286.
XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
XX enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosstatic; anti-HIV;
XX anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200297114-A2.
XX 05-DEC-2002.
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Mcswiggen J;
XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
XX treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
XX HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX Claim 58; Page 90; 185pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
XX acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
XX expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
XX human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
XX acid molecule of the invention has cytosstatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
XX rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
XX HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
XX also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
XX bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
XX shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
XX ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
XX ribozymes of the invention
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 476 ACTTGGCATTCCCTCAGG 492
DB 17 ACTTATCATTCATCAGG 1

RESULT 1525
ABZ60777
ID ABZ60777 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABZ60777;
XX
DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX Human K-Ras DNzyme substrate #889.
XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
XX enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosstatic; anti-HIV;
XX anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.

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PN WO200297114-A2.
 XX 05-DEC-2002.
 XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
 XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA Mcswiggen J;
 XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 DR Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 XX treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
 XX Claim 58; Page 102; 185pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
 CC ribozymes of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 711 ATAGCCAAATTCAGGA 727
 Db 1 AUGGCCAUACUUCAGGA 17
 RESULT 1526
 ID ABZ64935
 ABZ64935 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABZ64935;
 XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 DT Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #392.
 XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 XX enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200297114-A2.
 PN 05-DEC-2002.
 PD 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
 PF 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA Mcswiggen J;
 XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 DR Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 XX treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
 XX Claim 58; Page 102; 185pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
 CC ribozymes of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Mcswiggen J;
 XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 DR Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 XX treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
 XX Claim 4; Page 140; 185pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
 CC ribozymes of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 354 GCCAACCTGTCAGAGA 370
 Db 1 GCCAACCGCCAGAGGA 17
 RESULT 1527
 ABZ64678
 ID ABZ64678 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABZ64678;
 XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 DT Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #135.
 XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200297114-A2.
 PN 05-DEC-2002.
 PD 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
 PF 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA Mcswiggen J;
 XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 DR Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 XX treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
 XX Claim 4; Page 135; 185pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66595 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
 CC ribozymes of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 139 CTTTGGGGCTGCAGCT 155
 Db 1 CUGCGGGAGCUGCAGCU 17
 RESULT 1528
 ACDS7018/C
 ID ACDS7018 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACDS7018;
 XX
 DT 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HCV DNazyme substrate sequence #108.
 XX
 KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 XX
 OS Hepatitis C virus.
 XX
 PN WO200281494-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
 PA (PAYC/) PAYCO P.
 PA (LEEF/) LEE P.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.
 XX
 PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,

PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 PT infection.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 236; 387pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyne, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
 CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 9 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 391 CGGCGCACACACCCCTG 407
 Db 17 CGCGCACACCCCAACCTG 1
 RESULT 1529
 ACDS2401/C
 ID ACDS2401 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACDS2401;
 XX
 DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HBV inozyme substrate sequence #378.
 XX
 KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 XX
 OS Hepatitis B virus.
 XX
 PN WO200281494-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.

PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
 PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey J, Pavco P, Lee P;
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;
 XX WPI: 2003-229207/22.
 XX
 XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 PT infection.
 PT
 XX Example 1; Page 157; 387pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV
 CC ribozyme, inozyme, G-cleaver, zinzyme, DNazyme or amberyne sequences
 CC disclosed in the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 884 GGTCTGCGATGAGAA 900
 DB 17 GGTCCGCGCAGATGAGAA 1
 RESULT 1530
 ACD64269
 ID ACD64269 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACD64269;
 XX
 XX 30-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX HCV minus strand DNazyme substrate sequence #1460.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 XX
 OS Hepatitis C virus.
 XX
 XX WO200281494-A1.
 PN
 XX 17-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 PF
 XX

PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY J.
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
 PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey J, Pavco P, Lee P;
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;
 XX WPI: 2003-229207/22.
 XX
 XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 PT infection.
 PT
 XX Claim 1; Page 301; 387pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
 CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 70.8%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 854 CCCCACTGGTGATGAGC 870
 DB 1 CCCCCAGGUGAUGAUC 17
 RESULT 1531
 ACD54828/c
 ID ACD54828 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACD54828;
 XX
 XX 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX HBV DNazyme substrate sequence #132.
 DE
 XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW

KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cyrostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 XX Hepatitis B virus.
 XX WO200281494-A1.
 XX 17-OCT-2002.
 XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
 PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
 XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;
 XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.
 XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 PT infection.
 XX Example 1; Page 189; 387pp; English.
 PS The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV
 CC ribozyme, inozyme, G-cleaver, zinzyme, DNazyme or amberyne sequences
 CC disclosed in the present invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 2 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 514 GTTGGCATTGGGACT 530
 DB 17 GTTGGCATTGGATT 1
 RESULT 1532
 ACD65398/c
 ID ACD65398 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACD65398;

XX 30-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX HCV minus strand DNazyme substrate sequence #2029.
 XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cyrostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 XX Hepatitis C virus.
 XX WO200281494-A1.
 XX 17-OCT-2002.
 XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
 PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
 XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;
 XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.
 XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 PT infection.
 XX Claim 1; Page 311; 387pp; English.
 PS The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
 CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
 CC invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 9 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 627 AGCGCTCAGTCCGCTC 643
 |||||
 Db 17 AGCGCTCACTCCACGC 1

RESULT 1533

ACD62379

ID ACD62379 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ACD62379;

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

DT 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX DE

XX HCV minus strand DNazyme substrate sequence #522.

XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.

XX Hepatitis C virus.
 OS

XX WO200281494-A1.
 PN

XX 17-OCT-2002.
 PD

XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 PF

XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 PR

XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 PR

XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 PR

XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 PR

XX 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 PR

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA

PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.

PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.

PA (LEEP/) LEE P.

PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.

PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.

XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;

PI WPI; 2003-229207/22.

DR Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 PT infection.

XX Claim 1; Page 284; 387pp; English.
 PS

XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyne, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and

CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
 CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
 CC invention

XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 SQ Best Local Similarity 58.8%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;

XX Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX QY 480 GGCAATTCCTCAGGATCT 496

XX || :||| ||||| :|

XX Db 1 GGAUUUCCGAGGAUCU 17

XX 30-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX HCV minus strand DNazyme substrate sequence #2170.

XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.

XX Hepatitis C virus.
 OS

XX WO200281494-A1.
 PN

XX 17-OCT-2002.
 PD

XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 PF

XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 PR

XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 PR

XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 PR

XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 PR

XX 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 PR

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA

PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.

PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.

PA (LEEP/) LEE P.

PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.

PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.

XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;

PI WPI; 2003-229207/22.

DR Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 PT infection.

XX Claim 1; Page 313; 387pp; English.

PS The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyne, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and

CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zinczymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
 CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
 CC invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 390 GCGGCGACACACACCT 406
 DB 1 GCGGCGACACCAACCU 17

RESULT 1535
 ACID60752/c
 ID ACID60752 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ACID60752;
 DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX HCV DNazyme substrate sequence #1994.

XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 XX RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 XX enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinczyme;
 XX amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 XX HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 XX degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 XX liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 XX virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 XX
 OS Hepatitis C virus.

XX
 PN WO200281494-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAX D.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
 PA (PVC/) PAVCO P.
 PA (LEEF/) LEE P.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
 XX
 XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
 XX Draper K, Roberts E;

XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.
 DR
 XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 PT infection.
 PT
 XX Claim 1; Page 269; 387pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zinczymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
 CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
 CC invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 480 GGCATTCTCAGGATCT 496
 DB 17 GGCATTCCACGGAAC 1

RESULT 1536
 ACC64909
 ID ACC64909 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC64909;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 2156.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophtrenia; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN WO2003025176-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011979.
 PR
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.

XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.

PS Disclosure; Page 283; 738pp; French.

XX CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration, CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. NO. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 685 GATCTGCACACCGCTTC 701
||||| ||| |||
Db 1 GATCTGCTGACCTTC 17

RESULT 1537
ACC63651
ID ACC63651 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ACC63651;

XX DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 899.

XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance; viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ss.

XX OS Mus musculus.

XX PN WO2003025176-A2.

XX PD 27-MAR-2003.

XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.

XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.

XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.

XX OS New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells.

XX PF Disclosure; Page 136; 738pp; French.

XX CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration, CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. NO. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 527 GAGTCAACGGCTCTTC 543
||||| ||| |||
Db 1 GATCAACGGCTCTTC 17

RESULT 1538
ACC63809
ID ACC63809 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ACC63809;

XX DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 1056.

XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance; viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ss.

XX OS Mus musculus.

XX PN WO2003025176-A2.

XX PD 27-MAR-2003.

XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.

XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.

XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.

XX OS New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells.

XX PF Disclosure; Page 154; 738pp; French.

XX CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration, CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. NO. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 749 GGTCTTACGAGATCG 765
||||| ||| |||
Db 1 GATCTTACGAGATCG 17

RESULT 1539
ACC66427/c
ID ACC66427 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ACC66427;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 3674.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;
XX tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
DR New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 460; 738pp; French.
XX
CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
XX ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
XX reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
XX useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
XX quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
XX gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
XX recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
XX of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
XX are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
XX specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 672 AAGCTCACAGATGGATC 688
DB 17 AACTACACAGATGGATC 1
XX
RESULT 1540
ACC63653/c
ID ACC63653 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC63653;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 900.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;
XX tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX

PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
DR New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 136; 738pp; French.
XX
CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
XX ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
XX reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
XX useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
XX quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
XX gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
XX recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
XX of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
XX are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
XX specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 672 AAGCTCACAGATGGATC 688
DB 17 AAGCTCGTAGTGGATC 1
XX
RESULT 1541
ACC64002
ID ACC64002 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC64002;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 1249.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;
XX tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX

PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 XX and transfected cells.
 PS Disclosure; Page 177; 738pp; French.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 492 GATCTAATTGGAGATT 508
 ||||| |||||
 Db 1 GATCTCTTTGAGATT 17

RESULT 1542
 ACC64413
 ID ACC64413 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ACC64413;
 XX
 XX 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 1660.
 XX
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ss.
 XX
 XX Mus musculus.
 OS
 XX WO2003025176-A2.
 PN
 XX 27-MAR-2003.
 PD
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 PF
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 PR
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 DR
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; Page 225; 738pp; French.

PS The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX

CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 153 GCTCATACTTGACCA 169
 ||||| |||||
 Db 1 GATCATACTTCACAA 17

RESULT 1543
 ACC64631
 ID ACC64631 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ACC64631;
 XX
 XX 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 1878.
 XX
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ss.
 XX
 XX Mus musculus.
 OS
 XX WO2003025176-A2.
 PN
 XX 27-MAR-2003.
 PD
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 PF
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 PR
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 DR
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; Page 250; 738pp; French.

PS The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 657 GTTCTCATGCGAGCTGAA 673
 ||||| |||||
 Db 1 GATCTACGAGCTGAA 17

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RESULT 1544
ACC63540
ID ACC63540 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC63540;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 787.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
XX tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
XX viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
OS New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX and transfected cells.
XX
PF Disclosure; Page 123; 738pp; French.
XX
PR The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
XX ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
XX reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
XX useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
XX quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
XX gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
XX recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
XX of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
XX are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
XX specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX
QY 685 GATCTGCACACCGCTTC 701
Db 1 GATCTGCACCGCTTC 17

RESULT 1545
ACC64156
ID ACC64156 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC64156;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 1403.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
XX tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
XX viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
OS New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX and transfected cells.
XX
PF Disclosure; Page 123; 738pp; French.
XX
PR The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
XX ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
XX reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
XX useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
XX quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
XX gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
XX recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
XX of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
XX are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
XX specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX
QY 685 GATCTGCACACCGCTTC 701
Db 1 GATCTGCACCGCTTC 17

RESULT 1546
ACC6529/C
ID ACC6529 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC6529;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 3776.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
XX tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
XX viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

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XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
OS New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX and transfected cells.
XX
PF Disclosure; Page 195; 738pp; French.
XX
PR The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
XX ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
XX reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
XX useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
XX quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
XX gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
XX recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
XX of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
XX are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
XX specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX
QY 207 GGTTCCCGACCGCTTC 223
Db 1 GATCCCGACCGCTTC 17

RESULT 1546
ACC6529/C
ID ACC6529 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC6529;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 3776.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
XX tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
XX viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

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XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 DR
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 472; 738pp; French.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 713 AGCCAAATTCAGGAC 729
 Db 17 AGCCAAATTCATGATC 1
 RESULT 1547
 ACC66896
 ID ACC66896 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC
 AC ACC66896;
 XX
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 4143.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN WO2003025176-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2003; 2001FR-00011979.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 515; 738pp; French.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 713 AGCCAAATTCAGGAC 729
 Db 17 AGCCAAATTCATGATC 1

CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 527 GAGTCACGGCCCTCTTC 543
 Db 1 GATCCAACTCCCTCTTC 17
 RESULT 1548
 ACC65958/C
 ID ACC65958 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC65958;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 3205.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN WO2003025176-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2003; 2001FR-00011979.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 405; 738pp; French.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 461 GGAAGAGCTCCAGAAC 477

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Db      17 GGAAAGCCCCAGGATC 1
RESULT 1549
ACC67890/C
ID ACC67890 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC67890;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5137.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 183; 738pp; French.
XX
CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases
CC that are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 555 GCCCAAGGCGAGGATC 571
DB 17 GCCCAAGGCGAGGATC 1

RESULT 1550
ACC64053
ID ACC64053 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC64053;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 1300.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;

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KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 183; 738pp; French.
XX
CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases
CC that are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 568 GATCCTCGCTCCCTCAC 584
DB 1 GATCCTAGATGCTCTCAC 17

RESULT 1551
ACC68212
ID ACC68212 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC68212;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5459.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX

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QY      194  GGTCACTTCTCGGGTT 210
DB      1  GATCAGTTCTCTGTGATT 17

RESULT 1554
ACC68435
ID  ACC68435 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC  ACC68435;
XX
DT  01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE  Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5682.
XX
KW  Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW  tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW  viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW  schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS  Mus musculus.
XX
PN  WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD  27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF  17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR  17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA  (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI  Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR  WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
PT  New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT  with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT  and transfected cells.
XX
PS  Disclosure; Page 695; 738pp; French.
XX
CC  The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC  ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC  reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC  useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC  quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC  gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a
CC  recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC  of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC  are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC  specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ  Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      474  GAACCTGGCATTCTCTCA 490
DB      1  GATCATGACATTCTCTCA 17

RESULT 1555
ACC63606
ID  ACC63606 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC  ACC63606;
XX
DT  01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX

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DE  Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 853.
XX
KW  Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW  tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW  viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW  schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS  Mus musculus.
XX
PN  WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD  27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF  17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR  17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA  (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI  Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR  WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
PT  New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT  with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT  and transfected cells.
XX
PS  Disclosure; Page 130; 738pp; French.
XX
CC  The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC  ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC  reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC  useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC  quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC  gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a
CC  recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC  of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC  are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC  specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ  Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      527  GAGTCAACGCCCTCTTC 543
DB      1  GATCCAAATGCCCTCTTC 17

RESULT 1556
ACC65190
ID  ACC65190 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC  ACC65190;
XX
DT  01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE  Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 2437.
XX
KW  Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW  tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW  viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW  schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS  Mus musculus.
XX
PN  WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD  27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF  17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.

```

XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 315; 738pp; French.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 527 GAGTCAAGCCCTCTTC 543
 |||||
 Db 1 GATCCAGGCCCTCTTC 17
 RESULT 1557
 ACC67048/c
 ID ACC67048 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ACC67048;
 XX
 XX 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 DT Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 4295.
 DE
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN WO2003025176-A2.
 XX
 XX 27-MAR-2003.
 PD
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 PF
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 PR (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 533; 738pp; French.

XX CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 479 TGGCATTCTCTCAGGATC 495
 |||||
 Db 17 TGGCAGTCTCAGGATC 1
 RESULT 1558
 ACC67384
 ID ACC67384 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ACC67384;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 4631.
 DE
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN WO2003025176-A2.
 XX
 XX 27-MAR-2003.
 PD
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 PF
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 PR (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 572; 738pp; French.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX	01-JUL-2003	(first entry)
DT		
XX		
DE		
XX		
DE		Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 290.
XX		
KW		Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW		tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW		viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW		schizophrenia; ss.
XX		
OS		Mus musculus.
XX		
PN		WO2003025176-A2.
XX		
PD		27-MAR-2003.
XX		
PF		17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX		
PR		17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX		
PA		(MOL3-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX		
PI		Teleman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX		
XX		WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX		
PT		New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT		with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT		and transfected cells.
XX		
PS		Disclosure; Page 65; 738pp; French.
XX		
CC		The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC		ACC65806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC		reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC		useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC		quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC		gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
CC		recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC		of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC		are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC		specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX		
SQ		Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match	1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
	Best Local Similarity	82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
	Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
Qy	253 AGGACTTAGACAGGAGC 269	
	17 AGGACTTAGCGTGATC 1	
Db		
	RESULT 1561	
	ADB43087	
ID	ADB43087 standard; DNA; 17 BP.	
XX		
XX	ADB43087;	
XX		
XX	18-DEC-2003 (revised)	
DT		
DT	04-DEC-2003 (first entry)	
XX		
DE		Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3410.
XX		
KW		cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW		primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW		virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW		diagnosis.
XX		
OS		Homo sapiens.
XX		
PN		WO2003040369-A2.

XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
DR DR
XX XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen.
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX XX
PS Disclosure; Page 169; 771pp; French.
XX XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 417 GCTCTCGGCTGCCGCC 433
DB 1 GATCCCCAGCTGCCGCC 17

RESULT 1564
ADB41720
ID ADB41720 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ADB41720;
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2043.
XX KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
XX KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
XX KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
XX KW diagnosis.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.

PL Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX XX
PS Disclosure; Page 270; 771pp; French.
XX XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 147 GCTCAGCTCCATCATTT 163
DB 1 GATCCAGCTCCATCAT 17

RESULT 1565
ADB42377/C
ID ADB42377 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ADB42377;
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2700.
XX KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
XX KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
XX KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
XX KW diagnosis.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.

XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX Disclosure; Page 347; 77lpp; French.
XX
XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 479 TGGCATTCTCAGGATC 495
Db ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
17 TGGCTTTCAGCAGGATC 1

RESULT 1566
ADB43859
ID ADB43859 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADB43859;
XX
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #4182.
XX
XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO2003040369-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
PF
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
PR
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
PA
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
PI WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.

PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX Disclosure; Page 520; 77lpp; French.
XX
XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 492 GATCTAATTGGAGATT 508
Db ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
1 GATCCAAGTTGAGATT 17

RESULT 1567
ADB40074/C
ID ADB40074 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADB40074;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #397.
XX
XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO2003040369-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
PF
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
PR
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
PA
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
PI WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX Disclosure; Page 78; 77lpp; French.

XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 736 ACAGTGTAGCTGTGTC 752
DB 17 ACAGTGTAGCTATGATC 1

RESULT 1568
ADB41735
ID ADB41735 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB41735;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2058.
XX
KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 272; 771pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a

CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 492 GATCTAATTCGAGATT 508
DB 1 GATCTAGTTGATAGTT 17

RESULT 1569
ADB41610/C
ID ADB41610 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB41610;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #1933.
XX
KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 258; 771pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the

CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 672 AAGCTCACAGATGATC 688
 DB 17 AAACACACACTGATC 1

RESULT 1570
 ADB43074/C
 ID ADB43074 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADB43074;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3397.
 XX
 KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 XX diagnosis.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO2003040369-A2.
 PN
 XX 15-MAY-2003.
 PD
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 PF
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011981.
 PR
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 DR
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 429; 771pp; French.

XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 XX fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour

CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 755 TAAGGACATGCGCAGAAC 771
 DB 17 TAAGGACATGCGCAGATC 1

RESULT 1571
 ADB43349
 ID ADB43349 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADB43349;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3672.
 XX
 KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 XX diagnosis.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO2003040369-A2.
 PN
 XX 15-MAY-2003.
 PD
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 PF
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011981.
 PR
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 DR
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 461; 771pp; French.

XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 XX fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and

CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 245 GCTCTTGAGGACTTAG 261
 Db 1 GATCTTGAGGAGTATG 17

RESULT 1574

ID ADB40159/c

XX ADB40159 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADB40159;

XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #482.

XX cytosstatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO2003040369-A2.

XX 15-MAY-2003.

XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.

XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.

XX Disclosure; Page 88; 771pp; French.

XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and/or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 555 GCCCAACAGCAGGATC 571

Db 17 GCCAGACACACAGGATC 1

RESULT 1575

ID ADB41612/c

XX ADB41612 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ADB41612;

XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #1935.

XX cytosstatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO2003040369-A2.

XX 15-MAY-2003.

XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.

XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.

XX Disclosure; Page 258; 771pp; French.

XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and/or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 404 CCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTC 420
 DB 17 CCAGCTTCAGCAGGATC 1

RESULT 1576
 ADB42139
 ID ADB42139 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ADB42139;
 XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2462.
 XX cytotstatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO2003040369-A2.
 XX PD 15-MAY-2003.
 XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.
 XX Disclosure; Page 319; 771pp; French.

XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 SX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 SX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 867 GAGCCCAACTCCATTGA 883
 DB 1 GATCACAACTGCATTGA 17

RESULT 1577
 ADB43491
 ID ADB43491 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ADB43491;
 XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3814.
 XX cytotstatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO2003040369-A2.
 XX PD 15-MAY-2003.
 XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.
 XX Disclosure; Page 477; 771pp; French.

XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 SX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 SX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 474 GAACCTGGCAATTCCTCA 490
 DB 1 GATCACAACTGCATTGA 17

PD 08-JAN-2003.
 XX
 PF 25-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001160.
 XX
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 21-DEC-2001; 2001US-0343331P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-302724/30.
 XX
 PT New human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1 (NHEPL1), useful as a
 PT passive replacement therapy or as a vaccine for treating or preventing
 PT disorders associated with aberrant expression or activity of human
 PT NHEPL1.
 XX
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 928; 468pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a Na+/H+
 CC exchanger like protein (NHEPL1). The NHEPL1 nucleic acid molecule, NHEPL1
 CC polypeptide, an antibody against the protein or its antigen-binding
 CC fragment is useful in therapy. The NHEPL1 nucleic acid molecule, NHEPL1
 CC polypeptide and an agonist are particularly useful for manufacturing a
 CC medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with
 CC decreased expression or activity of human NHEPL1. The antibody or its
 CC antigen-binding fragment, and an antagonist, are useful for manufacturing
 CC a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with
 CC increased expression or activity of human NHEPL1. The NHEPL1 nucleic acid
 CC or protein is useful as passive replacement therapy, as a vaccine, or in
 CC diagnostic methods. This sequence corresponds to a 17-mer oligonucleotide
 CC spanning the sequence of the human NHEPL1 gene (ADC03514).
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 567 GGATCTTCGCTGCCTCA 583
 DB 1 GGATCTTCGCTGCCTCA 17
 RESULT 1581
 ADC03662
 ID ADC03662 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADC03662;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Na/H exchanger-like protein 1 gene oligonucleotide #109.
 XX
 KW ss; gene therapy; vaccine; sodium/hydrogen exchanger like protein;
 KW NHEPL1; passive replacement therapy; vaccine; diagnosis.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1273660-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-JAN-2003.
 XX
 PF 25-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001160.
 XX
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 21-DEC-2001; 2001US-0343331P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-302724/30.
 XX
 PT New human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1 (NHEPL1), useful as a
 PT passive replacement therapy or as a vaccine for treating or preventing
 PT disorders associated with aberrant expression or activity of human
 PT NHEPL1.
 XX
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 928; 468pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a Na+/H+
 CC exchanger like protein (NHEPL1). The NHEPL1 nucleic acid molecule, NHEPL1
 CC polypeptide, an antibody against the protein or its antigen-binding
 CC fragment is useful in therapy. The NHEPL1 nucleic acid molecule, NHEPL1
 CC polypeptide and an agonist are particularly useful for manufacturing a
 CC medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with
 CC decreased expression or activity of human NHEPL1. The antibody or its
 CC antigen-binding fragment, and an antagonist, are useful for manufacturing
 CC a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with
 CC increased expression or activity of human NHEPL1. The NHEPL1 nucleic acid
 CC or protein is useful as passive replacement therapy, as a vaccine, or in
 CC diagnostic methods. This sequence corresponds to a 17-mer oligonucleotide
 CC spanning the sequence of the human NHEPL1 gene (ADC03514).
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 567 GGATCTTCGCTGCCTCA 583
 DB 1 GGATCTTCGCTGCCTCA 17

PI Gu Y;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-302724/30.
 XX
 PT New human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1 (NHEPL1), useful as a
 PT passive replacement therapy or as a vaccine for treating or preventing
 PT disorders associated with aberrant expression or activity of human
 PT NHEPL1.
 XX
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 149; 468pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a Na+/H+
 CC exchanger like protein (NHEPL1). The NHEPL1 nucleic acid molecule, NHEPL1
 CC polypeptide, an antibody against the protein or its antigen-binding
 CC fragment is useful in therapy. The NHEPL1 nucleic acid molecule, NHEPL1
 CC polypeptide and an agonist are particularly useful for manufacturing a
 CC medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with
 CC decreased expression or activity of human NHEPL1. The antibody or its
 CC antigen-binding fragment, and an antagonist, are useful for manufacturing
 CC a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with
 CC increased expression or activity of human NHEPL1. The NHEPL1 nucleic acid
 CC or protein is useful as passive replacement therapy, as a vaccine, or in
 CC diagnostic methods. This sequence corresponds to a 17-mer oligonucleotide
 CC spanning the sequence of the human NHEPL1 gene (ADC03514).
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 329 AGCTGTCGAGCAACTTG 345
 DB 1 AGCTGTCGAGCTGCTTG 17
 RESULT 1582
 ADC04440
 ID ADC04440 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADC04440;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Na/H exchanger-like protein 1 gene oligonucleotide #887.
 XX
 KW ss; gene therapy; vaccine; sodium/hydrogen exchanger like protein;
 KW NHEPL1; passive replacement therapy; vaccine; diagnosis.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1273660-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-JAN-2003.
 XX
 PF 25-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001160.
 XX
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 21-DEC-2001; 2001US-0343331P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-302724/30.
 XX
 PT New human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1 (NHEPL1), useful as a
 PT passive replacement therapy or as a vaccine for treating or preventing
 PT disorders associated with aberrant expression or activity of human
 PT NHEPL1.
 XX
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 927; 468pp; English.


```

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 492 GATCTAATGGAGATT 508
DB 1 GATCTCATTGAAAATT 17

RESULT 1585
ADB44559/c
ID ADB44559 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ADB44559;
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #4882.
XX KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
XX KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
XX KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrrenia;
XX KW diagnosis.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PI Telerman A, Anson R, Tuijnder M;
XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
XX useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
XX polypeptide and antibodies.
PS Disclosure; Page 602; 771pp; French.
XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
XX fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
XX sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
XX nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
XX the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
XX nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
XX identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
XX sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
XX suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
XX recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
XX experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
XX cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
XX (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
XX of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
XX or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrrenia).
XX Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
XX and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
XX also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
XX potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
XX expression of the nucleotides.
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 672 AAGCTCACAGATGGATC 688
DB 17 AACTACACAGATGGATC 1

RESULT 1586
ADC81466
ID ADC81466 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ADC81466;
XX DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human ZAP1 gene-specific oligonucleotide #21.
XX KW human; ZAP1; V-ATPase domain; ZAP1-related disorder; hypertension;
XX KW psoriasis; malignant hyperthermia; Meckel syndrome type 1;
XX KW epitope mapping; vaccine; primer; ss; probe.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN EP1285963-A1.
XX PD 26-FEB-2003.
XX PF 06-AUG-2002; 2002EP-00017626.
XX PR 09-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311480P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AECOMICA INC.
XX PI Shannon M;
XX WPI; 2003-344712/33.
XX New ZAP1 proteins and nucleic acids, useful in therapy, and for
XX manufacturing a medicament for the treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased expression or activity of ZAP1, e.g.
XX hypertension.
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 61; 99pp; English.
XX The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequences of a the
XX human ZAP1 protein - which contains a V-ATPase domain. The DNA and
XX protein sequences of the invention are useful for the treatment or
XX prevention of ZAP1-related disorders, such as: hypertension, psoriasis,
XX malignant hyperthermia, and Meckel syndrome type 1. The ZAP1 proteins
XX are also useful as antigens (e.g. for epitope mapping) or as immunogens
XX (e.g. for raising antibodies or as vaccines). The present DNA sequence
XX represents an oligonucleotide that is specific for the human ZAP1 gene.
XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 760 AGATGGCAGAACTGGAG 776
DB 1 AGATGGAAAGAGTGGAG 17

RESULT 1587
ADD20927/c
ID ADD20927 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ADD20927;
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
```

DE Human GAP_N DNA 17-mer oligo #159.
 XX gene therapy; antibody therapy; modulator of GAPN;
 KW GTP-activator for Rab-like GTPase; GAP_N; immunogen; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO2003033703-A2.
 XX PD 24-APR-2003.
 XX PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032597.
 XX PR 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330323P.
 XX PA (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
 XX PI Zhang J;
 XX WPI; 2003-403224/38.

XX Novel human GTP-activator protein for Rab-like GTPase and polynucleotide
 DR encoding the protein, useful for diagnosing, treating or preventing
 XX PT disorders associated with increased expression or activity of the
 XX protein.
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 193; 149pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to an isolated human GTP-activator protein for Rab-
 XX like GTPase (GAPN) polypeptide (I), a sequence having 65% identity to
 XX (I), a sequence in which at least 95% of deviations from (I) are
 XX conservative substitutions, or a fragment of at least 8 contiguous amino
 XX acids of (I). The polypeptide is useful for identifying a specific
 XX binding partner for itself, by contacting the polypeptide in vivo to a
 XX potential binding partner and determining if the polypeptide binding
 XX partner binds to the polypeptide. (I) and a nucleic acid encoding the
 XX polypeptide (II) are useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease caused
 XX by altered expression of GAPN, by determining the level of expression of
 XX GAPN in a sample of nucleic acids or proteins that derives from a subject
 XX suspected to have the disease, alterations from a normal level of
 XX expression providing diagnostic and/or monitoring information. (I), (II)
 XX or agonist of (I) is useful for treating or preventing a disorder
 XX associated with increased expression or activity of GAPN, and an
 XX antagonist of (I) is useful for treating or preventing a disorder
 XX associated with decreased expression or activity of GAPN (all claimed).
 XX (I) is useful as immunogen to raise antibodies that specifically
 XX recognize GAPN proteins. (II) is useful to drive in vivo expression of
 XX GAPN proteins, and as hybridization probes to detect, characterize and
 XX quantify GAPN nucleic acids in and isolate GAPN nucleic acids from both
 XX genomic and transcript-derived nucleic acid samples. This sequence
 XX represents a 17-mer oligonucleotide spanning the GAP_N DNA sequence.

XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 602 GCGGGTGACGTGCCCA 618
 |||||
 DB 17 GCGGGTGACGTGCCCA 1

RESULT 1588
 ADD21027/c
 ID ADD21027 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ADD21027;
 XX

XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX Human GAP_N DNA 17-mer oligo #259.
 XX

KW gene therapy; antibody therapy; modulator of GAPN;
 XX GTP-activator for Rab-like GTPase; GAP_N; immunogen; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO2003033703-A2.
 XX PD 24-APR-2003.
 XX PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032597.
 XX PR 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330323P.
 XX PA (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
 XX PI Zhang J;
 XX WPI; 2003-403224/38.

XX Novel human GTP-activator protein for Rab-like GTPase and polynucleotide
 DR encoding the protein, useful for diagnosing, treating or preventing
 XX PT disorders associated with increased expression or activity of the
 XX protein.
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 283; 149pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to an isolated human GTP-activator protein for Rab-
 XX like GTPase (GAPN) polypeptide (I), a sequence having 65% identity to
 XX (I), a sequence in which at least 95% of deviations from (I) are
 XX conservative substitutions, or a fragment of at least 8 contiguous amino
 XX acids of (I). The polypeptide is useful for identifying a specific
 XX binding partner for itself, by contacting the polypeptide in vivo to a
 XX potential binding partner and determining if the polypeptide binding
 XX partner binds to the polypeptide. (I) and a nucleic acid encoding the
 XX polypeptide (II) are useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease caused
 XX by altered expression of GAPN, by determining the level of expression of
 XX GAPN in a sample of nucleic acids or proteins that derives from a subject
 XX suspected to have the disease, alterations from a normal level of
 XX expression providing diagnostic and/or monitoring information. (I), (II)
 XX or agonist of (I) is useful for treating or preventing a disorder
 XX associated with decreased expression or activity of GAPN, and an
 XX antagonist of (I) is useful for treating or preventing a disorder
 XX associated with increased expression or activity of GAPN (all claimed).
 XX (I) is useful as immunogen to raise antibodies that specifically
 XX recognize GAPN proteins. (II) is useful to drive in vivo expression of
 XX GAPN proteins, and as hybridization probes to detect, characterize and
 XX quantify GAPN nucleic acids in and isolate GAPN nucleic acids from both
 XX genomic and transcript-derived nucleic acid samples. This sequence
 XX represents a 17-mer oligonucleotide spanning the GAP_N DNA sequence.

XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 401 CACCTGTCTCCAGCAGG 417
 |||||
 DB 17 CACGTGTCTCCAGCGGG 1

RESULT 1589
 ADE25362
 ID ADE25362 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ADE25362;
 XX

XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX Plant growth associated polynucleotide seq id 337.
 XX plant growth; plant growth trait modulation; Brassicaceae; Arabidopsis;
 KW Brassica; Zea; Oryza; Triticum; Hordeum; Lolium; Sorghum; Glycine;


```

KW Medicago; Helianthus; Lactuca; Beta; Vitis; Solanum; Lycopersicon;
KW Capsicum; Gossypium; Hevea; Linum; Prunus; Citrus; Populus; Pinus;
KW Quercus; ss.
XX
XX Magnoliophyta.
XX
XX US2003188343-A1.
XX
XX 02-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 07-JAN-2003; 2003US-00338777.
XX
XX 09-JAN-2002; 2002US-0347288P.
XX
XX (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
XX Bowen BA, Haudenschild CD, Buckler BS;
XX WPI; 2003-803305/75.
XX
XX New isolated or recombinant polypeptide for use in modulating a plant
XX growth trait in a flowering plant e.g. in Arabidopsis, Brassica, Zea, or
XX Oryza.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 337; 81pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an isolated or recombinant polypeptide (I)
XX comprising a sequence: (a) comprising 1 of 30 sequences (S1), as given in
XX the specification, or a conservative variant; (b) encoded by 1 of 30
XX sequences (S2), as given in the specification, or a conservative variant;
XX (c) encoded by a sequence that hybridises under stringent conditions to
XX S2; and (d) encoded by a sequence 70 % identical to S2. The expression or
XX activity of (I) is modulated to modulate a plant growth trait in a
XX flowering plant, of the family Brassicaceae, preferably in a plant that
XX is Arabidopsis, Brassica, Zea, Oryza, Triticum, Hordeum, Lolium, Sorghum,
XX Glycine, Medicago, Helianthus, Lactuca, Beta, Vitis, Solanum,
XX Lycopersicon, Capsicum, Gossypium, Hevea, Linum, Prunus, Citrus, Populus,
XX Pinus, or Quercus. A new method is used to detect genes for a plant
XX growth trait. This sequence represents a polynucleotide isolated from the
XX plant growth associated genes of the invention that can be used as a
XX primer, probe or genetic marker.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 492 GATCTAATTGGAGATT 508
XX ||||| |||||
XX 1 GATCTAATAGCAGATT 17
XX
XX RESULT 1590
XX ADD94081/c
XX ID ADD94081 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ADD94081;
XX
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE PCR primer Seq ID1 related to human cytomegalovirus (hCMV) detection.
XX
XX human cytomegalovirus detection; hCMV detection; hCMV infection;
XX pneumonia; hepatitis; enteritis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Human herpesvirus 5.
XX
XX US2003104354-A1.
XX
XX 05-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 30-NOV-2001; 2001US-00012996.
XX
XX 30-NOV-2001; 2001US-00012996.
XX
XX (RELI-) RELIANCE LIFE SCI PRIVATE LTD.
XX
XX Sharma V, Kondiboyina VR;
XX WPI; 2003-787042/74.
XX
XX Detecting human Cytomegalovirus nucleic acid in biological sample by
XX extracting and amplifying hCMV nucleic acid using first and second primer
XX and detecting hCMV nucleic acid hybridized to oligonucleotide probe.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 1; 6pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel method of detecting human
XX cytomegalovirus (hCMV) in a biological sample. The method comprises
XX amplifying the hCMV nucleic acid using a first primer and a second
XX primer, and detecting the hCMV nucleic acid using an oligonucleotide
XX probe. The method of the invention is useful for clinical diagnosis of
XX hCMV infections such as pneumonia, hepatitis and enteritis. The method is
XX more specific and sensitive than conventional assays. The present
XX sequence is that of a PCR primer used for the amplification of human
XX cytomegalovirus DNA in the method of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 474 GAACCTGGCATTCCTCA 490
XX ||||| |||||
XX 17 GAACCTGCATTCCTCA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1591
XX ADE30805
XX ID ADE30805 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ADE30805;
XX
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Cholesterol homeostasis/adipogenesis related DNA seq id 192.
XX
XX expression vector; anorectic; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiant;
XX antidiabetic; elevated cholesterol; elevated lipid; adipogenesis;
XX obesity; atherosclerosis; diabetes mellitus;
XX coronary artery heart disease; cholesterol homeostasis; ss;
XX differential expression.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003180764-A1.
XX
XX PD 25-SEP-2003.
XX
XX PF 08-JAN-2003; 2003US-00339793.
XX
XX PR 09-JAN-2002; 2002US-0347286P.
XX
XX (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
XX Shang J, Bowen B;
XX WPI; 2003-830986/77.
XX
XX Polynucleotides differentially regulated in response to cholesterol and
XX adipogenesis are useful to detect and treat associated conditions such as
XX obesity, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus and coronary artery heart
XX disease.

```

PS Claim 8; SEQ ID NO 192; 59pp; English.

XX

CC The invention describes a composition comprising at least one expression

CC vector comprising a polynucleotide of the invention. The composition has

CC anorectic, antiarteriosclerotic, cardiant and antidiabetic properties.

CC The invention is used to detect and treat conditions associated with

CC elevated cholesterol and lipid or during adipogenesis, particularly

CC obesity, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus or coronary artery heart

CC disease. This sequence represents a polynucleotide differentially

CC expressed during cholesterol homeostasis and adipogenesis.

CC

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 492 GATCTANTGCGATT 508

|||||

Db 1 GATCTGCTGGAGTTT 17

RESULT 1592

AAX84480/C

ID AAX84480 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC AAX84480;

AC

XX

DT 10-SEP-1999 (first entry)

XX

DE PCR primer for Human EDIRF II coding sequence.

XX

KW Embryo derived interleukin related factor; diagnosis; detection; therapy;

KW EDIRF-related disease; immune disorder; haematopoietic disorder;

KW developmental disorder; inflammatory disease; arthritis; psoriasis;

KW EDIRF II; PCR primer; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO9932632-A1.

XX

PD 01-JUL-1999.

XX

PP 18-DEC-1998; 98WO-US027068.

XX

PR 19-DEC-1997; 97US-00994890.

XX

PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM BIOTHERAPEUTICS INC.

XX

PI Holtzman DA;

XX

DR WPI; 1999-418929/35.

XX

PT Nucleic acid encoding embryo-derived interleukin-related factors.

XX

PS Example 2; Page 75; 116pp; English.

XX

CC This sequence is a PCR primer for DNA encoding the embryo-derived

CC interleukin-related factor (EDIRF) of the invention, designated human

CC EDIRF II. The EDIRF DNA and protein sequences (and their homologues),

CC antibodies (Ab) specific for EDIRF, and other modulators are used: (i) in

CC screening and detection assays, e.g. for chromosome mapping, tissue

CC typing or forensic studies; (ii) in diagnosis, prognosis or monitoring

CC clinical trials; and (iii) for treating or preventing EDIRF-related

CC diseases (especially immune, haematopoietic, differentiative,

CC developmental or inflammatory disease, including arthritis and psoriasis.

CC The EDIRF coding sequence, or its fragments, are also useful as probes

CC and primers (for detecting related sequences and disease-associated

CC mutations, also for mutagenesis), for expressing recombinant EDIRF and as

CC source of antisense, ribozyme and peptide nucleic acids for inhibiting

CC translation of EDIRF-derived mRNA. EDIRF is used to raise Ab (useful for

CC detecting EDIRF, including forms with aberrant post-translational

CC

CC modification, for affinity purification and therapeutically) and to

CC screen for specific modulators (e.g. peptides or peptidomimetics)

XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 142 TGGGGGCTGCAGCTCCA 158

|||||

Db 17 TGTGGCTGCACCTGCA 1

RESULT 1593

AAQ29052

ID AAQ29052 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC AAQ29052;

AC

XX

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 26-FEB-1993 (first entry)

XX

DE Unique 5' PCR primer #9 for kappa light chain variable region.

XX

KW Dicistronic expression vector; fusion PCR; antibody; cDNA library; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

PN WO9215678-A1.

XX

PD 17-SEP-1992.

XX

PF 27-FEB-1992; 92WO-US001475.

PR 01-MAR-1991; 91US-00663442.

XX

PA (STRA-) STRATAGENE.

XX

PI Sorge JA;

XX

DR WPI; 1992-331724/40.

XX

PT Prodn. of dicistronic DNA library used to make antibodies, etc. -

PT includes forming 1st and 2nd PCR admixtures, subjecting them to PCR

PT thermo-cycles, sepg. double stranded DNA, hybridising, etc.

XX

PS Claim 14; Page 38; 143pp; English.

XX

CC This inside PCR primer is used in fusion PCR, working in combination with

CC an outside PCR primer to amplify a target nucleic acid sequence, in this

CC case the kappa light chain variable region. The fusion PCR reaction is

CC used to produce two fragments with cohesive termini, which when mixed

CC hybridise to form an overlapping DNA duplex that is internally primed.

CC Subsequent PCR extends the non-overlapping region to form a hybrid DNA

CC mol. that is dicistronic contg. a first polypeptide coding sequence and a

CC second polypeptide coding sequence linked by a dicistronic bridge. This

CC method thus allows fusion of heavy and light chains prior to vector

CC ligation, avoiding the cumbersome separate cloning of fragments. (Updated

CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 863 TGATGAGCCCAACTCCA 879

|||||

Db 2 TGATGAGCCCAACTCAA 18

RESULT 1594

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
 XX ALL-1 breakpoint cluster region intron-exon 11 structure.
 DE
 XX Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; acute nonlymphoblastic leukaemia;
 KW chromosomal translocation; chromosome 11; chimeric gene; detection;
 KW acute lymphocytic leukaemia gene; ALL-1; breakpoint cluster region; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH intron 1..12
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "3'-end of intron"
 FT 13..18
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /number= 11
 FT /note= "5'-end of exon"
 XX
 XX W09426930-A1.
 XX 24-NOV-1994.
 XX
 XX 22-APR-1994; 94WO-US004496.
 XX
 XX 14-MAY-1993; 93US-00062443.
 XX (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
 XX
 XX Croce C, Canaani E;
 XX WPI; 1995-006818/01.
 XX
 XX New acute lymphocytic leukaemia gene prods. - used for the diagnosis and
 PT treatment of leukaemia(s), partic. acute lymphoblastic or
 PT nonlymphoblastic leukaemia.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Fig 10A; 207pp; English.
 XX
 XX Clustering of the t(4;11) breakpoints has previously been found within a
 CC small segment of the ALL-1 locus. This region includes 7 coding exons (6-
 CC 12) containing 74, 132, 114, 147, 96, 121 and 123 bp, respectively. Exons
 CC 8-12 contain four zinc-finger motifs. Exons 7-11 all begin in the first
 CC nucleotide of a codon. Precise mapping of five t(4;11) breakpoints
 CC localised them to introns between exons 6 and 7, 7 and 8, and 8 and 9.
 CC These breaks in chromosome 11 result in removal of the N-terminal 996
 CC amino acids from the ALL-1 protein, as well as in disjoining the 5'-
 CC noncoding region of the gene. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
 CC field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 766 CAGAACTGGAGAGAG 782
 Db |||||
 17 CAGATCTAGAAAGAG 1
 RESULT 1597
 AAQ95420
 ID AAQ95420 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAQ95420;
 XX
 XX 08-FEB-1996 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Primer B (Group 3, Set A) for marker Dis244, chromosome 1.
 DE
 XX primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; linkage study; locus;
 KW

KW microsatellite marker sequence; automated genotyping; allele;
 KW polymorphism; detection; Homo sapiens; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX W09515400-A1.
 XX
 XX 08-JUN-1995.
 XX
 XX 05-DEC-1994; 94WO-US013945.
 XX
 XX 03-DEC-1993; 93US-00160837.
 XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
 XX Levitt RC;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1995-215278/28.
 XX
 XX Kit for automated genotyping contg. pairs of PCR primers - designed to
 PT amplify polymorphic nucleotide repeat sequences, arranged in sets each
 PT with a characteristic fluorescence label, useful e.g. in detection of
 PT disease related genetic rearrangement.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Fig 7C-2; 104pp; English.
 XX
 XX The method aims to provide a collection of highly reproducible
 CC microsatellite marker sequences (MSS) at approx. 10-50 cM intervals
 CC throughout the human genome which can be detectably labelled. The MSS are
 CC polymorphic, simple sequence repeats and can be used in automated
 CC genotyping, esp. fluorescence-based. The primers correspond to the unique
 CC DNA sequence surrounding each marker, and PCR is used to detect each
 CC polymorphism. When the MSS show considerable polymorphism (ie. a
 CC difference in the number of repeats) between individuals, the markers can
 CC be particularly informative. The MSS can be ideal for linkage studies.
 CC Kits comprise at least 4 groups, of at least 3 sets, each comprising
 CC labelled primers for PCR amplification of the DNA. Group 3 primer pairs
 CC are shown in AAQ95417-464. The published size range of the Dis244 allele
 CC is 285-296 bp, and the degree of heterozygosity in the population is
 CC about 82%
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 634 AGTCCCGCTCCCTGCAA 650
 Db |||||
 1 AGCTCCGCTCCCTGTAA 17
 RESULT 1598
 AAQ67188/c
 ID AAQ67188 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AAQ67188;
 XX
 XX 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human CD40 hairpin ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:3820.
 DE
 XX
 XX Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
 KW stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX W09618736-A2.
 XX
 XX 20-JUN-1996.
 PD

XX 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.
 XX 13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363254.
 PR 17-FEB-1995; 95US-00390850.
 PR 20-APR-1995; 95US-00426124.
 PR 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.
 PR 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434509.
 PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951P.
 PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974P.
 PR 07-AUG-1995; 95US-00512861.
 PR 05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;
 PI McSwiggen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;
 PI Karpeisky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;
 XX WPI; 1996-300653/30.
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used for
 PT the treatment of arthritis; induction of graft tolerance or treatment of
 PT auto-immune diseases.
 XX Claim 10; Page 218; 307pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
 CC having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose residues
 CC ; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii) at least
 CC ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification. The ENA's
 CC can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the synovial
 CC membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,
 CC particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
 CC be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
 CC in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for
 CC enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
 CC treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
 CC be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
 CC stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
 CC expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
 CC The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
 CC is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
 CC specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 CC present invention
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 768 GAACTGGAGAGAGATG 784
 DB 17 GCACGGAGCGCAGTG 1
 RESULT 1599
 AAT39502/c
 ID AAT39502 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAT39502;
 AC AAT39502;
 XX 21-MAY-1997 (first entry)
 DT Lipoprotein lipase (LPL) gene specific primer (nt 1601-1620).
 XX Chromosome 8p; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; LPL;
 XX Lipoprotein lipase gene; human; steroidogenesis; hSTAR;
 KW acute regulatory protein; regional mapping; confirmation; ss.
 XX

OS Synthetic.
 XX WO9629338-A1.
 PN 26-SEP-1996.
 PD 22-MAR-1996; 96WO-US003896.
 PF 23-MAR-1995; 95US-00410540.
 PR (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX (UYFE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
 PA Miller WL, Lin D, Strauss JF;
 XX WPI; 1996-443130/44.
 DR Isolated human steroidogenesis acute regulatory protein gene - used for
 XX detection of mutation(s) of this gene that cause congenital lipid
 PT adrenal hyperplasia.
 PT Example 7; Page 51; 89pp; English.
 PS The present sequence is a human chromosome 8p lipoprotein lipase gene
 CC (LPL) specific PCR primer, which was used in the confirmation of the
 CC regional mapping of the human steroidogenesis acute regulatory protein
 CC (hSTAR)
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 501 GGAGATTGGCCAGTTT 517
 DB 18 GTAGATTGCCAGTTT 2
 RESULT 1600
 AAX73515/c
 ID AAX73515 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAX73515;
 AC AAX73515;
 XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 DT Mouse flk-1 VEGF receptor hairpin ribozyme substrate #62.
 XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flk-1;
 KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 XX Mus sp.
 OS WO9715662-A2.
 PN 01-MAY-1997.
 PD 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
 PF 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
 PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 XX Pavco P, McSwiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
 PI WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 DR
 XX

PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
 PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.

XX Claim 4; Page 153; 218pp; English.

CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
 CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
 CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 947 GAGTCACAGCTGGGCA 963
 Db 18 GAGACCACAGCAGGGCA 2

RESULT 1601

AAT76448
 ID AAT76448 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAT76448;

XX DT 16-SEP-1997 (first entry)

XX DE Substance P receptor antisense oligonucleotide.

XX KW Asthma; airway epithelium; adenosine free; cystic fibrosis;
 XX KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; bronchitis; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN W09640162-A1.

XX PD 19-DEC-1996.

XX PF 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009306.

XX PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474497.

XX PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX PI Nyce JW, Metzger WJ;

XX DR WPI; 1997-051871/05.

XX PT Treatment of airway diseases such as asthma - by topically applying
 PT adenosine-free antisense oligonucleotide to airway epithelium of
 PT subject.

XX PS Example 5; Page 40; 71pp; English.

XX CC A method for treating airway disease in a subject has been produced,
 CC which involves the topical administration of an essentially adenosine
 CC free antisense oligonucleotide (ON) to the airway epithelium of the
 CC subject. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide specific
 CC for the substance P receptor. The method can be used to treat airway
 CC diseases such as cystic fibrosis, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary
 CC disease, bronchitis and other airway diseases characterised by an
 CC inflammatory response. By eliminating adenosine from the antisense ON,
 CC its liberation upon antisense degradation is prevented, thereby
 CC preventing adenosine-induced bronchoconstriction in patients with hyper-

CC reactive airways

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 139 CTTTGGGGCTGCAGCT 155
 Db 1 CTTTGGGGCTGCAGCT 17

RESULT 1602

AAT766833
 ID AAT766833 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAT766833;

XX DT 21-JUL-1997 (first entry)

XX DE Herpes simplex virus type 1 oriS site III.

XX KW HSV-1; oriS; site III; screening; antiviral; herpesvirus; origin;
 XX KW replication; M-like complex; identification; prevention; interaction;
 XX KW cellular protein; treatment; infection; HSV-2; varicella-zoster; virus;
 XX KW equine herpes virus type 1; Marek's disease; ss.

XX OS Herpes simplex virus.

XX PN US5616461-A.

XX PD 01-APR-1997.

XX PF 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882838.

XX PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882838.

XX PA (DAND) DANA FARBER CANCER INST INC.

XX PI Schaffer PA, Dabrowski Amaral CB;

XX DR WPI; 1997-212113/19.

XX PT Screening cpds. for antiviral activity - by screening for reduced ability
 PT to form an M-like complex between a herpesvirus origin of DNA replication
 PT and a cellular protein.

XX PS Disclosure; Col 21-22; 30pp; English.

XX CC The present sequence, the herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) oriS site
 CC III, can be used to screen a candidate compound for antiviral activity.
 CC This comprises combining in the presence or absence of the compound, a
 CC DNA comprising a herpesvirus origin of DNA replication and a cell extract
 CC comprising a cellular protein, which is not a DNA polymerase, capable of
 CC binding the present sequence under M-like complex forming conditions (an
 CC M-like complex is defined as a specific protein-DNA complex which forms
 CC following incubation of uninfected cell extracts with HSV-1 oriS site I,
 CC II or III DNA). Then the level M-like complex formation is determined, a
 CC lower level in the presence of the compound being indicative of antiviral
 CC activity. The method can be used to identify compounds which prevent the
 CC interaction of a cellular protein with an origin of replication on the
 CC genome of a DNA virus. Such compounds can be used to treat viral
 CC infections, e.g. HSV-1, HSV-2, varicella-zoster virus, equine herpes
 CC virus type 1 and Marek's disease virus infections

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 775 AGAAGAGTGTGACGC 791

Db 1 AAGAGAGTGTGAGACGC 17
RESULT 1603
AAV02533
ID AAV02533 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAV02533;
XX
XX
DT 04-AUG-1998 (first entry)
DE
DE Transcriptional activator fragment LS42.
XX
XX Activating sequence; Gal4; transcriptional activator; RNA polymerase;
KW Protein-protein interaction; gene therapy; therapeutic; holoenzyme;
KW Gal1; DNA binding domain; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9744447-A2.
XX
XX 27-NOV-1997.
XX
XX 02-MAY-1997; 97WO-US0007338.
XX
XX 03-MAY-1996; 96US-0017016P.
XX
XX 01-MAY-1997; 97US-00017016.
XX
XX (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.
XX
XX Prashne M, Lu X, Wu Y;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-018502/02.
XX
XX New transcriptional activator containing DNA binding domain bound to
PT peptide - useful for controlling gene expression, especially in gene
PT therapy, and in protein-protein interaction assays, does not inhibit
PT other transcription activators.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 24; 55pp; English.
XX
XX AAV02501-V02522, AAV02524-V02584, AAV02586-V02592 and AAV02594-V02616 are
CC DNA fragments used in an assay to determine novel transcriptional
CC activators. The method involves the production of transcriptional
CC activators comprising of a DNA-binding group and a 6-25 amino acid
CC peptide that is covalently bonded to the DNA binding group and does not
CC represent a fragment of a natural transcription activator. Protein-
CC protein interactions are identified in the assay by fusing a DNA-binding
CC domain to a library of DNA fragments and introducing this and a fusion of
CC target protein and a polypeptide containing a region of Gal4 which
CC interacts with Gal1p into a cell containing Gal1p and identifying
CC members of the library that interact with the target from activation of
CC transcription. Such constructs are used to activate transcription in a
CC cell, e.g. for controlling gene activity, particularly in gene therapy
CC (e.g. recognizing a site close to a selected therapeutic gene).
CC Transcription can be activated without blocking other transcriptional
CC activators. They probably act by interacting with a component of the RNA
CC polymerase II holoenzyme, Gal1, the strongest known yeast activator,
CC which provides a more sensitive assay allowing detection of even weak
CC protein-protein interactions. Such activators do not create toxicity
CC problems even when overexpressed
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 839 TACCAGAACACAGCCCC 855
Db 1 TTCTAGAACACACCCCC 17

RESULT 1604
AAV09526
ID AAV09526 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAV09526;
XX
XX
DT 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
DE
DE Human biallelic polymorphic marker upstream primer #406.
XX
XX Polymorphism; biallelic; human; forensic; paternity testing; disease;
KW detection; phenotypic typing; characteristic; infection; hereditary;
KW autoimmune disease; cancer; inflammation; drug; therapy; medication;
KW treatment; marker; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9820165-A2.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1998.
XX
XX 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020313.
XX
XX 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0030455P.
XX
XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX
XX Lander ES, Wang D, Hudson T;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-286974/25.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid segments from the human genome - used for
PT determining polymorphic forms for use in e.g. forensics, paternity
PT testing or phenotypic typing for disease.
XX
XX Claim 15; Page 200; 310pp; English.
XX
XX AAV09121-X10268 are allele-specific oligonucleotide primers used in the
CC isolation of various biallelic polymorphic markers found in the human
CC genome (represented in AAV10269-X12937). These primers can be used in a
CC method for determining polymorphic forms in an individual for use in e.g.
CC forensics, paternity testing or for phenotypic typing for diseases such
CC as agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease, familial
CC hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary
CC spherocytosis, von Willebrand's disease, tuberous sclerosis, hereditary
CC haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos
CC syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, acute intermittent porphyria,
CC autoimmune diseases, inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous
CC system, infection by pathogenic microorganisms, and characteristics such
CC as longevity, appearance (e.g. baldness, obesity), strength, speed,
CC endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or receptivity to particular
CC drugs or therapeutic treatments. The isolated polymorphic nucleic acid
CC segments can also be used to produce medicaments for the treatment or
CC prophylaxis of such diseases
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 821 TGTGGGTGCTGAAGCTG 837
Db 1 TGATGGTGTCTGCAGCTG 17

RESULT 1605
AAV39475
ID AAV39475 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX

AC AAV39475;
 XX
 DT 22-SEP-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Acute lymphocytic leukaemia capture probe.
 XX
 KW Acute lymphocytic leukaemia; Chronic myelogenous leukaemia; ALL; CML;
 KW target; capture probe; detection probe; hybridisation; bcr; abl;
 KW multiple analyte; Salmonella; chromosomal translocation;
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX EP846776-A2.
 XX
 PD 10-JUN-1998.
 XX
 XX 05-DEC-1997; 97EP-00309831.
 XX
 XX 06-DEC-1996; 96US-00761131.
 XX
 XX (VYSI-) VYSIS INC.
 XX
 PI Muller UR, Lane DJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-299988/27.
 XX
 XX Assay device for isolating analyte from sample, e.g. Salmonella in food -
 PT comprises tube containing linear array of binding elements, linked to
 PT binding factor to which component binds.
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 12; 25pp; English.
 XX
 CC An assay device has been developed for isolating an analyte from a
 CC sample. The assay device comprises a tube containing a linear array of
 CC binding elements, each linked to a distinct binding factor to which a
 CC corresponding specific component binds, where each of the binding
 CC elements is configured to sealingly contact the interior surface of the
 CC tube along the entire circumference of the binding element. The present
 CC sequence represents a capture probe used in an example from the present
 CC invention for the detection of chromosomal translocations. The new method
 CC and device can be used to detect e.g. Salmonella in a food sample. They
 CC are also used to detect chromosomal translocations to detect the
 CC 'Philadelphia' chromosome responsible for acute lymphocytic leukaemia and
 CC chronic myelogenous leukaemia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 488 TCAGGATCTTAATGGAG 504
 DB 1 TGAGGTCTCATGGAG 17
 RESULT 1606
 ID AAV16025
 XX AAV16025 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV16025;
 XX
 XX 21-MAY-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to identify Sox-2 gene mutations in mice.
 XX
 KW Mutation; Sox-2; mutational screening; recessive; phenotypic alteration;
 KW mouse model; FGF-4; PCR primer; amplify; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Mus sp.

XX WO9744485-A1.
 XX
 PD 27-NOV-1997.
 XX
 XX 16-MAY-1997; 97WO-CB001354.
 XX
 XX 17-MAY-1996; 96GB-00010355.
 XX
 XX (HEXA-) HEXAGEN TECHNOLOGY LTD.
 XX
 XX Goodfellow PN;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1998-018536/02.
 XX
 PT Identification of mutation(s) in genes of interest - without prior
 PT observation of phenotypic alteration in the mutated organism or cell.
 XX
 XX Example 6; Page 43; 66pp; English.
 XX
 CC PCR primers AAV16019-36 were used to identify mutations in Sox-2 using
 CC the method of the invention. The method comprises testing a nucleic acid
 CC sample from a mutated organism for a mutation in a gene of interest
 CC without the prior observation of a phenotypic alteration in the mutated
 CC organism resulting from the mutation. Sox-2 is a member of the Sox gene
 CC family, and is involved in transcriptional regulation of the FGF-4 gene.
 CC FGF-4 codes for a signalling protein whose expression is essential for
 CC postimplantation mouse development, and, at later embryonic stages, for
 CC limb patterning and growth. Mutagenised mice in which a Sox-2 mutation is
 CC identified can be studied and provide a mouse model for a mutant human
 CC Sox-2 gene. The method provides mutational screening based on genomic and
 CC genetic techniques rather than on phenotypic observation. The method
 CC identifies and characterises genes via mutagenesis to identify genes
 CC encoding products which may have therapeutic benefit. The method also
 CC identifies the presence of mutations in a gene which do not rely solely
 CC upon prior matching of a gene with a disease. Heterozygotic organisms can
 CC also be screened to identify those carrying a mutation in a copy of a
 CC gene of interest even though the gene may be recessive and therefore
 CC causes no phenotypic alteration
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 240 GCTCAGCTCTTGAAGGA 256
 DB 2 GCTCTGCACATGAAGGA 18
 RESULT 1607
 ID AAV33107/c
 XX AAV33107 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV33107;
 XX
 XX 18-NOV-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Stromelysin primer 1.
 XX
 KW Multiplex competitive PCR reaction; MC-PCR; reverse-transcriptase PCR;
 KW RT-PCR; tagging reaction; competitive amplification reaction; primer;
 KW housekeeping gene; Stromelysin; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO9835058-A2.
 XX
 PD 13-AUG-1998.
 XX
 PF 27-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001471.

XX 07-FEB-1997; 97US-0037841P.
 PR 18-DEC-1997; 97US-00993731.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Thompson JD;
 XX WPI; 1998-447252/38.
 XX
 XX Determining relative amounts of different nucleic acids by multiplex
 PT competitive polymerase chain reaction - involves tagging target and
 PT control sequences then amplification with generic primer pair
 PT corresponding to tagging sequences, used e.g. to determine response to
 PT drugs.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 23; 45pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention provides a method for determining the relative
 CC amounts of two or more different nucleic acid molecules by using the
 CC multiplex competitive PCR reaction (MC-PCR). A MC-PCR reaction involves a
 CC reverse-transcriptase (RT-PCR) reaction followed by a tagging reaction
 CC and a competitive amplification reaction. The RT-PCR reaction uses a
 CC primer #2 to convert target mRNA into cDNA. Primer #1 in combination with
 CC primer #2 is then used to convert the region of the resulting cDNA to be
 CC amplified during the MC-PCR reaction into a double-stranded molecule.
 CC Primers #3 and #4, nested relative to primers #1 and #2 respectively, are
 CC used as tagging primers in the tagging reaction. A forward tagging primer
 CC has a defined sequence at its 5' end (-TAG sequence) while a reverse
 CC tagging primer has a different defined sequence at its 3' end (-TAG
 CC sequence). The purpose of the tagging reaction is to introduce the two
 CC defined sequences at the correct ends of the sequence to be amplified.
 CC The competitive amplification reaction involves using a single pair of
 CC generic primers, whose sequences are complementary to the +TAG and -TAG
 CC sequences, to amplify the different products generated from the cDNAs
 CC during the tagging step. This amplification reaction is competitive due
 CC to the use of a single primer pair to amplify the different target RNAs.
 CC Probe #5, complementary to the region of target RNA being amplified, is
 CC used to specifically detect the amplified product. The MC-PCR reaction
 CC can amplify one or more target mRNAs in a sample using the primer set #1-
 CC #5 for each target mRNA. In the example given, primers #1, #2, #3, #4 and
 CC probe #5 are the Strimvelis primers 1, 2 (AAV33108), 3a (AAV33109) or 3b
 CC (AAV33110), 4 (AAV33111) and probe 5 (AAV33112) respectively. These
 CC primers/probes were used to illustrate the method of the invention. The
 CC method claims to allow detection of low-abundance mRNA in small samples
 CC (e.g. 10 ng is sufficient) with high precision, and uses housekeeping
 CC genes as controls for RNA input and integrity. Also, a large number of
 CC samples may be processed simultaneously, making the process suitable for
 CC high throughput screening, and does not require continuous monitoring
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 716 CAAATTTTCAGGAGTGC 732
 Db 18 CCAATTCATGAGCAGC 2
 RESULT 1608
 AAX54239
 ID AAX54239 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AAX54239;
 AC
 XX
 XX 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Substance P receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
 DE
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
 XX impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
 KW

KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
 KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
 KW prostate cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO9913886-A1.
 PN
 XX 25-MAR-1999.
 PD
 XX 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.
 PF
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
 PR
 XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00039372.
 PR
 XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PA
 XX Nyce JW;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.
 DR
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; Page 59; 120pp; English.
 PS
 XX The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAX52869-X55271)
 CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
 CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene initiation
 CC codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'-
 CC end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding regions and all
 CC segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases,
 CC conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived
 CC from sequences AAX55272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides
 CC (specifically AAX55180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of
 CC diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those
 CC associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung
 CC diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,
 CC acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,
 CC pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary
 CC disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g.
 CC colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,
 CC hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as
 CC well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized
 CC to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 139 CTTTGGGGCTGCAGCT 155
 Db 1 CTTTGGGGCTGCAGCT 17
 RESULT 1609
 AAX80112/c
 ID AAX80112 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AAX80112;
 AC
 XX
 XX 12-AUG-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human PRO361 PCR primer #3.
 DE
 XX
 KW

KW Human; PRO protein; tumour necrosis factor family; TNF; cytokine;
 KW secreted protein; transmembrane protein; inflammation disorder;
 KW PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9928462-A2.

PN 10-JUN-1999.

XX 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.

XX 03-DEC-1997; 97US-0067411P.

XX 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069278P.

XX 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069334P.

XX 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069335P.

XX 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.

XX 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069694P.

XX 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069696P.

XX 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069870P.

XX 18-DEC-1997; 97US-0068017P.

XX 05-JAN-1998; 98US-0070440P.

XX 09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074086P.

XX 09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074092P.

XX 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.

XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Wood WI, Goddard A, Gurney AL, Yuan J, Baker KP, Chen J;

XX WPI; 1999-371118/31.

XX Nucleic acids encoding PRO secreted and transmembrane proteins.

XX Example 17; Page 62; 123pp; English.

XX The present invention describes nucleic acids encoding PRO secreted and

XX transmembrane proteins used therapeutically. The PRO proteins have

XX cytosolic, anti-inflammatory, anti-proliferative and immunosuppressive

XX activity. The proteins and polynucleotides can be used in therapy.

XX identification of homologues, raising antibodies and design of probes and

XX primers. They can be used in a range of diseases related to proteins that

XX they have homology with, e.g. a PRO protein having homology to complement

XX proteins may be used in inflammatory responses. The present sequence

XX represents a PCR primer used in an example from the present invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCACACAGCAGGATCC 572

DB 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2

RESULT 1610

AAA33683

ID AAA33683 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAA33683;

XX 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1372.

XX Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;

XX phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;

XX allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;

KW

KW

KW

KW

XX

XX

OS

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

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antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
 lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
 respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
 pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
 cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200009525-A2.

XX 24-FEB-2000.

XX 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.

XX 03-AUG-1999; 98US-0095212P.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX Nyce JW;

XX WPI; 2000-205971/18.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary

XX vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,

XX bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or

XX cancers.

XX Claim 18; Page 436; 1343pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense

XX oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets

XX nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or

XX inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,

XX antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are

XX useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,

XX impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary

XX effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating

XX e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,

XX impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic

XX fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive

XX pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,

XX carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasise to the lungs, including

XX breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the

XX ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the

XX release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing

XX bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the

XX nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present

XX invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, and then the last 185

XX sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ

XX from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAA32323 to

XX AAA3392) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.

XX Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match

XX up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence

XX listing

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 139 CTTTGGGCGCTGCAGCT 155

DB 1 CTTTGGGCGCTGCAGCT 17

RESULT 1611

AAA95988/c

ID AAA95988 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAA95988;

XX 19-JAN-2001 (first entry)

PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Goddard A, Gurney AL, Hebert C, Henzel W;
 PI Kabakoff RC, Lu Y, Pan J, Pennica D, Shelton DL, Smith V,
 PI Stewart TA, Tomas D, Watanabe CK, Wood WI, Yan M;
 XX WPI; 2000-572271/53.
 XX
 XX Sixty four PRO polypeptides, useful in the diagnosis and treatment of
 PT immune related disorders, e.g. systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid
 PT arthritis, osteoarthritis, thyroiditis and diabetes mellitus.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 98; 309pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes sixty four human PRO proteins which can
 CC be used in the treatment of immune related diseases. The human PRO
 CC proteins, anti-PRO antibodies, agonists and antagonists are useful for
 CC treating and diagnosing immune related disorders. The disorders are
 CC selected from systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC osteoarthritis, juvenile chronic arthritis, myopathies, Sjogren's
 CC systemic sclerosis, idiopathic inflammatory myopathies, Sjogren's
 CC syndrome, systemic vasculitis, sarcoidosis, autoimmune hemolytic
 CC anaemia, autoimmune thrombocytopaenia, thyroiditis, diabetes mellitus,
 CC immune-mediated renal disease, demyelinating diseases of the central and
 CC peripheral nervous systems, hepatobiliary diseases, inflammatory bowel
 CC disease, gluten-sensitive enteropathy and Whipple's disease, autoimmune
 CC or immune-mediated skin diseases, allergic diseases, immunological
 CC diseases of the lung, and transplantation associated diseases including
 CC graft rejection and graft-versus-host-disease. AAC58397 to AAC58578
 CC represent PCR primers and hybridisation probes used in the isolation of
 CC human PRO sequences. AAC58579 to AAC58642 and AAB33414 to AAB33477
 CC represent human PRO polynucleotide and protein sequences given in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572
 Db 18 CCAAGAGCAGGAGCC 2
 ||| ||||| |||
 RESULT 1613
 AAA55502
 ID AAA55502 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA55502;
 XX
 DT 30-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE TRAP1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 26704.
 XX
 KW Tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor; TRAF; human;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; antiproliferative;
 KW anti-inflammatory; E-selectin; jun kinase; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO200020435-A1.
 PN
 PD 13-APR-2000.
 XX
 XX 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023171.
 PF
 XX 06-OCT-1998; 98US-00167109.
 PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Baker BP, Cowser LM, Monia BP, Xu XS;
 PI WPI; 2000-303732/26.
 XX
 XX

PT Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding human tumor
 PT necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF), useful for treating
 PT diseases associated with TRAF expression such as inflammatory diseases.
 XX
 PS Example 14; Page 46; 170pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (see AAA55496
 CC -A55757) which are targeted to nucleic acids encoding a human tumour
 CC necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF). The antisense
 CC sequences comprise at least one modified internucleotide linkage, which
 CC is a phosphorothioate linkage. The oligonucleotides also include at least
 CC one modified sugar moiety such as a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety.
 CC Sequences AAA55490-A55495 represent nucleotide sequences encoding human
 CC TRAF1-6. Included in the invention is a method for treating a human
 CC having a disease associated with the expression of TRAF comprising
 CC administering an antisense oligonucleotide. The reduction of jun kinase
 CC activation in cells comprises contacting the cells with an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-6. A method for the reduction of E-
 CC selectin expression in cells or tissues comprises contacting the cells or
 CC tissues with an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-2 or TRAF-6.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides have antiproliferative and anti-
 CC inflammatory activity and are useful for treating disorders associated
 CC with cell proliferation and inflammation. The antisense oligonucleotides
 CC may also be used as a diagnostic probe for studying gene function
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 482 CATTCTCAGGATCTAA 498
 Db 2 CATTCTCGGGTCTCA 18
 ||| ||||| |||
 RESULT 1614
 AAZ48550
 ID AAZ48550 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ48550;
 XX
 DT 31-MAR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human TNFR1 mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS# 18943.
 XX
 KW Tumour necrosis factor receptor type 1; TNFR1; antisense; infection;
 KW inflammation; tumour formation; TNFR1; anticancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6007995-A.
 XX
 PD 28-DEC-1999.
 XX
 PF 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00106038.
 XX
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00106038.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Baker BP, Cowser LM;
 XX WPI; 2000-105333/09.
 DR
 XX Antisense inhibition of tumor necrosis factor type 1 expression for
 PT diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease, particularly tumors.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Col 25; 34pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention provides antisense compounds targeted to human tumour
 CC necrosis factor receptor type 1 (TNFR1) RNA. These antisense compounds

CC can be used in a method of inhibiting the expression of TNFRI human cells
 CC or tissues. The antisense compounds specifically hybridize with one or
 CC more nucleic acids encoding TNFRI modulating the function of nucleic acid
 CC molecules encoding TNFRI, ultimately modulating the amount of TNFRI
 CC produced. The antisense compounds and method are useful as research
 CC reagents and diagnostics, and in the treatment and prophylaxis of
 CC infection, inflammation or tumor formation. Sequences AAZ49482-565
 CC represent antisense oligos used for inhibition of the human TNFRI mRNA
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 420 CTCGGCTGCCCTTC 436
 DB 2 CTCCTGCTGCCCTTC 18

RESULT 1615
 AAZ49518/c
 ID AAA49518 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA49518;
 XX
 XX 25-SEP-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Primer for isolating cDNA clones encoding human PRO361.

XX PRO; membrane bound protein; secreted protein; PRO357; PRO327; PRO243;
 KW PRO115; PRO241; PRO323; PRO299; PRO344; PRO347; PRO355; PRO353;
 KW PRO361; PRO365; transmembrane polypeptide; antibody; screening;
 KW detection; inhibition; probe; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.

XX WO200032776-A2.
 PN
 XX 08-JUN-2000.

XX 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
 XX
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
 PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112850P.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.

XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 PA
 XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Filvaroff E;
 PI Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi CJ, Gurney AL;
 PI Hillian KJ, Kljavin IJ, Napier MA, Roy MA, Tumas D, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2000-412324/35.

XX New human nucleic acids encoding secreted and transmembrane polypeptides,
 PT designated as PRO polypeptides, useful as pharmaceutical and diagnostic
 PT agents.

XX Example 17; Page 109; 187pp; English.
 XX
 XX New human nucleic acids encoding secreted and transmembrane polypeptides
 CC which are designated as PRO polypeptides are described. The membrane-bound
 CC proteins have various industrial applications, including as
 CC pharmaceutical and diagnostic agents. The membrane-bound proteins can
 CC also be employed for screening of potential peptide or small molecule
 CC inhibitors of the relevant receptor/ligand interaction. Anti-PRO
 CC antibodies are useful for the affinity purification of PRO from
 CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. Five primers (AAA49516-520)
 CC were used to isolate the cDNA sequence encoding human PRO361. A
 CC hybridisation probe for human PRO361 is also described (AAA49521)

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572
 DB 18 CCAAGAGCAGGAGCCC 2

RESULT 1616
 AAZ59072
 ID AAZ59072 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ59072;
 XX
 XX 15-SEP-2003 (revised)
 DT 11-APR-2000 (first entry)
 DE HIV-1 TAR oligonucleotide target sequence #3.

XX Antiviral; antibacterial; antifungal; anticancer; detection; TAR; RRE;
 KW fluorescence resonance energy transfer; tat; HIV-1; Rev response element;
 KW autoimmune disease; trans-activation regulatory region; ss.

XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
 OS
 XX WO9964625-A2.
 PN
 XX 16-DEC-1999.

XX 04-JUN-1999; 99WO-GB001761.
 XX
 PR 05-JUN-1998; 98GB-00012196.
 PR 02-MAR-1999; 99GB-00004790.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOTARGETS LTD.
 PA
 XX Karn J, Prescott CD;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-097545/08.

XX Identifying compounds that bind to target RNA, potentially useful for
 PT treating infections, tumors and autoimmune diseases.

XX Example; Page 31; 82pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method of determining if a compound binds to a
 CC target RNA by treating a test compound with a reporter (R) labelled with
 CC a donor or acceptor group and labelled target RNA, labelled with the
 CC complementary donor or acceptor group, and measuring the fluorescence
 CC from fluorescent groups associated with a compound-target RNA complex in
 CC presence of the test compound and comparing the result with a standard.
 CC The oligonucleotides AAZ59070-259071 anneal to form a double stranded
 CC oligonucleotide containing the HIV-1 trans-activation regulatory region
 CC (TAR) to which the HIV-1 Tat protein binds. The complex is labelled with
 CC 6-carboxyfluorescein and is used as a target for the binding of a
 CC labelled ADP-1 protein. Detection of the complex is by fluorescence
 CC resonance energy transfer (FRET). The method is used to identify
 CC compounds that interfere with interaction between the target RNA and
 CC ligands or proteins. Compounds that are identified are potentially useful
 CC for treating infections (viral, bacterial or fungal), cancer and
 CC autoimmune diseases. The compounds are preferably directed to the TAR and
 CC RRE regions of human immunodeficiency virus RNA and inhibit viral
 CC replication. (Updated on 15-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 713 AGCCAAATTCAGGAGC 729

Db 1 ACCGAGAUUUGAGCAGC 17

||||| : : : : |||

RESULT 1617

AAZ73648/c

ID AAZ73648 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ73648;

XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:8004.

DE DE

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;

XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;

KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;

KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;

diagnosis; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9954500-A2.

PN 28-OCT-1999.

XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.

XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

PI WPI; 2000-013267/01.

DR Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium map of the human genome.

XX Claim 8; Page 1937; 2745pp; English.

XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment. N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the present invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 741 GTAGCCTTGGTCCTTAA 757

||||| : : : : |||

Db 18 GTAGACTCGGTCTTAA 2

RESULT 1618

AAZ73110/c

ID AAZ73110 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ73110;

XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7466.

DE DE

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;

XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;

KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;

KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;

diagnosis; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9954500-A2.

PN 28-OCT-1999.

XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.

XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

PI WPI; 2000-013267/01.

DR Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium map of the human genome.

XX Claim 9; Page 1822; 2745pp; English.

XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment. N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the present invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 902 GTATTTTAAGTGAAGAAG 918

||||| : : : : |||

Db 18 GGATGTTAGGTGAAGAAG 2

RESULT 1619

AAZ70371

ID AAZ70371 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ70371;

XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:4727.

DE DE

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;

XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;

KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;

diagnosis; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9954500-A2.

PN 28-OCT-1999.

XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.

XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

PI WPI; 2000-013267/01.

DR Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium map of the human genome.

XX Claim 9; Page 1822; 2745pp; English.

XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment. N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the present invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 902 GTATTTTAAGTGAAGAAG 918

||||| : : : : |||

Db 18 GGATGTTAGGTGAAGAAG 2

RESULT 1619

AAZ70371

ID AAZ70371 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ70371;

XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:4727.

DE DE

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;

XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;

KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;

diagnosis; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9954500-A2.

PN 28-OCT-1999.

XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.

XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

PI WPI; 2000-013267/01.

DR Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium map of the human genome.

XX Claim 9; Page 1822; 2745pp; English.

XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states. Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the differential efficacious responses to and side effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment. N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the present invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 902 GTATTTTAAGTGAAGAAG 918

||||| : : : : |||

Db 18 GGATGTTAGGTGAAGAAG 2

KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX diagnosis; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9954500-A2.

PN 28-OCT-1999.

XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.

XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

PI WPI; 2000-013267/01.

XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome.

PS Claim 8; Page 1239; 2745pp; English.

XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
XX have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
XX human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
XX which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
XX Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
XX identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
XX agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
XX differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
XX pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
XX N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
XX 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
XX present invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 772 TCGAGAAGAGTGTGTGAG 788

DB 2 TCGAGAAGAGTGTGTG 18

RESULT 1620

AAZ43284

ID AAZ43284 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAZ43284;

XX 11-FEB-2000 (first entry)

XX Murine Sox2 gene PCR primer 7.

XX Screening; mutation; treatment; disease; drug discovery; PCR primer; ss.

XX Mus musculus.

XX USS994075-A.

XX 30-NOV-1999.

XX 16-MAY-1997; 97US-00857946.

XX

17-MAY-1996; 96US-0017824P.

(HEXA-) HEXAGEN TECHNOLOGY LTD.

Goodfellow PN;

WPI; 2000-038255/03.

Identifying a mutation in a gene of interest in an organism useful for
identifying genes encoding products which may have therapeutic benefits.

Example 7; Col 69-70; 70pp; English.

This invention describes a novel mutational screening method based on
genomic and genetic techniques to identify and characterize a mutation in
a gene of interest without first selecting a phenotypic characteristic.
The screening methods are useful for identifying genes encoding products
which may have therapeutic benefit for treating human or animal diseases.
The method can be used for the DNA mutation screening of a class or a
family of genes providing a rapid assay for identifying mutant genes. The
methods produce organisms which can be used for drug discovery e.g.
providing a model for the study and treatment of a disease state, allow
in vitro assessment of drug activity and interbreeding of mutants which
allow investigation of gene interactions in the overall phenotype. A
range of phenotypes associated with different mutations, and specified
mutations in a gene of interest can be determined. The method can be
adapted to screen for a mutation in two or more genes of interest in an
organism. The methods allow mutations in a gene of interest to be
identified without having to rely on matching a gene with a disease.

AAZ43260-243421 represent PCR primers used in the method of the invention
Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 240 GCTCAGCTCTTGAAGGA 256

DB 2 GCTCTGCACATGAAGGA 18

RESULT 1621

AAA48824

ID AAA48824 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAA48824;

XX 08-SEP-2000 (first entry)

XX Human G-alpha-16 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 20883.

XX Human; G-alpha-16; G protein; cytostatic; hyperproliferative disorder;
XX cancer; inflammation; infection; antisense inhibition; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2000032817-A1.

XX 08-JUN-2000.

XX 25-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019613.

XX 03-DEC-1999; 98US-00205143.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Cowsert LM;

XX WPI; 2000-412354/35.

A new antisense compound for inhibiting the expression of human G-alpha-
16 and treating, preventing or delaying infections, inflammation or

PT hyperproliferative disorders such as cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 15; Page 74; 100pp; English.
 CC
 CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide used to modulate
 CC expression of G-alpha-16. G-alpha-16 is a human G-protein which interacts
 CC differentially with several receptor types including members of the
 CC opiod and chemokine receptor families. A series of antisense
 CC oligonucleotides have been designed to target different regions of G-
 CC human G-alpha-16 RNA. They may be used to inhibit the expressions of G-
 CC alpha-16 in human cells and tissues and thus to treat diseases associated
 CC with G-alpha-16, such as hyperproliferative disorders, especially cancer.
 CC Infections, inflammation or tumour formation can be prevented or delayed.
 CC The compounds can be used in research and diagnostics in sandwich and
 CC other assays. Note: The sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone and may
 CC be either an oligodeoxynucleotide or a chimeric oligonucleotide
 CC containing 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a deoxy gap. The ISIS
 CC number given above corresponds to the oligodeoxynucleotide sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 838 GTACCAACACACAGCCCC 854
 DB 1 GTCCAGACCCCTGCC 17
 RESULT 1622
 AAA05269
 ID AAA05269 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAA05269;
 XX
 XX 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 DE PCR primer D-F used in Sox-2 amplicon generation.
 XX
 XX PCR primer; Sox-2; Sox-3; T gene; Tyrosinase; MGF; Sry; c-kit; Tryp-1;
 KW Pax-6; mutation detection; therapeutic target identification; mouse;
 KW mast cell growth factor; ss.
 XX
 OS MUs sp.
 XX
 XX US6015670-A.
 PN
 XX 18-JAN-2000.
 PD
 XX 14-NOV-1997; 97US-00970740.
 PF
 XX 17-MAY-1996; 96US-0017824P.
 PR
 PR 16-MAY-1997; 97US-00857946.
 XX
 XX (HEXA-) HEXAGEN TECHNOLOGY LTD.
 PA
 XX Goodfellow PN;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-181139/16.
 DR
 XX
 XX Detecting mutations in selected genes, useful e.g. for identifying
 PT therapeutic targets or products, by analyzing DNA in mutated embryonic
 PT stem cells without phenotypic characterization.
 PS
 XX Example 6; Col 32; 66pp; English.
 XX
 XX PCR primers AAA05245-A05406 are used to generate amplicons from the mouse
 CC Sox-3 gene, Sox-2 gene, T gene, tyrosinase gene, Tryp-1 gene, Sry gene,
 CC MGF (mast cell growth factor) gene, c-kit gene, and the Pax-6 gene. The
 CC primers are used in a method for the identification of a mutation in a
 CC selected gene in a tissue without the prior observation of a phenotypic
 CC alteration in the mutated organism or cell. The method is used to

CC identify mutations in a selected gene that encode products of potential
 CC therapeutic activity or that are potential targets, particularly where
 CC the gene of interest has been identified as a candidate gene by
 CC positional cloning. Other applications are determining functions of genes
 CC detecting the range of phenotypes associated with different mutations
 CC in a particular gene and identification of particular mutations. Animals
 CC containing an identified mutation are used as models for studying
 CC diseases or their treatment, and cells from them for in vitro assessment
 CC of drug action. Interbreeding of mutant mice is used to investigate
 CC genetic interaction in the overall phenotype
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 240 GCTCAGCTCTTGAAGGA 256
 DB 2 GCTCGCACATGAAGGA 18
 RESULT 1623
 AAF19805
 ID AAF19805 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF19805;
 XX
 XX 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human substance P receptor polynucleotide fragment #1372.
 DE
 XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
 KW human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
 KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
 KW immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
 KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
 KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; ROS;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
 KW cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO2000062736-A2.
 PN
 XX 26-OCT-2000.
 PD
 XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.
 PF
 XX 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.
 PR
 XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PA
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 XX
 XX Nyce JW;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.
 DR
 XX Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger
 PT adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers
 PT and respiratory obstructions.
 PS
 XX Claim 14; Page 245; 1592pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
 CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.
 CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
 CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
 CC expression and or activity of target polypeptides associated with

CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
 CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
 CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
 CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
 CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
 CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
 CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
 CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
 CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
 CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
 CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
 CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or
 CC surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
 CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
 CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
 CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF1543 represent human polynucleotide
 CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 139 CTTTGGGGGCTGCAGCT 155
 Db 1 CTTTGGTGGCTGGGCT 17
 RESULT 1624
 AAA92614/c
 ID AAA92614 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAA92614;
 DT 04-JAN-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 30433.
 XX Human; SRA; steroid receptor RNA activator; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;
 XX SRA inhibitor; cancer; infection; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX US6107092-A.
 XX 22-AUG-2000.
 XX 29-MAR-1999; 99US-00280409.
 XX 29-MAR-1999; 99US-00280409.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 XX Cowsett LM, Bennett CF, O'malley BW;
 XX WPI; 2000-586211/55.
 XX Antisense compounds targeted to steroid receptor RNA activator useful for
 XX diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases associated with the
 XX steroid activator, such as infection, inflammation or tumor formation.
 XX Claim 3; Col 42; 47pp; English.
 XX The present sequence is one of a large number of antisense
 XX oligonucleotides which is directed against one of four human steroid
 XX receptor RNA activator (SRA) nucleic acid sequences. Two series of

CC antisense oligonucleotides were synthesized. The first series comprised 8
 CC -30 oligodeoxynucleotides with a phosphorothioate backbone. The second
 CC series comprised chimeric oligonucleotides composed of a central gap
 CC region, consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides, which was flanked on both
 CC sides by four-nucleotide wings. The wings were composed of 2'-
 CC methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. Both series contained the same
 CC nucleotide sequences. The antisense compounds are useful for research,
 CC diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis to prevent or delay infection,
 CC inflammation or tumor formation. Therapeutically the oligonucleotides
 CC are highly safe and are effectively administered to humans
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 683 TGGATCTGCACACGCT 699
 Db 18 TGTATCTGCAACCTCT 2
 RESULT 1625
 AAC65660/c
 ID AAC65660 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAC65660;
 DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX Human telomerase hTC PCR primer SEQ ID NO 1.
 XX Telomerase; primer; probe; human; amplification; detection; cancer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX DE19916929-A1.
 XX 19-OCT-2000.
 XX 15-APR-1999; 99DE-01016929.
 XX 15-APR-1999; 99DE-01016929.
 XX (FARB) BAYER AG.
 XX Springer W, Hagen G, Wick M, Zubov D;
 XX WPI; 2000-657343/54.
 XX New oligonucleotide primers, useful for amplifying human telomerase RNA
 XX for diagnosis, prognosis and monitoring of cancer.
 XX Claim 1; Page 10; 12pp; German.
 XX This invention describes novel specific oligonucleotide primers (ON) for
 XX the amplification of mRNA for the catalytic subunit of human telomerase
 XX (hTC). ON are used in tests for detecting increased telomerase activity,
 XX i.e. for detecting many forms of cancer, for monitoring progression, and
 XX prognosis or early diagnosis. ON provide rapid, simple, inexpensive, and
 XX automatable detection of cancer, e.g. more than 100 samples can be
 XX analyzed in 20 minutes. ON are optimized (for length and sequence) to
 XX produce an amplicon that is a direct measure of telomerase expression or
 XX activity, i.e. it provides a direct correlation between tumor tissue and
 XX telomerase activity at the nucleic acid level. Sensitivity may be
 XX increased 10-100 fold by using an RNA detector probe in combination with
 XX DNA/RNA amplification, allowing a reduction in the amount of test
 XX material required
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 630 GCTCAGTCCCGCTCCCT 646
 |||||
 Db 17 GCGCAGTCCCGCAGCT 1

RESULT 1626
 AAC60640
 ID AAC60640 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC
 AC AAC60640;
 XX
 DT 01-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 DE Human PDK-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #29472.
 XX
 KW Human; PDK-1; 3-phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase-1;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; antiinflammatory;
 KW cytostatic; antimicrobial; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 PN US6124272-A.
 XX
 PD 26-SEP-2000.
 XX
 PF 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289466.
 PR 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289466.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Monia BP, Cowser LM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-611015/58.
 XX
 PT Novel antisense compounds useful for inhibiting the expression of human 3
 PT -phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase-1, useful e.g. for treating
 PT inflammation, tumors and infections.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Col 39; 41pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is one of a large number of antisense
 CC oligonucleotides which are targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
 CC human 3-phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase-1 (PDK-1). The
 CC antisense compounds may be oligodeoxynucleotides or chimeric
 CC oligonucleotides containing a central gap region, consisting of ten 2'-
 CC deoxynucleotides, which is flanked on both sides by 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-
 CC MOE) wings. The oligonucleotides have a phosphorothioate backbone. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of
 CC human PDK-1 in human cells or tissues. They are also useful for
 CC preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumors and are useful
 CC for research and diagnostics
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 325 GAGACCTGTGGAGCAA 341
 |||||
 Db 2 GAGCAGCTCTGGAGAAA 18

RESULT 1627
 AAC60621
 ID AAC60621 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC
 AC AAC60621;
 XX
 XX

DT 01-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PDK-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #29232.
 XX
 KW Human; PDK-1; 3-phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase-1;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; antiinflammatory;
 KW cytostatic; antimicrobial; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 PN US6124272-A.
 XX
 PD 26-SEP-2000.
 XX
 PF 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289466.
 PR 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289466.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Monia BP, Cowser LM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-611015/58.
 XX
 PT Novel antisense compounds useful for inhibiting the expression of human 3
 PT -phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase-1, useful e.g. for treating
 PT inflammation, tumors and infections.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Col 39; 41pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is one of a large number of antisense
 CC oligonucleotides which are targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
 CC human 3-phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase-1 (PDK-1). The
 CC antisense compounds may be oligodeoxynucleotides or chimeric
 CC oligonucleotides containing a central gap region, consisting of ten 2'-
 CC deoxynucleotides, which is flanked on both sides by 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-
 CC MOE) wings. The oligonucleotides have a phosphorothioate backbone. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of
 CC human PDK-1 in human cells or tissues. They are also useful for
 CC preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumors and are useful
 CC for research and diagnostics
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 370 AGCGTCTGGCGCTCGT 386
 |||||
 Db 2 AGCTTCTCGTCTCGT 18

RESULT 1628
 AAA72067/C
 ID AAA72067 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC
 AC AAA72067;
 XX
 DT 24-NOV-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human insulin gene exon 1-2 reverse RT-PCR primer.
 XX
 KW Human; Quantitative reverse transcription-PCR; RNA quantification;
 KW transcript quantification; blood sample; tissue specific; diagnosis;
 KW prognosis; monitoring; prediction; genetic disease; infectious disease;
 KW differential expression; insulin gene expression; type II diabetes;
 KW RT-PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO2000040749-A2.

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XX PD 13-JUL-2000.
XX PF 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-CA0000005.
XX PR 06-JAN-1999; 99US-0115125P.
XX PR 04-JAN-2000; 2000US-00477148.
XX PA (LIEW/) LIEW C.
XX PI Liew C;
XX PS WPI; 2000-452540/39.
XX DR Detecting gene expression in blood, used to monitor therapeutic treatment
XX PT courses and to diagnose, prognose and predict diseases, comprises
XX PT quantifying RNA in the sample.
XX PS Claim 18; Page 14; 129pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to the detection and quantification of gene
XX CC transcripts in peripheral whole blood samples for the diagnosis,
XX CC prognosis monitoring or prediction of genetic or infectious disease in an
XX CC animal, in particular a human. The body's tissues and organs are
XX CC constantly interacting with the blood; cells from these tissues may
XX CC become detached and transiently circulate in the blood before being
XX CC destroyed. Genetic changes that occur within such organs and tissues may
XX CC thus be detected in the blood, providing an immediate picture of disease
XX CC status. This is achieved via the detection and quantification of tissue-
XX CC specific transcripts. Expression levels of tissue-specific genes in the
XX CC blood of a patient can be compared with blood expression levels of the
XX CC same genes in healthy individuals, or they can be compared with blood
XX CC expression levels determined for the patient on a previous occasion. The
XX CC methods are used to detect gene expression in blood samples for the
XX CC diagnosis, prognosis or prediction of diseases. They may also be used to
XX CC monitor the progress of treatment courses. The methods require blood
XX CC samples which are simple to obtain and which are less invasive compared
XX CC to conventional methods of tissue specific disease diagnosis, such as
XX CC biopsies. Sequences AAA72066-A72067 represent reverse transcription-PCR
XX CC (RT-PCR) primers for the amplification of exons 1-2 from human insulin
XX CC RNA transcripts. The insulin gene is differentially expressed in the
XX CC blood amongst individuals that are healthy, that are diagnosed as type II
XX CC diabetic, or that are in the preclinical, asymptomatic stage of the
XX CC disease
XX CC Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 882 GAGGTCTGCTGATGTGAG 898
DB 17 GAGGACCTGCAGGTGGG 1
RESULT 1629
AAA70601/C
ID AAA70601 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAA70601;
XX XX
XX XX 15-SEP-2003 (revised)
XX DT 06-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX PR
XX DE Sindbis-like virus strain YN87448 complete genome primer R10746-10799.
XX XX Genome; Sindbis-like virus strain YN87448; primer; RT-PCR; vaccine;
XX KW epidemic; Sindbis encephalitis; evolution; epidemiology; ss.
XX XX Sindbis-like virus; strain YN87448.
XX OS CN1252445-A.
XX PN

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XX PD 10-MAY-2000.
XX PF 27-OCT-1998; 98CN-00120694.
XX PR 27-OCT-1998; 98CN-00120694.
XX PA (VIRO-) INST VIROLOGY CHINESE ACAD PREVENTIVE ME.
XX PI Liang G, Zhou G, Li L;
XX PS WPI; 2000-443226/39.
XX DR Whole genome sequence of YN87448 virus strain and its cloning method.
XX PT Claim 3; Page 10; 24pp; Chinese.
XX CC Primers AAA70578-A70603 were used to RT-PCR amplify the complete genome
XX CC of the Sindbis-like virus strain YN87448 (AAA70577). The genome was
XX CC cloned as 15 fragments using these PCR primers for inclusion into the
XX CC plasmid pGEM-T. The invention relates to the isolation and method of
XX CC cloning the complete genome for the Sindbis-like virus strain YN87448 by
XX CC a RT-PCR process. The YN87448 strain virus appears to be the optimal
XX CC candidate for a vaccine to prevent epidemics of Sindbis encephalitis. The
XX CC sequence of this strain's genome shows the difference between this viral
XX CC strain and other epidemic Sindbis virus strains at the molecular level
XX CC and is useful for understanding the source, evolution and molecular
XX CC epidemiology of Sindbis viruses. (Updated on 15-SEP-2003 to standardise
XX CC OS field)
XX CC Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 420 CTCGGCTGCCCCCTGC 436
DB 17 CTCAGCGCGCCACTGC 1
RESULT 1630
AAC62530
ID AAC62530 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAC62530;
XX XX
XX DT 07-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Cre gene sequencing primer BSB457.
XX KW Cre variant recognition site; lox site; recombinase;
XX KW variant recombination site; hybrid crop production; seedless crop;
XX KW phage packaging; cloning; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX XX WO200060091-A2.
XX PN 12-OCT-2000.
XX PD
XX PF 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009154.
XX PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127977P.
XX XX (OKLA-) OKLAHOMA MEDICAL RES FOUND.
XX PI Sauer BL, Rufer AW;
XX XX WPI; 2000-665010/64.
XX DR
XX PT Identifying variant recombinases mediating recombination at variant sites
XX PT (VRS) by contacting a mutant recombinase, a first and second VRS having a

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PT reporter gene, and a second nucleic acid having 2 vrs and a reporter
 PT gene.

XX Example 1; Page 92; 144pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to the identification of recombinase
 CC variants which have an altered specificity. They are tested using
 CC constructs containing variant recognition sites, which are not recognised
 CC by non-mutant recombinase but undergo recombination in the presence of a
 CC variant enzyme. Variant recombinases are useful in the production of a
 CC genetically modified crop plants, particularly seedless varieties, and in
 CC phage packaging, which has uses in cloning

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 181 GTACAGTGGCCGGTGC 197
 Db 2 GACACAGTGGCCGGTGC 18

RESULT 1631

AAA65246/c

ID AAA65246 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAA65246;

AC AAA65246;

DT 12-DEC-2000 (first entry)

DE Meloidogyne incognita species-specific oligonucleotide #2.

XX Species-specific oligonucleotide; crop parasite; crop damage;
 KW root-knot nematode; PCR primer; ss.

OS Meloidogyne incognita.

XX WO200040754-A1.

PD 13-JUL-2000.

XX 28-DEC-1999; 99WO-NL000812.

XX 30-DEC-1998; 98NL-01010917.

XX (DIEN-) STICHTING DIENST LANDBOUWKUNDIG ONDERZOE.

XX Zijlstra C;

XX WPI; 2000-465998/40.

XX Novel DNA oligonucleotide specific for Meloidogyne species, used to
 PT detect specific Meloidogyne species in a sample.

PS Claim 7; Page 24; 33pp; English.

XX The present sequence is a species-specific oligonucleotide for the root-
 CC knot nematode Meloidogyne incognita. This is a crop parasite which can
 CC cause damage to crops such as potatoes, beets, black salsifies and
 CC carrots. The damage being so great that in Europe some members of the
 CC genus have been given a quarantine status. The oligonucleotide was
 CC identified using random amplified polymorphic DNA and subjected it to a
 CC series of selection procedures until a species-specific fragment was
 CC found. The sequence can be used in tests to determine both the presence
 CC and species of Meloidogyne parasites, which is useful for seed export and
 CC also in the search for resistance to the parasite

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 753 CTTAAGGAGATGGCACA 769
 Db 18 CTTAATGTGAGGCGACA 2

RESULT 1632

AAH77974/c

ID AAH77974 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAH77974;

AC AAH77974;

DT 13-NOV-2001 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used to amplify a fragment of the Psp1 gene.

XX Psp1 gene; intein; proteinic intron; tuberculosis; PCR primer; ss.

OS Mycobacterium tuberculosis.

XX WO200161035-A1.

XX 23-AUG-2001.

XX 16-FEB-2001; 2001WO-FR000475.

XX 17-FEB-2000; 2000FR-00002051.

XX (PROT-) PROTEUS.

XX Masson J, Lefevre F, Saves I, Laneelle M, Daffe M;

XX WPI; 2001-536573/59.

XX Detecting and/or quantifying mycobacterium tuberculosis in sample, useful
 PT for diagnosing tuberculosis infection, comprises detecting intein
 PT specific to that bacterium in the recA, Psp1 or dnaB gene.

XX Example 3; Page 31; 96pp; French.

XX PCR primers AAH77974-75 were used to amplify a fragment of the
 CC Mycobacterium Psp1 gene, containing an intein. The primers were used in
 CC the method of the invention. The specification describes a method for
 CC detecting and/or quantifying Mycobacterium tuberculosis in a sample. The
 CC method comprises detecting an intein (proteinic intron integrated into a
 CC protein) inserted at a M. tuberculosis specific site using a reagent
 CC specific for that site, and optionally quantifying the detected signal.
 CC The invention is used to detect tuberculosis infection

XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 386 GCTGGCGGCGCACACA 402
 Db 18 GCCGCGCGGCGAGCACA 2

RESULT 1633

AAS44381/c

ID AAS44381 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAS44381;

AC AAS44381;

DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)

DE SPINK5 gene oligonucleotide ligation assay biotin primer #2.

XX Human; SPINK5; lympho-epithelial Kazal-type related inhibitor; LSKTI; ss;
 KW serine protease inhibitor; atopic disease; Netherton's syndrome; asthma;

KW eczema; hayfever; antiasthmatic; antiallergic; antiinflammatory;
 KW dermatological; PCR primer; sequencing primer; gene therapy.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200164747-A1.
 XX 07-SEP-2001.
 XX 02-MAR-2001; 2001WO-GB000897.
 XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000GB-00005098.
 XX 03-MAR-2000; 2000GB-00005229.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS INNOVATION LTD.
 XX Hovnanian A, Chavanas S, Cookson W, Moffat M, Walley A;
 XX WPI; 2001-582149/65.
 XX Determining susceptibility to atopic disease or carrier status of
 PT Netherton's syndrome in humans by identifying variants of or mutations in
 PT SPINK5, a gene encoding lympho-epithelial Kazal-type related inhibitor.
 XX Example 5; Page 53; 123pp; English.
 XX Sequences ABA44359-AA844514 represent the SPINK5 gene, contigs and
 CC fragments of a SPINK5 clone, sequencing primers and PCR primers for
 CC SPINK5. SPINK5 encodes lympho-epithelial Kazal-type related inhibitor
 CC (LEKTI), a serine protease inhibitor. Susceptibility or predisposition to
 CC an atopic disease in a human subject can be detected by screening the
 CC genome for one or more polymorphic variants of SPINK5 gene and/or
 CC expression of a variant of LEKTI protein in a tissue. Carrier status of a
 CC subject or development of Netherton's syndrome is diagnosed by screening
 CC for the presence of loss-of-function mutations in the SPINK5 gene. An
 CC expression vector comprising a nucleic acid encoding a serine protease
 CC inhibitor or its functional fragment can be used in screening for
 CC compounds with potential pharmacological activity by determining the
 CC serine protease activity of a protein previously identified as a ligand
 CC of the LEKTI protein. The atopic diseases include Netherton's Syndrome,
 CC asthma, eczema and hayfever
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 299 CGGGGCCCTGCATGGGA 315
 Db 18 CTGGGGCCCTGCATAGGA 2
 RESULT 1634
 AAF58868
 ID AAF58868 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAF58868;
 XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 XX Rat metastasis-associated antigen C4-4A PCR primer #2.
 XX Rat; human; metastasis-associated antigen; C4.4A; cancer; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Rattus sp.
 XX WO200123553-A2.
 XX 05-APR-2001.
 XX 29-SEP-2000; 2000WO-EP009567.
 XX

PR 29-SEP-1999; 99US-00407784.
 XX (DEKR-) DEUT KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM.
 XX Zoeller M, Roesel M, Wuerfel J;
 XX WPI; 2001-258133/26.
 XX New nucleic acid encoding rat or human metastasis-associated antigen
 PT C4.4A for treating cell proliferative disorder associated with a
 PT metastasizing tumor.
 XX Example 1; Page 25; 63pp; English.
 XX The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of the
 CC human and rat metastasis-associated antigen C4.4A. The protein is
 CC expressed rarely in the adult, except on metastasising cancer cells.
 CC Because of this, the sequences are useful in cancer diagnosis and
 CC treatment of cell proliferation diseases. The present sequence is a PCR
 CC primer used to isolate the rat C4.4A coding sequence
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 815 TGGTACTGTGGGTGCTG 831
 Db 2 TGGAACTCGGATGCTG 18
 RESULT 1635
 AAF79632/C
 ID AAF79632 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAF79632;
 XX 29-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 XX Human Akt-3 antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO: 40.
 XX Human; Akt-3; protein kinase; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; infection;
 XX antisense therapy; inflammation; tumour; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US6187586-B1.
 XX 13-FEB-2001.
 XX 29-DEC-1999; 99US-00474922.
 XX 29-DEC-1999; 99US-00474922.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Monia BP, Cowsett LM, Roth RA;
 XX WPI; 2001-264979/27.
 XX New antisense compounds targeting nucleic acids encoding human Akt-3
 PT useful for treating a disease or condition associated with Akt-3
 PT expression, or in preventing or delaying inflammation or tumor formation.
 XX Claim 1; Col 39; 37pp; English.
 XX The present sequence is one of a number of antisense compounds of up to
 CC 30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid encoding human Akt-3.
 CC The antisense compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of human
 CC Akt-3 in human cells or tissues. They are also useful for modulating the
 CC expression of Akt-3, and for treating a human or an animal suspected of
 CC having, or being prone to, a disease or condition associated with Akt-3

CC expression. The antisense compounds may also be used as research
 CC reagents, in kits and in diagnostics, e.g. to elucidate the function of a
 CC particular gene or to distinguish between functions of various members of
 CC a biological pathway; and as a prophylactic, e.g. to prevent or delay
 CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation

XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 316 AAGACTCGAGAGAGCT 332

Db 17 AAGATGGACAGAGCT 1

RESULT 1636

AAF79636

ID AAF79636 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAF79636;

AC AAF79636;

DT 29-MAY-2001 (first entry)

DE Human Akt-3 antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO: 44.

XX Human; Akt-3; protein kinase; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; infection;

KW antisense therapy; inflammation; tumour; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US6187586-B1.

XX 13-FEB-2001.

XX 29-DEC-1999; 99US-00474922.

XX 29-DEC-1999; 99US-00474922.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Monia BP, Cowser LM, Roth RA;

XX WPI; 2001-264979/27.

XX New antisense compounds targeting nucleic acids encoding human Akt-3

PT useful for treating a disease or condition associated with Akt-3

PT expression, or in preventing or delaying inflammation or tumor formation.

XX Example 15; Col 39; 37pp; English.

XX The present sequence is one of a number of antisense compounds of up to
 CC 30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid encoding human Akt-3.
 CC The antisense compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of human
 CC Akt-3 in human cells or tissues. They are also useful for modulating the
 CC expression of Akt-3, and for treating a human or an animal suspected of
 CC having, or being prone to, a disease or condition associated with Akt-3
 CC expression. The antisense compounds may also be used as research
 CC reagents, in kits and in diagnostics, e.g. to elucidate the function of a
 CC particular gene or to distinguish between functions of various members of
 CC a biological pathway; and as a prophylactic, e.g. to prevent or delay
 CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation

XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 539 TCTTCTGAGCTCTGTAG 555

Db 1 TCTTCTGAGCTCTGTAG 17

RESULT 1637

AAS04925

ID AAS04925 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAS04925;

XX 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Neurofibromatosis (NF1) cDNA sequencing primer #10.

XX Neurofibromatosis type 1; NF1; peripheral blood lymphocyte; PBL; EBV; ss;

KW Epstein-Barr virus; B-lymphoblastoid cell; phytohemagglutinin; PHA;

XX frame shift mutation; mis-sense mutation; silent mutation; PCR primer;

XX sequencing primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200129251-A2.

XX 26-APR-2001.

XX 18-OCT-2000; 2000WO-EP010255.

XX 18-OCT-1999; 99EP-00870216.

XX 05-JUN-2000; 2000EP-00870122.

XX (UYGE-) UNIV GENT.

XX Messiaen L, Callens T;

XX WPI; 2001-300341/31.

XX Mutation analysis of NF1 gene by treating EBV transformed lymphoblastoid
 PT cell lines formed with lymphocytes of patient with protein synthesis
 PT inhibitor, and obtaining peptides by translating amplified RNA from cell
 PT line.

XX Claim 9; Page 57; 102pp; English.

XX The sequences represent neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF1) cDNA fragments and
 CC PCR primers and sequencing primers for use in mutation analysis of NF1. A
 CC method for mutation analysis of the NF1 gene involves isolating
 CC peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBL) of a patient, establishing Epstein-
 CC Barr virus (EBV) transformed B-lymphoblastoid cell line with isolated
 CC PBL, or short-term culturing of PBL by phytohemagglutinin (PHA)
 CC stimulation, treating the cell line or short-term culture with protein
 CC synthesis inhibitor and immediately extracting RNA from the cultures. The
 CC RNA is then amplified and peptide fragments are obtained by in vitro
 CC transcription/translation of amplified fragments. Mutation analysis of
 CC NF1 is used for detection of frame shift, mis-sense and silent mutations
 CC in various exons of the gene. This is useful in screening for NF1
 CC drug or agent can be identified by a screening process in which the
 CC modulation is monitored in vitro using cell systems in which the
 CC defective NF1 gene is expressed. The sequences can be used to design
 CC drugs which modulate NF1 activity, by using knowledge of the structure of
 CC the NF1 protein and of specific defects of the various NF1 mutant
 CC proteins. The method allows for reliable analysis of mutations that are
 CC difficult to detect due to unstable or wrong-spliced transcripts

XX Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 794 ACTGCAGGACTGACTGA 810

Db 1 ACTGCAGGAACTGA 17

RESULT 1638
AAH62911 ID AAH62911 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAH62911;
XX 06-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 11-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX Shrimp white spot Bacilliform virus (WSBV) oligonucleotide 72.
XX Shrimp white spot Bacilliform virus; WSBV; diagnosis; viral infection;
KW antiviral agent; gene expression; antisense construct; probe; primer;
KW transgenic viral resistant shrimp; ss.
XX Shrimp white spot syndrome virus.
XX WO200138351-A2.
PN 31-MAY-2001.
XX 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US028888.
PF 24-NOV-1999; 99CN-00124717.
PR (PENY-) PE CORP NY.
PA (THIR-) THIRD INST OCEANOGRAPHY STATE OCEANI C A.
PA (SINO-) SINOGENOMAX CO LTD.
XX Xu X, Yang F, He J, Pham L, He M, Ye Y, Shen Y, Kodira C;
XX WPI; 2001-355877/37.
DR Primary nucleotide sequence of the shrimp white spot Bacilliform virus
PT (WSBV), useful for producing viral polypeptides that can be used to
PT screen for agents that are useful for treating WSBV infection.
XX Disclosure; Fig 3; 626pp; English.
XX The invention provides the primary nucleotide sequence of the WSBV genome
CC (AAH62689), predicted transcript sequences (AAH62689-AAH62839) and
CC encoded proteins (AAG84910-AAG85051) and oligonucleotide sequences
CC (AAH62840-63160) suitable for use as primers or probes. The nucleic acid
CC molecules and proteins of the invention are useful for diagnosis and
CC monitoring viral infection, in screens for antiviral agents and for
CC monitoring viral gene expression or activity during a treatment regimen.
CC The nucleic acid molecules are also useful as antisense constructs to
CC control viral gene expression in infected cells and tissues and to create
CC transgenic viral resistant shrimp. (Updated on 06-AUG-2003 to correct OS
CC field.)
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 329 AGCTGGGAGCAACTTG 345
DB 2 AGGTATGGAGCATCTTG 18
RESULT 1639
AAH38758 ID AAH38758 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAH38758;
XX 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
DT SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 1554.
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
XX

SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KW Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO200129262-A2.
PN 26-APR-2001.
PD 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
PF 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
PR (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
PA Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.
DR New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX Claim 1; Page 57; 83pp; English.
XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis, the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 325 GAGAGCTCTGGAGCAA 341
DB 2 GGGAGGCTGTGGAGAA 18
RESULT 1640
AAF59690 ID AAF59690 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAF59690;
XX 27-APR-2001 (first entry)
DT Human CACP (MSF) gene exon 9-12 forward PCR primer.
DE
XX

KW Human; CACP protein; camptodactyly-arthropathy-coxa vara-pericarditis;
 KW MSF; megakaryocyte stimulating factor; synovial lubricant;
 KW chromosome 1q25-31; osteoarthritis; joint lubrication; osteopathic;
 KW antiarthritic; PCR primer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200107068-A1.
 FN 01-FEB-2001.
 XX 21-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020002.
 XX 23-JUL-1999; 99US-0145328P.
 PR 19-JUL-2000; 2000US-00145328.
 XX (UYCA-) UNIV CASE WESTERN RESERVE.
 PA Warman ML;
 PI WPI; 2001-182721/18.
 DR New composition comprising the camptodactyly-arthropathy-coxa vara-
 PT pericarditis protein in combination with an anesthetic, useful for
 PT treating osteoarthritis, or as lubricants of tissue and joints.
 XX Disclosure; Page 29; 34pp; English.
 PS The invention relates to a method of treating osteoarthritis via the
 CC administration of a composition comprising the camptodactyly-arthropathy-
 CC coxa vara-pericarditis (CACP) protein, or portions of the CACP protein.
 CC The composition may further comprise a local anaesthetic. The composition
 CC of the invention may be administered via intra-articular or intravenous
 CC injection. The human CACP protein is identified in the invention as being
 CC megakaryocyte stimulating factor (MSF). The gene encoding CACP protein
 CC (MSF) is located on chromosome 1q25-31, and mutations in this gene are
 CC responsible for the heritable disorder camptodactyly-arthropathy-coxa
 CC vara-pericarditis, in which patients have synovial hyperplasia without
 CC evidence of inflammation. CACP protein (MSF) acts as a synovium
 CC lubricant, and can be used to lubricate tissue and joints in the
 CC treatment of osteoarthritis. The composition may be applied to reduce the
 CC symptoms of osteoarthritis (e.g., joint pain, loss of range of movement
 CC or joint damage). Sequences AAF59672-AAF59693 represent PCR primers used
 CC to amplify exonic gene fragments from CACP genomic DNA or to amplify cDNA
 CC fragments for the detection of mutations
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 796 TGCAGGACTGACTGAC 812
 Db 2 TGGAGGACTACTGGAC 18
 RESULT 1641
 AAI66785/C
 ID AAI66785 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAI66785;
 XX 07-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 DE PPAR-gamma mRNA amplifying RT-PCR primer R.
 KW Adipocyte; hedgehog polypeptide; desert hedgehog; indian hedgehog; Dhh;
 KW Ihh; sonic hedgehog; Shh; therapeutic; cytostatic; primer; RT-PCR; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX WO200164238-A2.
 FN 07-SEP-2001.
 XX 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006450.
 XX 29-FEB-2000; 2000US-0186058P.
 XX (CURI-) CURIS INC.
 PI Zehentner B, Leser-Reiff U, Burtscher H;
 DR WPI; 2001-607352/69.
 XX Method for regulating formation and/or maintenance of adipocyte tissue by
 PT contacting pre-adipocyte or adipocyte cells with a hedgehog polypeptide
 PT or ptc therapeutic.
 XX Example; Page 76; 132pp; English.
 PS The invention provides a method for regulating formation and/or
 CC maintenance of adipocyte tissue that comprises contacting pre adipocyte
 CC or adipocyte cells with a hedgehog polypeptide or ptc therapeutic. The
 CC method is used for regulating the growth state of an adipocyte stem/
 CC progenitor cell, and treating or preventing disorders of, or surgical or
 CC cosmetic repair of, adipocyte tissues, e.g. for treating or preventing
 CC hyperplastic or neoplastic conditions affecting adipocyte tissue, such as
 CC soft tissue tumors, especially adipose cell tumors, e.g. lipomas,
 CC fibrolipomas, lipoblastomas, lipomatosis, hibernomas, hemangiomas and/or
 CC liposarcomas. Hedgehog polypeptides can be used in combination with other
 CC therapeutic agents. Sequences AAI66784-793 represent primers used in
 CC quantitative RT-PCR of PPARgamma, ar2, gli, ptc and actin mRNAs, during
 CC the course of the invention
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 142 TGGGGGCTGCAGCTCCA 158
 Db 17 TGGAGCTGCATCTCCA 1
 RESULT 1642
 AAF44467/c
 ID AAF44467 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAF44467;
 XX 02-APR-2001 (first entry)
 DT Human PRO361 forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:530.
 DE Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; cytostatic; cell death;
 KW cancer; chromosomal mapping; gene mapping; tissue typing;
 KW diagnostic assay; PCR primer; hybridisation; probe; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200073454-A1.
 XX 07-DEC-2000.
 PD 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PF 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
 PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 17-AUG-1999; 99US-0149396P.

PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
 PR 08-OCT-1999; 99US-0158663P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Borstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Fong S, Gerber H, Gershten ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ;
 PI Grimaldi CJ, Gurney AL, Kijavini IU, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoletti NF;
 PI Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 PI Zhang Z;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-032150/04.
 XX
 XX PRO polynucleotides used to produce polypeptides used to target bioactive
 PT molecules such as toxins, radiolabels or antibodies, to specific cells,
 PT to cause targeted cell death.
 XX
 PS Example 177; Page 562; 935pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes human secreted and transmembrane PRO
 CC proteins. The PRO proteins have cytosolic activity. The PRO proteins can
 CC be used for targeted delivery of bioactive molecules, such as toxins,
 CC radiolabels or antibodies, that cause cell death. PRO nucleotide
 CC sequences, and their fragments, can be used as hybridisation probes, in
 CC chromosomal and gene mapping, and in the generation of anti-sense RNA and
 CC DNA. They may also be used to produce transgenic animals which are used
 CC to develop and screen therapeutically useful reagents. The PRO nucleotide
 CC and protein sequence can be used for tissue typing and in creating
 CC cancer. Anti-PRO antibodies can be used in diagnostic assays. AAF4270 to
 CC AAF44470 represent PCR primers and hybridisation probes used in the
 CC isolation of human PRO sequences. AAF44087 to AAF44269 and AAF65154 to
 CC AAF65300 represent human PRO polynucleotide and protein sequences given
 CC in the exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGCGATCC 572
 DB 18 CCAAGAGCAGCGACCC 2
 RESULT 1643
 AAF97793
 ID AAF97793 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAF97793;
 XX
 DT 31-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human chromosome 1p36 region PCR primer SEQ ID NO:7.
 XX
 KW Human; chromosome 1; 1p36; neuroblastoma cell line; NB-1; anticancer;
 KW tumour suppressor; human 1p36 homozygosity deletion domain; tumour;
 KW diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.

XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200116311-A1.
 PN
 XX 08-MAR-2001.
 PD
 PF 31-AUG-2000; 2000WO-JP005930.
 XX
 PR 31-AUG-1999; 99JP-00245962.
 PR 09-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00136266.
 XX
 PA (HISM) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.
 PA (CHIB-) CHIBA PREFECTURE.
 XX
 PI Nakagawara A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-226686/23.
 XX
 PT Human 1p36 homozygosity deletion domain from the 36-position of first
 PT chromosome short arm in human neuroblastoma cell lines, applicable e.g.
 PT in gene diagnosis of tumors as well as in developing anti-cancer drugs.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 13; 226pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a homozygosity deletion domain co-
 CC existing in the 36-position of the first chromosome short arm (1p36) in
 CC human neuroblastoma. Also described are base sequences from the 1p36
 CC position of human neuroblastoma cell lines (NB-1 and MASS-NB-SCH-1),
 CC which are tumour suppressor genes in human neuroblastoma. The genes are
 CC tumour suppressor genes, base sequence data of which are applicable as
 CC tumour markers and reagents in studying mechanism of tumour body
 CC formation, and gene diagnosis of tumours as well as in developing anti-
 CC cancer drugs. AAF97787 to AAF97829 represent PCR primers used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention, and AAF97830 to AAF97874
 CC represent sequences given in the exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 634 AGTCCCGCTCCCTGCAA 650
 DB 1 AGCTCCGCTCCCTGTAA 17
 RESULT 1644
 AAC92446
 ID AAC92446 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC92446;
 XX
 DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer used for sequencing of pIBgamma2 5' homology region.
 XX
 KW Immunoglobulin; Ig; transgene; transgenic animal; embryonic cell;
 KW specific antibody generation; sequencing primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200076310-A1.
 XX
 PD 21-DEC-2000.
 XX
 PF 08-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015782.
 XX
 PR 10-JUN-1999; 99US-00329582.
 XX
 PA (ABGE-) ABGENIX INC.

PI Green LL, Ivanov VE, Davis CG;
 DR WPI; 2001-025326/03.
 XX
 XX New transgenes, useful for producing specific isotypes of human
 PT antibodies, comprise human constant region gene segment containing exons
 PT encoding desired heavy chain isotype linked to non-cognate switch region.
 XX
 XX Example 3; Page 67; 164pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to transgenes and their construction. The
 CC transgene comprises a fragment of the human immunoglobulin heavy chain
 CC DNA from chromosome 14. The fragment consists of DNA from the D segment
 CC genes to the Cmu of the heavy chain locus, this fragment is operably
 CC linked to at least one human immunoglobulin variable segment gene and an
 CC additional constant region containing human constant region coding exons
 CC operably linked to a non-cognate switch region. The new transgenes are
 CC useful for the production of human immunoglobulin heavy chains and
 CC complete human antibodies of a desired isotype specific for any antigen
 CC of interest. Embryonic stem cells and transgenic non-human animals
 CC comprising the transgene are also included in the invention. The present
 CC sequence represents a primer used to sequence the human switch gamma2
 CC sequence which is used in the construction of a transgene of the
 CC invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 373 GTCTGGCCGCTCTGCTG 389
 DB 1 GTCTGGCCGCTCTGCTG 17
 RESULT 1645
 ABK41069
 ID ABK41069 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK41069;
 XX
 XX 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Human obesity-associated biallelic marker upstream PCR primer #146.
 KW Human; obesity associated-biallelic marker; chromosome 10; obesity; ss;
 KW drug response; hyperuricaemia; digestive pathology; hypertension; cancer;
 KW hepatic function disorder; cardiovascular disease; hyperlipidaemia; PCR;
 KW insulin disorder; atheromatous disease; cardiac insufficiency; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200206525-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 24-JAN-2002.
 PD
 XX
 XX 28-JUN-2001; 2001WO-18001477.
 FF
 XX
 XX 18-JUL-2000; 2000US-0219704P.
 PR
 XX
 XX (GENT) GENSET.
 PA
 XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I, Abderrahim H, Bihain B;
 PI WPI; 2002-155043/20.
 DR
 XX Set of novel map-related biallelic markers, preferably located on obesity
 PT disorder-associated chromosomal regions on chromosomes 3, 10 and 19,
 PT useful, for e.g. detecting statistical correlations between marker allele
 PT and a phenotype.
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 257; 311pp; English.
 PS

XX The invention relates to a set of novel map-related biallelic markers,
 CC preferably located on obesity disorder-associated chromosomal regions on
 CC chromosomes 3, 10 and 19. The markers are useful for genotyping or
 CC estimating the frequency of an allele in a population, for detecting an
 CC association between a genotype or haplotype and a phenotype, e.g. a
 CC disease involving drug responses, obesity or disorders related to
 CC obesity, such as hyperuricaemia, digestive pathology, hepatic function
 CC disorders, cancer, cardiovascular disease, hypertension, hyperlipidaemia,
 CC insulin disorders, atheromatous disease and cardiac insufficiency. The
 CC markers are useful for detecting a statistical correlation between a
 CC biallelic marker allele and a phenotype and/or between a biallelic marker
 CC haplotype and a phenotype. This sequence represents a PCR primer used to
 CC amplify a human obesity-associated biallelic marker
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 187 GTGGCGCGGTCAGTTTC 203
 DB 2 GTGGCGGTCAGTTTC 18
 RESULT 1646
 ABS59897
 ID ABS59897 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS59897;
 XX
 DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 DE
 DE Human DNA representing a single nucleotide polymorphism #47.
 KW Aminopeptidase P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; SNP; BDKRB1;
 KW tachykinin receptor B1; TACRI; CI esterase inhibitor; CNH; kallikrein 1;
 KW KKL1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
 KW angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;
 KW polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
 KW cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
 KW myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
 KW aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angiodaema;
 KW arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
 KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
 KW viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
 KW Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis;
 KW single-nucleotide polymorphism.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200261131-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 08-AUG-2002.
 PD
 XX
 XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
 FF
 XX
 XX 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
 PR
 XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
 PR
 XX 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
 PR
 XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
 PA (HUI/) HUI L.
 XX
 XX Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
 PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;
 XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.
 DR
 XX New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
 PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
 PT

PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
PT autoimmune diseases.

PS Disclosure; Page 653; 977pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
XX encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDRKB1),
XX tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
XX 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDRKB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
XX 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
XX polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
XX polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
XX nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
XX sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
XX obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
XX nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
XX encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
XX haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
XX; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
XX upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopeptidase inhibitor
XX using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
XX comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
XX human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
XX individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
XX nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
XX least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
XX and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
XX preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
XX involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
XX disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
XX hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
XX hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
XX artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
XX hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
XX diseases, and disorders are listed in the specification). The
XX obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
XX diseases and disorders are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
XX against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
XX and biological samples. The present sequence represents or contains the
XX region surrounding a single-nucleotide polymorphism in one of the genes
XX encoding one of the proteins listed above

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 421 TCCGGCTGCCCTGCT 437

Db 2 TCTGCTGCTCCCTGCT 18

RESULT 1647

ABSS9960
ID ABS59960 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABS59960;

XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX Human DNA representing a single nucleotide polymorphism #110.

XX Aminopeptidase P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; SNP; BDRKB1;
XX tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;
XX KLK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDRKB2; gene therapy;
XX angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; PI4;
XX polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
XX cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
XX myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
XX aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;
XX arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;

XX autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
XX viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
XX Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis;
XX single-nucleotide polymorphism.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200261131-A2.

XX 08-AUG-2002.

XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.

XX 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.

XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.

XX 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.

XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.

XX (TSUC) TSUCHIHASHI Z.

XX (HULL) HUI L.

XX Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;

XX Swanson BN, Powell JR;

XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.

XX New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
XX for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
XX cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
XX autoimmune diseases.

XX Disclosure; Page 663; 977pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
XX encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDRKB1),
XX tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
XX 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDRKB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
XX 2 (ACE2), or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
XX polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
XX polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
XX nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
XX sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
XX obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
XX nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
XX encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
XX haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
XX; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
XX upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopeptidase inhibitor
XX using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
XX comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
XX human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
XX individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
XX nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
XX least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
XX and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
XX preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
XX involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
XX disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
XX hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
XX hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
XX artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
XX hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
XX diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
XX polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
XX against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
XX and biological samples. The present sequence represents or contains the
XX region surrounding a single-nucleotide polymorphism in one of the genes
XX encoding one of the proteins listed above

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 454 CCTCCAGGAGGCTC 470
DB 17 CCGTCCCTGAGAGCTC 1

RESULT 1650
ABA97090/c
ID ABA97090 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC
XX ABA97090;
XX DT 17-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human cathepsin D PCR primer #2.
XX KW Human; PCR; primer; detection; cathepsin; leucocystatin; metastasis;
XX KW tumour; asparaginyl endopeptidase; cathepsin D; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200198475-A2.
XX PD 27-DEC-2001.
XX PF 15-JUN-2001; 2001WO-EP06791.
XX PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000DE-01030827.
XX PA (UYTU-) UNIV TUEBINGEN EBERHARD-KARLS.
XX PI Melms A, Wienhold W, Tolosa E;
XX WPI; 2002-122278/16.
XX PT Detecting nucleic acid that encodes cathepsins and related proteins, for
diagnosis of tumors, comprises amplification with specific primers.
XX PS Claim 5; Page 35; 39pp; German.
XX CC This invention describes a novel method for the selective detection of
nucleic acids that are specific for cathepsins, asparaginyl endopeptidase
or leucocystatin. The method is used for diagnosis and/or early detection
of tumours and/or their metastases, associated with overexpression of
cathepsins, and also for evaluating treatment. The method is reliable,
simple and reproducible, since the PCR primers of the invention have very
high specificity and sensitivity for their targets, including ability to
differentiate between closely similar cathepsins. Only a small amount of
sample, obtained by minimally invasive methods, is required. The PCR
primers of the invention are designed to generate amplicons of 100-150bp,
ensuring practically 100 % amplification efficiency, without non-specific
amplification that could lead to false positives. This sequence
represents a PCR primer used in the amplification of the human cathepsin
D and is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 414 CAGGCTCTCGGCTGCC 430
DB 18 CAGCCTCTCGGCTACC 2

RESULT 1651

ABL44882
ID ABL44882 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC
XX ABL44882;
XX DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1926.
XX KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
XX KW PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN JP2001321190-A.
XX PD 20-NOV-2001.
XX PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX PT Arraying genome clones.
XX PS Claim 4; Page 42; 528pp; Japanese.
XX CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
(c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 634 AGTCCCGCTCCCTGCAA 650
DB 1 AGCTCCGCTCCCTGTAA 17

RESULT 1652
ABL45118
ID ABL45118 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC
XX ABL45118;
XX DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2162.

XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX FN JP2001321190-A.
 XX PD 20-NOV-2001.
 XX PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
 XX PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
 XX PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 XX PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 XX DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
 XX Arraying genome clones.
 XX PS Claim 4; Page 47; 528pp; Japanese.
 XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeeded to
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 207 GGTTCGACGCTCTCC 223
 Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 2 GCTTCCTGCACTCTCC 18
 RESULT 1653
 ID ABL45046
 AC ABL45046 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX /
 AC ABL45046;
 XX
 XX 11-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX TNFR1 expression modulation related antisense oligo SEQ ID No 76.
 DE
 XX Antisense compound; tumour necrosis factor receptor 1; liver disease;
 KW TNFR1; hepatitis; liver injury; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
 KW human; ds.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200248168-A1.
 XX

XX 20-JUN-2002.
 XX PD
 XX PF
 XX 22-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US051224.
 XX PR
 XX 24-OCT-2000; 2000US-00695451.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Baker BF, Cowsett LM, Zhang H, Dean NW;
 XX WPI; 2002-583481/62.
 XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding tumor
 PT necrosis factor receptor 1 (TNFR1), useful for treating humans having
 PT disease associated with TNFR1 e.g. hepatitis, liver injury, liver cancer.
 XX
 XX Example 10; Page 45; 121pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to an antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleotides in
 CC length targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding tumor necrosis factor
 CC receptor 1 (TNFR1), where the antisense compound inhibits expression of
 CC TNFR1. The antisense compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of
 CC TNFR1 in cells or tissues. The antisense compound is also useful for
 CC treating an animal (preferably human) having a disease or condition
 CC associated with TNFR1, e.g. a liver disease (such as hepatitis, or liver
 CC injury) or a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer, by inhibiting
 CC the expression of TNFR1. The antisense compound is useful for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.
 CC This polynucleotide sequence represents a human oligonucleotide relating
 CC to the TNFR1 of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 420 CTCGCGCTGCCCCCTGC 436
 Db | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 2 CTCCTGCTTGCCTGC 18
 RESULT 1654
 ID ABL457807
 AC ABL457807 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX /
 AC ABL457807;
 XX
 XX 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX Interferon receptor binding peptide associated DNA sequence #9.
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory; neuroprotective;
 KW immunosuppressive; antiarthritic; cytokine receptor; interferon; IFN;
 KW cancer; haematological malignancy; viral infection; hepatitis; human;
 KW multiple sclerosis; autoimmune disease; arthritis; ds; gene.
 XX Unidentified.
 OS
 XX WO200244197-A2.
 XX
 XX 06-JUN-2002.
 XX 30-NOV-2001; 2001WO-CA001701.
 XX
 XX 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-00727388.
 XX (FISH/) FISH E N.
 XX Fish EN;
 XX WPI; 2002-547689/58.
 XX

XX Cytokine receptor binding peptide construct, in particular interferon
PT receptor binding peptide construct for use as an interferon mimetic,
PT comprises a cytokine receptor binding domain incorporated in a molecular
PT scaffold.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 77; 105pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel cytokine receptor binding peptide
CC construct comprising a cytokine receptor binding domain incorporated in a
CC suitable molecular scaffold so that the scaffold maintains the binding
CC domain in a configuration suitable for binding to the cytokine receptor.
CC The peptides of the invention may have cytostatic, virucide,
CC hepatotropic, antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, immunosuppressive and
CC antiarthritic activities. A new interferon receptor binding peptide
CC construct is useful in the manufacture of a medicament as an interferon
CC (IFN) mimetic. A peptide that mimics the effect of IFN is useful in
CC medical therapies for cancer, haematological malignancies, viral
CC infections (hepatitis B or C), multiple sclerosis and autoimmune diseases
CC such as arthritis, to detect modulators of IFN action, in screening
CC assays to compare the activity and/or interaction with another molecule
CC or potential IFN modulator and also in the diagnosis of IFN activity
CC related disorders. A nucleic acid encoding the peptide of the invention
CC or is useful for the treatment and therapy of the mentioned medical
CC conditions. The peptide of the invention has less side effect than those
CC of native cytokines. The present sequence represents an interferon
CC receptor binding peptide associated DNA of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 342 CTTGGTCCAGCGCAA 358
DB 1 CTTGGTCCAGCGCAA 17

RESULT 1655
ABK48426
ID ABK48426 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ABK48426;
XX
XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX Human MEGF/Fibrillin-like protein NOV8 reverse primer Ag192.
XX
XX Human; MEGF/Fibrillin-like protein; NOVX; NOV9; primer; ss; vaccine;
XX cancer; tumour; bone disorder; avascular necrosis; allergy;
XX haematopoietic disorder; immune disorder; endometriosis; renal disease;
XX infection; inflammatory disease; lung disease; scleroderma; ataxia;
XX bowel disease; appendicitis; blood disorder; cardiovascular disorder;
XX graft versus host disease; GVHD; lymphoedema; brain disorder;
XX ocular disorder; hepatitis C virus infection; cardiac disorder;
XX autosomal dominant deafness; DFNA-2.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200214368-A2.
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002.
XX
XX 16-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US025624.
XX
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225692P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225693P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225837P.
XX 18-AUG-2000; 2000US-0226236P.
XX 18-AUG-2000; 2000US-0226353P.
XX 22-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227085P.
XX 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227395P.

PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227492P.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227600P.
PR 14-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275922P.
PR 15-AUG-2001; 2001US-00930512.
XX
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
XX Zerhusen BD, Padigaru M, Spytek KA, Spaderma SK, Gangolli EA;
PI Rastelli L, Burgess CE, Majumder K, Shinkens R, Mishra V;
PI Vernet CAM, Szekeres ES, Grosse WM, Alsobrook JP, Liu X, Gerlach VL;
PI Ellerman K, Smithson G, Peyman J, Stone D, Macdougall J;
XX WPI; 2002-329571/36.
XX
XX Novel cytoplasmic, nuclear membrane bound and secreted NOVX polypeptides,
PT useful for treating cancers and tumors, bone disorders, Paget's disease,
PT hematopoietic disorders, spinal diseases and immune disorders.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 208; 234pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to new isolated NOVX polypeptides named
CC NOV1-NOV9. The invention can be used for identifying an agent (a cellular
CC receptor or downstream effector) that binds to the polypeptide. The
CC molecules of the invention are useful for treating or preventing NOVX-
CC associated disorders in humans. The antibody of the invention is useful
CC for determining the presence or amount of NOVX in a sample, and for
CC treating a pathological state in a mammal. The method of the invention is
CC useful for determining the presence of an amount of NOVX in a sample
CC which is used as a marker for cancerous cell or tissue type. The
CC molecules of the invention are useful in the manufacture of a medicament
CC for treating or preventing cancer, tumour, bone disorders, avascular
CC necrosis, allergy, haematopoietic disorders, immune disorders,
CC endometriosis, renal diseases, infections, inflammatory diseases, lung
CC diseases, scleroderma, ataxia, bowel diseases, appendicitis, blood
CC disorders, cardiovascular disorders, graft versus host disease (GVHD),
CC lymphoedema, brain disorders, ocular disorders, hepatitis C virus
CC infection, cardiac disorders and autosomal dominant deafness (DFNA-2).
CC The present nucleic acid sequence represents the human MEGF/Fibrillin-
CC like protein NOV8 reverse primer Ag192 that was used in the methods of
CC the invention to assess the expression of gene NOV8
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 449 AGATCGCTTCAGGAAG 465
DB 1 AGAAGCCTTCGCGCAG 17

RESULT 1656
AAD34377
ID AAD34377 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAD34377;
XX
XX 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human BSMR gene polymorphism detecting PCR primer, LRCOD5F.
XX
XX Human; bone strength and mineralisation regulatory protein; BSMR;
XX bone strength; mineralisation; ophthalmological; antidiabetic;
XX bone density regulating transmembrane receptor; prosthetic device;
XX surgical implant; diabetic retinopathy; hypertensive retinopathy;
XX therapy; osteoporosis; prematurity; ocular vessel; eye disorder;
XX osteopathic; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200216553-A2.
XX
XX

XX PD 28-FEB-2002.
 XX PF 17-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US041788.
 XX PR 18-AUG-2000; 2000US-0226119P.
 XX PR 22-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234337P.
 XX PR 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304851P.
 XX PA (AVET) AVENTIS PHARMA SA.
 XX PA (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.
 XX PA (UYCA-) UNIV CASE WESTERN RESERVE.
 XX PI Warman ML, Gong Y, Olsen BR, Rawadi G, Roman-Roman S;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-329694/36.
 XX PT Polynucleotide encoding bone strength and mineralization regulatory
 XX PT protein useful for diagnosis or therapy of osteoporosis.
 XX PS Disclosure; Fig 5; 124pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to bone strength and mineralisation regulatory
 XX CC protein (BSMR) and its corresponding nucleic acid sequence. BSMR DNA is
 XX CC useful for the diagnosis or therapy of osteoporosis and for regulating
 XX CC (increasing) bone strength and mineralisation in a human subject by
 XX CC activating a bone density regulating transmembrane receptor (BSMR
 XX CC protein). An expression vector comprising a promoter that is operably
 XX CC linked to BSMR DNA is useful for modulating bone density and for
 XX CC enhancing bone strength and mineralisation in a mammal cell. Composition
 XX CC comprising a BSMR effector is useful for treating osteoporosis and is
 XX CC useful particularly as a coating for prosthetic devices and surgical
 XX CC implants. BSMR is useful for screening lead pharmaceutical agents as BSMR
 XX CC effectors, which may be used to treat a range of eye disorders such as
 XX CC diabetic retinopathy, hypertensive retinopathy and retinopathy of
 XX CC prematurity, in which normal vascular growth and integrity of ocular
 XX CC vessels is disrupted. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to
 XX CC amplify cDNA and gDNA molecules useful for detecting polymorphic BSMR
 XX CC genes in human
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 633 CAGTCCCGCTCCCTGCA 649
 DB 1 CAGACCGCTCCATCCA 17
 RESULT 1657
 ABL55782/C
 ID ABL55782 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX AC ABL55782;
 XX DT 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human V-erbB gene sense oligonucleotide #1.
 XX KW Human; V-erbB; cytostatic; myelosis abnormality syndrome; leukosis;
 XX KW tumour; prophasing; sense; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200220782-A1.
 XX PD 14-MAR-2002.
 XX PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-CN000888.
 XX PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00109023.
 XX PA (FENG/) FENG B.
 XX PI Feng B;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-292266/33.
 XX PT Sense and antisense oligonucleotides of V-erbB gene, applicable in
 XX PT producing vaccines and pharmaceutical compositions for use in diagnosis
 XX PT and treatment of myelosis abnormality syndrome, leukosis and other
 XX PT multiple tumors.
 XX PS Claim 4; Page 13; 24pp; Chinese.
 XX CC The sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide of the human V-erbB
 XX CC gene. The invention relates to a pair of novel polymerase chain reaction
 XX CC (PCR) primers specific for the V-erbB gene comprising 5' ATG AAA TGT GCC
 XX CC CAT TTT ATA 3' and 5' CAA AAC TTT GAC CTT TTT 3'. The primers of the
 XX CC CAT TTT ATA 3' and 5' CAA AAC TTT GAC CTT TTT 3'. The primers of the

PA (FENG/) FENG B.
 PI Feng B;
 DR WPI; 2002-292266/33.
 XX Sense and antisense oligonucleotides of V-erbB gene, applicable in
 XX PT producing vaccines and pharmaceutical compositions for use in diagnosis
 XX PT and treatment of myelosis abnormality syndrome, leukosis and other
 XX PT multiple tumors.
 XX PS Claim 3; Page 13; 24pp; Chinese.
 XX CC The sequence represents a sense oligonucleotide of the human V-erbB gene.
 XX CC The invention relates to a pair of novel polymerase chain reaction (PCR)
 XX CC primers specific for the V-erbB gene comprising 5' ATG AAA TGT GCC CAT
 XX CC TTT ATA 3' and 5' CAA AAC TTT GAC CTT TTT 3'. The primers of the
 XX CC invention have cytostatic activity. The oligonucleotides of the invention
 XX CC are useful for producing vaccines and pharmaceutical compositions for use
 XX CC in diagnosis and treatment of myelosis abnormality syndrome, leukosis,
 XX CC other multiple tumours and prophasing
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 762 ATGGCAGAGCTGGAGAA 778
 DB 18 ATGGCAGAGCTGGCAAA 2
 RESULT 1658
 ABL55780
 ID ABL55780 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC ABL55780;
 XX DT 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human V-erbB gene antisense oligonucleotide #1.
 XX KW Human; V-erbB; cytostatic; myelosis abnormality syndrome; leukosis;
 XX KW tumour; prophasing; antisense; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200220782-A1.
 XX PD 14-MAR-2002.
 XX PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-CN000888.
 XX PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00109023.
 XX PA (FENG/) FENG B.
 XX PI Feng B;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-292266/33.
 XX PT Sense and antisense oligonucleotides of V-erbB gene, applicable in
 XX PT producing vaccines and pharmaceutical compositions for use in diagnosis
 XX PT and treatment of myelosis abnormality syndrome, leukosis and other
 XX PT multiple tumors.
 XX PS Claim 4; Page 13; 24pp; Chinese.
 XX CC The sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide of the human V-erbB
 XX CC gene. The invention relates to a pair of novel polymerase chain reaction
 XX CC (PCR) primers specific for the V-erbB gene comprising 5' ATG AAA TGT GCC
 XX CC CAT TTT ATA 3' and 5' CAA AAC TTT GAC CTT TTT 3'. The primers of the

KW Plasmodium invasion determinant; PID; immunogen; antiparasitic; Cdc-42;
KW coccidiosis; immunosuppressant; vaccine; apicomplexan parasite; Cdc-42;
KW coccidiosis; theileriosis; cryptosporidiosis; isoporiasis;
KW blastocystosis; babesiosis; anaplasmosis; sarcosporidiosis;
KW toxoplasmosis; sarcocystosis; malaria; ss; primer; PCR.
XX Plasmodium yoelii.
XX WO200238173-A1.
XX 16-MAY-2002.
XX 09-NOV-2001; 2001WO-GB004985.
XX 09-NOV-2000; 2000GB-00027433.
XX (UNLO) UNIV COLLEGE LONDON.
XX Gillespie SH, Baye HK, McHugh TD;
XX WPI; 2002-575196/61.
XX Novel antigenic component for use in vaccine capable of producing
PT antibody specific to the antigenic component, where the antibody is
PT capable of specifically binding to Plasmodium invasion determinant
PT protein.
XX Example; Fig 5; 95pp; English.
XX The invention relates an antigenic component, for use in a vaccine
CC capable of promoting production of an antibody specific to the antigenic
CC component in a subject, where the antibody is capable of specifically
CC binding to Plasmodium invasion determinant (Pid) protein. Also included
CC are an immunogen comprising the antigenic component coupled to an
CC immunogenic component; a vaccine comprising the immunogen and an
CC adjuvant, or a polynucleic acid encoding the antigenic component; a
CC therapeutic agent comprising a component, which is capable of competing
CC with a protein comprising Pid, in a specific binding assay; a diagnostic
CC agent comprising an antibody capable of specifically binding to the Pid
CC protein or the antigenic component; a polynucleic acid encoding a Pid
CC protein or its fragment for use in medicine; an anti-Pid antibody; the
CC use of an inhibitor of Pid protein-Cdc42 interaction for the manufacture
CC of a medicament effective against a disease caused by an apicomplexan
CC parasite and the use of a Pid protein or its peptide fragment, for the
CC manufacture of a medicament effective against a disease caused by an
CC apicomplexan parasite, or in the manufacture of a diagnostic agent for
CC diagnosis of a disease caused by an apicomplexan parasite. The antigenic
CC component and the Pid nucleic acid are useful for the manufacture of a
CC medicament effective against a disease caused by an apicomplexan parasite
CC in a human subject. The antigenic component, the Pid nucleic acid, and
CC the antibody are useful for manufacture of a diagnostic agent for
CC diagnosis of a disease caused by the parasite e.g., coccidiosis,
CC theileriosis, cryptosporidiosis, isoporiasis, blastocystosis, babesiosis,
CC anaplasmosis, sarcosporidiosis, toxoplasmosis, sarcocystosis, and
CC preferably human malaria. An inhibitor of the Pid protein-Cdc42
CC interaction can be used for the manufacture of a medicament effective
CC against a disease caused by an apicomplexan parasite. The Pid nucleic
CC acid is useful in an in vitro method for diagnosing apicomplexan
CC infection in a sample of red blood cells. The vaccine is suitable for use
CC against human malaria caused by a parasite (e.g. P. falciparum, P. ovale,
CC P. vivax and P. malariae). The present sequence is a PCR primer designed
CC against P. yoelii. Pid DNA used to amplify Pid sequence from a patient
CC infected with P. falciparum
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 569 ATCTCGCTGCTCCAC 585
DB 2 ATCTCGACGCTTACG 18

RESULT 1662
AB182294
ID AB182294 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AB182294;
XX 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX p53 mutation detection primer/probe #173.
KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO200179548-A2.
XX 25-OCT-2001.
XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX Example 3; Page 66; 300pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
XX oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
XX oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
XX (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
XX for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
XX e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
XX infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
XX Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
XX Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
XX selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
XX medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
XX as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
XX Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
XX involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
XX cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
XX p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
XX method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
XX and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
XX electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
XX particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
XX sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
XX presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 co
XX AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
XX of the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 883 AGGTCCTGCTGATGAGA 899
DB 11

db 2 AGTTCCTGCATGGCGA 18

RESULT 1664
ABL94722/C
ID ABL94722 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX
AC ABL94722;

DT 12-JUN-2002 (first entry)

DE Rat VRL antisense oligonucleotide #106.

XX	Analgescic; antiseize, VRI; antiinflammatory; uropathic; pain; cancer;
KW	vanilloid receptor; antipruritic; cytostatic; antiasthmatic; pruritis;
KW	gene therapy; tactile allodynia; urinary incontinence; inflammation; ss.
XX	
OS	<i>Rattus</i> sp.
OS	

XX

PN WO200218407-A2.

XX

PD 07-MAR-2002.

100

PF 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-EP010081.

[illegible]

02-SEP-2000; 2000DE-01043674.
04-SEP-2000; 2000DE-01043703
05-SEP-2000; 2000DE-01043703

PR 04-SEP-2000; 2000DE-0104370Z;
yy

XX
PA (CHEE) GRIENENTHAL GMBH

FF (CHIEF / GROENENTHAAL GROENH
XX

PI - Kurreck J. Erdmann VA:

[illegible]

DR WPI; 2002-281058/32.

XX

PT New antisense oligonucleotides and ribozymes, useful for treating e.g.
PT pain and for diagnosis, are directed against mRNA for vanilloid-family
PT receptors.

PS Claim 1; Fig 13; 76pp; German.

The present invention provides antisense sequences directed against the VRL mRNA. These can be used in the treatment of pain, especially chronic, heat-induced or inflammatory pain, tactile allodynia, urinary incontinence, neurogenic bladder symptoms, pruritis, tumours and inflammation (particularly where associated with the VRL vanilloid receptor such as asthma). They are also useful for identifying analgesic agents. The present sequence is a VRL antisense sequence identified in the invention.

XXXXXX

XXXXXX

DE X chromosome single nucleotide polymorphism 10

XX

Chromosome X; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; association study; KW

haplotype analysis; polymorphism; cancer; auto-immune disease; KW

KW neurodegenerative disease; neurological disease; cardiovascular disease;
 KW inflammatory disease; psychiatric disorder; respiratory disease;
 KW metabolic disease; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN W0200220835-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 04-SEP-2001; 2001WO-GB003970.
 XX
 PR 04-SEP-2000; 2000GB-00021667.
 XX
 PA (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX
 PI Xu C, Purvis IJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-329879/36.
 XX
 PT Performing an association study for use in a case-control study,
 PT comprises obtaining information about genetic polymorphisms and
 PT phenotypes of a population, and determining a correlation between
 PT polymorphism and phenotype.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 39; 48pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes a method of performing an association study by:
 CC obtaining information about genetic polymorphisms and phenotypes which
 CC are present in a sample population; performing a haplotype analysis on
 CC genetic polymorphism information to deduce the haplotypes present in a
 CC sample population; and performing a statistical analysis to detect a
 CC correlation between phenotype and deduced haplotype, to determine whether
 CC there is an association between genetic polymorphism and phenotype. The
 CC method is used for performing an association study, preferably a case-
 CC control study in which the frequency of haplotypes in a case population
 CC is compared to frequency of haplotypes in the control population, where
 CC the haplotypes are deduced over a scan window of at least 10 kb. The
 CC association studies are preferably performed to determine whether a
 CC particular region of the genome contributes to a phenotype and thus can
 CC be used to determine whether a particular gene is relevant in a disease
 CC or whether a particular polymorphism causes or contributes to the disease
 CC e.g. cancer, auto-immune, neurodegenerative, neurological,
 CC cardiovascular, inflammatory, psychiatric, respiratory or metabolic
 CC diseases. This sequence represents a primer used in an oligo ligation
 CC assay (OLA) to identify the single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP's) found
 CC on the X chromosome in a sample population
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 316 AAGACTGCAGAGAGCT 332
 Db 1 AATGCTACAGAGAGCT 17
 RESULT 1666
 ABK85826/c
 ID ABK85826 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK85826;
 XX
 DT 24-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Myotonic dystrophy protein kinase (DMPK) isoform, primer 57.
 XX
 KW Myotonic dystrophy; DM; protein kinase; DMPK; myocardial infarction;
 KW muscle damage; dysfunction; reverse transcriptase PCR; RT-PCR; primer;
 KW ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX US2002061571-A1.
 XX
 PD 23-MAY-2002.
 XX
 PF 20-MAR-2001; 2001US-00813289.
 XX
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0190590P.
 XX
 PA (MAHA/) MAHADEVAN M S.
 PA (TISC/) TISCORNIA G.
 XX
 PI Mahadevan MS, Tiscornia G;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-507644/54.
 XX
 PT A new isoform of myotonic dystrophy protein kinase includes a sequence
 PT encoded by exon 16 of the gene and is useful to detect presence or risk
 PT of myotonic dystrophy, myocardial infarction or a condition associated
 PT with muscle damage.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 7; 26pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an isolated and purified polypeptide, comprising
 CC an amino acid sequence encoded by exon 16 of the myotonic dystrophy
 CC protein kinase (DMPK) gene. The invention is used to detect presence or
 CC risk of myotonic dystrophy, myocardial infarction or a condition
 CC associated with muscle damage or dysfunction. This sequence represents a
 CC reverse transcriptase PCR primer used to isolate cDNA encoding exon 16 of
 CC the novel Myotonic dystrophy protein kinase DMPK isoform studied in the
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 415 AGGCTCTCGGCTGCC 431
 Db 17 AGGCCCTCCATCTGCC 1
 RESULT 1667
 ABZ95499
 ID ABZ95499 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ95499;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human substance P receptor antisense fragment no.1363.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiqunone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; lung; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN W0200285308-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10741; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 139 CTTTGGGGGTCGAGCT 155
Db 1 CTTTGGGGGTCGAGCT 17

RESULT 1668
ABX75507/C
ID ABX75507 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC ABX75507;
XX
DT 26-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO361 PCR primer #3.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; anti-HIV;
KW cytotatic; antiarteriosclerotic; antiinflammatory; antidiabetic;
KW cardiant; AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; cancer; primer;
KW atherosclerosis; inflammatory disease; diabetic complication;
KW cardiac injury; organ failure.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002142959-A1.
XX
XX 03-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 31-AUG-2001; 2001US-00944654.
XX
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
XX 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
XX 22-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
XX 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.

30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028409.
01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866028.
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Filvaroff E;
PI Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL;
PI Hillan KJ, Kijavini IJ, Napier MA, Roy MA, Tumas D, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-174141/17.
XX
XX New isolated PRO polypeptide and encoding nucleic acid, useful for the
PT diagnosis and treatment of disorders associated with the PRO polypeptide,
PT such as AIDS, cancer, atherosclerosis, inflammatory disease and diabetes.
XX
XX Example 17; Page 67; 178pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (a secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) comprising: (a) at least 80% sequence identity or
CC positives when compared to any of 15 sequences, fully defined in the
CC specification, lacking or with its associated signal peptide; or (b) at
CC least 80% sequence identity to a sequence encoded by the full-length
CC coding sequence of a DNA deposited in the American Type Culture
CC Collection (ATCC). Also included are: (1) an isolated nucleic acid
CC comprising: (a) at least 80% sequence identity to a nucleotide sequence
CC that encodes a PRO protein; (b) at least 80% sequence identity to a
CC nucleotide sequence or full-length coding sequence with any of 15 fully
CC defined sequences of 957-3441 base pairs, given in the specification; or
CC (c) at least 80% sequence identity to a full-length coding sequence of a
CC DNA deposited under ATCC Accession No. 209526, 209508, 209524, 209528,
CC 209530, 209533, 209492, 209532, 209531, 209529, 209570, 209618,
CC 209621 or 209619; (2) a vector comprising the nucleic acid; (3) a host
CC cell comprising the vector which, when cultured under conditions suitable
CC for expression of the PRO polypeptide, produces the PRO protein; (4) a
CC chimeric molecule comprising PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid
CC sequence; and (5) an anti-PRO antibody. The methods and compositions of
CC the present invention are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of
CC disorders associated with the PRO polypeptide, such as AIDS (acquired
CC immunodeficiency syndrome), cancer, atherosclerosis, inflammatory
CC disease, diabetic complications, cardiac injury and organ failure. The
CC antibodies can also be used in the different screening, therapeutic and
CC biological assays. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate
CC cDNA encoding a PRO protein
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCACACGCGGATCC 572
Db 18 CCAAGAGCGGAGGCC 2

RESULT 1669
ABX78076/C
ID ABX78076 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ABX78076;
XX
XX 14-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX

DE Human PRO PCR primer #138.
XX Human; PRO; PCR; ss; cytostatic; tumour; cancer; breast; lung; stomach;
KW liver; horse; cow; dog; cat; sheep; pig; goat; rabbit; ADEPT; primer;
KW antibody-dependent enzyme mediated prodrug therapy.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX US2003027163-A1.
XX 06-FEB-2003.
XX 15-NOV-2001; 2001US-00997666.
XX 16-JUN-1997; 97US-049787P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083332P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087609P.
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087759P.
PR 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088028P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088029P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088030P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088033P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088326P.
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088167P.
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088202P.
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088212P.
PR 08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088217P.
PR 08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088555P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088734P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088738P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088742P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088810P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088824P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088826P.
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088858P.
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088861P.
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088876P.
PR 12-JUN-1998; 98US-0089105P.
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089440P.
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089512P.
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089514P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089532P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089538P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089598P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089599P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089600P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089653P.
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089801P.
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089807P.
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089908P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089947P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089948P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089952P.
PR 22-JUN-1998; 98US-0090246P.
PR 22-JUN-1998; 98US-0090252P.
PR 22-JUN-1998; 98US-0090254P.
PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0090349P.
PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0090355P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090429P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090431P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090435P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090444P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090445P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090472P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090535P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090540P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090542P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-009057P.
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090676P.
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090678P.
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090690P.
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090694P.
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090695P.
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090696P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090862P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091360P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091544P.
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091478P.
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091519P.
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091626P.
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091628P.
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091633P.
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091646P.
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091673P.
PR 07-JUL-1998; 98US-0091978P.
PR 07-JUL-1998; 98US-0091982P.
PR 09-JUL-1998; 98US-0092182P.
PR 10-JUL-1998; 98US-0092472P.
PR 20-JUL-1998; 98US-0093339P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095282P.
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095301P.
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095302P.
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095318P.
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095321P.
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095325P.
PR 10-AUG-1998; 98US-0095916P.
PR 10-AUG-1998; 98US-0095929P.
PR 10-AUG-1998; 98US-0096012P.
PR 11-AUG-1998; 98US-0096143P.
PR 11-AUG-1998; 98US-0096146P.
PR 12-AUG-1998; 98US-0096329P.
PR 12-AUG-1998; 98US-0096146P.
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096757P.
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096766P.
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096768P.
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096773P.
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096791P.
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096867P.
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096891P.
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096894P.
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PR 20-AUG-1998; 98US-0097218P.
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PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097986P.
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0098014P.
PR 31-AUG-1998; 98US-0098525P.

retinal neurons cell survival; rod photoreceptor cell survival;
retinal disorder; retinitis pigmentosa; kidney disorder;
mammalian kidney mesangial cell proliferation; Berger disease;
herpetic keratitis; herpetic keratitis; Crohn's disease; chondrocyte proliferation;
chondrocyte redifferentiation; sports injury; arthritis; PCR; primer; ss.
Homo sapiens.

US2002132252-A1.

19-SEP-2002.

14-NOV-2001; 2001US-00990442.

97US-0049787P.
97US-0062250P.
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97US-0065186P.
97US-0065311P.
97US-0066770P.
97US-0075945P.
97US-0078910P.
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 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
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 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
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 PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
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(GETH) GENENTECH INC.

PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
 PI Ferrara N, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ,
 PI Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Klijav J, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF,
 PI Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI,
 PI Zhang Z;
 XX
 XX WPI: 2003-247083/24.

XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g., PRO826, PRO1068, PRO1184, PRO1346

PT and PRO1375, which stimulate proliferation of stimulated T-lymphocytes
 PT are therapeutically useful for enhancing immune response and in cancer
 PT treatments.

XX Example 177; Page 303; 648pp; English.

XX The invention describes an isolated human PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptides are useful in detecting human PRO polypeptides in a sample, in
 CC linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide, and
 CC in modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a PRO
 CC polypeptide. PRO1312 stimulates hypertrophy of neonatal heart and is thus
 CC useful for treating cardiac insufficiency disorders. PRO1154 and PRO1186
 CC stimulate adrenal cortical capillary endothelial growth, and PRO536,
 CC PRO943, PRO828, PRO1068, PRO826, PRO819, PRO1126,
 CC PRO1360 and PRO1387 induce c-fos in endothelial cells, and are thus
 CC useful for treating conditions or disorders where angiogenesis would be
 CC beneficial, e.g. wound healing and antagonist of this polypeptide are
 CC useful for treating cancerous tumours. PRO812 inhibits vascular
 CC endothelial growth factor (VEGF) stimulated proliferation of endothelial
 CC cells and is thus useful for inhibiting endothelial cell growth in
 CC mammals which would be beneficial in inhibiting tumour growth. PRO826,
 CC PRO1068, PRO1184, PRO1346 and PRO1375 stimulate proliferation of
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes and are therapeutically useful for enhancing
 CC immune response. PRO828, PRO826, PRO1068 or PRO1132 enhance survival of
 CC retinal neurons cells (PRO1132 is also enhances survival/proliferation of
 CC rod photoreceptor cells) and therefore are useful for treating retinal
 CC disorders of injuries, e.g. retinitis pigmentosum, AMD. PRO819, PRO813

CC and PRO11066 induce proliferation of mammalian kidney mesangial cells,
 CC and therefore are useful for treating kidney disorders associated with
 CC decreased mesangial cell function such as Berger disease or Crohn's
 CC nephropathies associated with dermatitis, herpeticiformis or Crohn's
 CC disease. PRO1310, PRO844, PRO1192 and PRO1387 induce the
 CC proliferation and/or redifferentiation of chondrocytes in culture and are
 CC thus useful for treating sports injuries, and arthritis. This sequence
 CC represents a primer used in the isolation of DNA encoding novel human PRO
 CC polypeptides
 XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCACAGCAGGGATCC 572

DB 18 CCAAGACGAGGACCC 2

|||||

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RESULT 1671

ACA69394/c

ID ACA69394 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ACA69394;

XX

DT 26-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO361 PCR primer #3.

XX

KW Human; ss; PCR; PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; primer;

KW cardiac insufficiency disorders; angiogenesis; wound healing;

KW cancerous tumour; immune response; retinal disorder; sight loss;

KW retinitis pigmentosum; age-related macular degeneration; AMD;

KW kidney disorder; Berger disease; nephropathy; dermatitis; herpeticiformis;

KW Crohn's disease; sports injury; arthritis.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US2003032023-A1.

XX 13-FEB-2003.

XX 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-00990711.

XX 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.

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PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

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PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097986P.
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PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
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PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
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PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.
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PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
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PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.

PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213637P.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCAACACGACGGATCC 572
 DB 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2

RESULT 1672

ABX34347
 ID ABX34347 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ABX34347;

DT 11-FEB-2003 (first entry)

DE PCR primer #2 for *S. atroolivaceus* leinamycin gene cluster ORF-7.

XX Leinamycin biosynthesis gene cluster; lnm; open reading frame; ORF;
 KW anti-tumour antibiotic; broad spectrum antimicrobial activity;
 KW Gram-positive; Gram-negative bacteria; chemical modification; metabolite;
 KW apo-carrier protein; holo-carrier protein; tumour; polyketide;
 KW hybrid polypeptide/polyketide metabolite; lnm production; cytostatic;
 KW PCR; primer; ss.

XX Streptomyces atroolivaceus.

XX WO200277179-A2.

XX 03-OCT-2002.

XX 22-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US008937.

XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278935P.

XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

XX (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.

XX Shen B, Cheng Y, Tang G;

XX WPI; 2003-018907/01.

XX Novel gene cluster responsible for synthesis of leinamycin in
 PT Streptomyces atroolivaceus useful for making various peptide and/or
 PT polyketide, and/or hybrid polypeptide/polyketide metabolites.

PS Claim 1; Page 27; 185pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to the isolation of the Streptomyces
 CC atroolivaceus leinamycin (lnm) biosynthesis gene cluster containing 71
 CC open reading frames (ORFs) (ORFs -35 through -1, ORFs lnmA through lnmZ,
 CC and ORFs +1 through +9). Leinamycin is a novel anti-tumour antibiotic
 CC produced by several Streptomyces species. It exhibits broad spectrum
 CC antimicrobial activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria,
 CC but not against fungi. The polypeptides encoded by the lnm biosynthesis
 CC gene cluster ORFs are useful for chemically modifying a molecule in a
 CC host cell. The host cell is a bacterium or eukaryotic cell, including a
 CC mammalian, yeast, plant, fungal, or insect cell. The molecule is an
 CC endogenous metabolite produced by the host cell or exogenously supplied
 CC metabolite, or an amino acid, and the polypeptide is a peptide synthetase
 CC or amino transferase. The polypeptides encoded by the lnm gene cluster
 CC are useful for converting an apo-carrier protein to a holo-carrier
 CC protein. lnm shows potent antitumour activity in tumour models in vivo.
 CC The lnm gene cluster modules and/or catalytic domains are useful for
 CC making various peptide and/or polyketide, and/or hybrid
 CC polypeptide/polyketide metabolites. The proteins encoded by the ORFs are
 CC useful alone, or in combination with other active domains to modify

CC various target substrates. The lnm gene cluster is useful to upregulate
 CC endogenous lnm production to permit lnm production in cells and/or to
 CC make various modified lnm. lnm, its analogue, or other polyketide,
 CC peptide or hybrid polyketide/peptide metabolites are useful as
 CC therapeutic agents, to treat a number of disorders, depending upon the
 CC type of metabolites. ABX34290-ABX34431 represent PCR primers used to
 CC amplify individual ORFs of the *S. atroolivaceus* leinamycin biosynthesis
 CC gene cluster

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 722 TCAGGAGCTGGGTACA 738

DB 1 TCAGGGGGTGGGAACA 17

RESULT 1673

ABX90465/c

ID ABX90465 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABX90465;

XX DT 01-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #182, PCR primer #3.

DE Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; signal peptide;

XX pharmaceutical; diagnostic; therapeutic; gene therapy.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002160384-A1.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-00992598.

XX 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

XX 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.

XX 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.

XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.

XX 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

XX 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.

XX 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.

XX 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.

XX 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.

XX 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087609P.

XX 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.

XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.

XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P.

XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.

XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088028P.

XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088029P.

XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088030P.

XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088033P.

XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088167P.

XX 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088202P.

XX 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088212P.

XX 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088217P.

XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088655P.

XX 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088734P.

XX 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088738P.

XX 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088742P.

XX 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088810P.

PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088824P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088826P.
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088858P.
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088861P.
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088876P.
PR 12-JUN-1998; 98US-0089105P.
PR 15-JUN-1998; 98US-0089440P.
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089512P.
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089514P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089532P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089538P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089598P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089599P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089600P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089633P.
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089601P.
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089907P.
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089908P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US021108.
PR 08-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US026313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005884.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 20-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005520.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-00941992.
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX Ahkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ;
PI Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Kljavin IJ, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoli NF;
PI Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI;
PI Zhang Z;
XX WPI; 2003-288106/28.
XX New transmembrane polypeptides and nucleic acids encoding the

PT polypeptides, useful in gene therapy, in chromosome identification, as
PT chromosome markers, or in generating probes.
XX Example 177; Page 305; 650pp; English.
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC comprising a sequence without signal peptide and the nucleic acid
CC encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise antibodies that
CC specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a bioactive
CC molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating at least
CC one biological activity of a cell. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are also useful in gene therapy, in chromosome
CC identification, as chromosome markers, or in generating probes. The PRO
CC polypeptides are useful as molecular markers for protein electrophoresis,
CC and the isolated nucleic acids may be used for recombinantly expressing
CC those markers. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids may also be used in
CC tissue typing. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for
CC PRO, and in affinity purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or
CC natural sources. The sequences presented in ABX90083-ABX90468 are the
CC genes encoding, the primers amplifying and the probes detecting the PRO
CC polynucleotides of the invention. Note: The sequence data for this patent
CC is also available in electronic format from USPTO at
CC seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 556 CCCACAGCAGGATCC 572
Db 18 CCACAGCAGGACCC 2
RESULT 1674
ACCS9527/c
ID ACCS9527 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX ACCS9527;
XX ACCS9527;
DT 08-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX Human BRN-2 gene PCR primer #2.
XX Genetic expression detection; transcriptional activity;
KW run-on transcription; PCR; primer; probe; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003018832-A1.
XX 06-MAR-2003.
XX 30-AUG-2002; 2002WO-AU001182.
XX 31-AUG-2001; 2001US-0316308P.
XX (BENI-) BENITEC AUSTRALIA LTD.
XX Rice RN, Harrison BT;
XX WPI; 2003-393249/37.
XX Determining the activity of a transcriptional unit(s) in a cell comprises
PT simultaneously or sequentially detecting and amplifying the transcripts
PT including nascent RNA molecules to measure the presence of a detectable
PT product.
XX Example 23; Page 78; 114pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to a method of determining the activity of
CC a transcriptional unit(s) in a cell, which comprises simultaneously or

CC sequentially subjecting the population of transcripts including nascent
 CC RNA molecules comprising one or more labeled ribonucleotides to
 CC detection, and optionally to amplification to measure the appearance of a
 CC detectable product. The method can be used for determining the activity of
 CC a transcriptional unit(s) in a cell, determining changes in activity of
 CC a transcriptional unit(s) in a eukaryotic cell or cell lineage and
 CC monitoring the transcriptional activity of genetic elements including
 CC genes in a cell, particularly determining at a quantitative, semi-
 CC quantitative or qualitative level the transcriptional activity of
 CC selected genetic elements in a cell. The method may also be used to
 CC determine the level of expression of the same gene under different
 CC conditions and to provide a fingerprint of genetic expression and
 CC transcriptional activity in a cell. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide used to demonstrate the method of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 880 TTGAGGTCTCGCANGTG 896

Db 17 TTGAGGCCCTCCAGCTG 1

RESULT 1675

ABX64311/c

ID ABX64311 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ABX64311;

DT 26-FEB-2003 (first entry)

XX Human PRO DNA PCR primer #136.

XX Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;
 KW genetic disorder; antibacterial; immunosuppressive; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002103125-A1.

XX 01-AUG-2002.

XX 20-NOV-2001; 2001US-00989731.

XX 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

XX 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.

XX 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0055186P.

XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0085311P.

XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.

XX 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

XX 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.

XX 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.

XX 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.

XX 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.

XX 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087659P.

XX 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.

XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.

XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P.

XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.

XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088028P.

XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088029P.

XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088030P.

XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088033P.

XX 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088326P.

XX 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088167P.

XX 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088202P.

XX 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088212P.

05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088217P.
 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088655P.
 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088734P.
 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088738P.
 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088742P.
 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088810P.
 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088824P.
 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088826P.
 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088858P.
 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088861P.
 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088876P.
 12-JUN-1998; 98US-0089105P.
 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089440P.
 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089512P.
 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089514P.
 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089532P.
 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089538P.
 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089598P.
 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089599P.
 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089600P.
 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089653P.
 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089801P.
 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089907P.
 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089908P.
 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.
 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.
 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.
 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.
 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-00941992.

(GETH) GENENTECH LTD.

Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 Fertara N, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PU;
 Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Kljavin IJ, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF;

PI Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI;
PI Zhang Z;
XX WPI; 2003-102117/09.
XX
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptide for modulating biological
PT activity of cell expressing the polypeptide, identifying agonists or
PT antagonists of polypeptide, and as molecular weight markers.
XX
PS Example 177; Page 304; 649pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human PRO
CC polypeptides, and the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The PRO
CC polypeptides are secreted and transmembrane proteins. The PRO
CC polypeptides are useful for detecting other PRO polypeptides, for linking
CC bioactive molecules to cells expressing PRO polypeptides, for modulating
CC biological activities of cells expressing PRO polypeptides, and for
CC identifying agonists or antagonists. The polynucleotide sequences
CC encoding PRO polypeptides are useful as hybridisation probes, in
CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,
CC or knockout animals, to construct hybridisation probes for mapping the
CC gene which encodes the PRO polypeptide, and for the genetic analysis of
CC individuals with genetic disorders, in gene therapy, for chromosome
CC identification, as chromosome markers, and for generating probes for PCR,
CC Northern analysis, Southern analysis and Western analysis. The present
CC sequence represents a PCR primer used in the examples of the present
CC invention. Note: The sequence data for this patent was obtained in
CC electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at
CC seqdata.uspto.gov/psipsDIDEntry.html
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572

Db 18 CCAAAGAGCAGGACCC 2

RESULT 1676
ABX89498/C
ID ABX89498 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ABX89498;
XX
XX 24-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX Human PRO PCR primer #38.

XX Human; PRO; primer; ss; secreted polypeptide; transmembrane polypeptide;
KW cancer; inflammatory disease; atherosclerosis; cardiac injury; AIDS; PCR;
KW infertility; birth defect; premature aging; diabetes; dog; cat; horse;
KW acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; cow; sheep; pig; goat; rabbit;
KW industry; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; cardiant; antinfertility;
KW anti-HIV; antiarteriosclerotic; antidiabetic.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2002132768-A1.

PN 19-SEP-2002.

XX 31-AUG-2001; 2001US-00945015.

XX 03-DEC-1997; 97US-0067411P.

PR 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069278P.

PR 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069334P.

PR 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069335P.

PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.

PR 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069694P.

PR 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069696P.
PR 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069702P.
PR 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069870P.
PR 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069873P.
PR 18-DEC-1997; 97US-0068017P.
PR 05-JAN-1998; 98US-0070440P.
PR 09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074086P.
PR 09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074092P.
PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-00216021.
PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112850P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 03-MAR-1999; 99US-00254311.
PR 22-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028409.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866028.
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

Baker KP, Botstein D, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Filvaroff E;
Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL;
Hillman KJ, Kljavin IJ, Napier MA, Roy MA, Tumas D, Wood WI;
WPI; 2003-174088/17.

New secreted and transmembrane polypeptides (e.g. PRO241, for use in
pharmaceuticals, diagnostics or bioreactors, particularly for detecting
or treating e.g. cancers, infertility or acquired immunodeficiency
syndrome in mammals.

Example 17; Page 60; 173pp; English.

The invention relates to a human secreted and transmembrane polypeptide
(PRO) and the polynucleotide encoding it. The PRO polypeptide or
polynucleotide is useful in pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
bioreactors. These are particularly useful for detecting or treating
cancers, inflammatory diseases, atherosclerosis, cardiac injury, infertility,
birth defects, premature aging, acquired immunodeficiency
syndrome (AIDS) and diabetic complications in mammals, e.g. humans, dogs,
cats, cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, goats or rabbits. The sequences are
also useful in biotechnological and medical research and in various
industrial applications. This sequence represents a PCR primer used in
isolation of a human PRO polynucleotide of the invention

Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572

Db 18 CCAAAGAGCAGGACCC 2

RESULT 1677
ACAS8086

ID ACA58086 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX ACA58086;
AC
XX
DT 09-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human familial bipolar affective disorder chromosome marker primer #34.
XX
KW Human; genotype determination; familial bipolar affective disorder;
KW chromosomal region linked; locus associated with resistance; D4S402;
KW D4S424; D4S431; D4S404; D11S29; D11S29; chromosome marker; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002192655-A1.
PN
XX
PD 19-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 13-JUN-2001; 2001US-00881012.
XX
XX 29-MAR-1996; 96US-0014334P.
PR
XX 20-OCT-1997; 97US-0062924P.
PR
XX 19-OCT-1998; 98US-00175158.
PR
XX (GINN/) GINN S I.
PA (EGEL/) EGELAND J A.
PA (PAUL/) PAUL S M.
XX
XX Ginn EI, Egeland JA, Paul SM;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-352708/33.
DR
XX
XX Determining a genotype associated with increased or decreased resistance
PT to familial bipolar affective disorder in a family comprises determining
PT the genotype of e.g., chromosomal regions D4S402 and D4S424.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 9; 79pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method of determining a genotype
CC associated with increased or decreased resistance to familial bipolar
CC affective disorder. The method comprises determining the genotype with at
CC least one marker of at least one chromosomal region linked to a locus
CC associated with resistance to bipolar affective disorder, where the
CC chromosomal regions are included of and localised between D4S402 and
CC D4S424, D4S431 and D4S404, or D11S29 and D11S29. The invention also
CC discloses a kit for determining a genotype associated with increased or
CC decreased resistance to familial bipolar affective disorder, where the
CC kit comprises markers for two or more of the chromosomal regions cited.
CC The method and kit are useful for determining a genotype associated with
CC increased or decreased resistance to familial bipolar affective disorder
CC in a family affected by bipolar affective disorder, for determining the
CC contribution of these chromosomal regions to bipolar affective disorder
CC in an affected family member, and for assessing an increased or
CC decreased risk of developing bipolar illness for a tested individual from
CC an affected family. ACA58053-ACA58292 represent primers used in the
CC present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 477 CTTGGCATTCCTCAGGA 493
DB 1 CTTGGAATGCTCAGGA 17
RESULT 1678
ACA60605/c
ID ACA60605 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ACA60605;
AC

XX 11-JUN-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Antisense inhibition of human cyclin D2 related oligonucleotide #42.
DE
XX Human; cyclin D2; diagnostic; therapeutic; prophylaxis;
KW cyclin 2 inhibition; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US6492173-B1.
PN
XX 10-DEC-2002.
PD
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920760.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920760.
PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Cowser LM;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-361492/34.
DR
XX Novel antisense compound useful for treating diseases associated with
PT Cyclin D2 expression, comprises an oligonucleotide comprising up to 50
PT nucleobases in length, which inhibits expression of Cyclin D2 in cells or
PT tissues in vitro.
XX
XX Example 15; Col 45-46; 40pp; English.
PS
XX The invention describes a compound (I) of up to 50 nucleobases in length,
CC which inhibits the expression of Cyclin D2. (I) is useful for inhibiting
CC the expression of Cyclin D2 in cells or tissues in vitro. (I) is thus
CC useful for treating disease associated with Cyclin D2 expression. (I) is
CC useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research
CC reagents and kits. This sequence represents human cyclin D2 inhibition
CC associated oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 716 CAAATTTTCAGGAGCTGC 732
DB 18 CAAGCTTCAGGAGCTGC 2
RESULT 1679
ACA60625
ID ACA60625 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ACA60625;
AC
XX 11-JUN-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Antisense inhibition of human cyclin D2 related oligonucleotide #42.
DE
XX Human; cyclin D2; diagnostic; therapeutic; prophylaxis;
KW cyclin 2 inhibition; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US6492173-B1.
PN
XX 10-DEC-2002.
PD
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920760.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920760.
PR
XX
XX

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PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Cowsert LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-361492/34.
DR
XX Novel antisense compound useful for treating diseases associated with
PT Cyclin D2 expression, comprises an oligonucleotide comprising up to 50
PT nucleobases in length, which inhibits expression of Cyclin D2 in cells or
PT tissues in vitro.
XX
XX Example 15; Col 45-46; 40pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a compound (I) of up to 50 nucleobases in length,
CC which inhibits the expression of Cyclin D2. (I) is useful for inhibiting
CC the expression of Cyclin D2 in cells or tissues in vitro. (I) is thus
CC useful for treating disease associated with Cyclin D2 expression. (I) is
CC useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research
CC reagents and kits. This sequence represents human cyclin D2 inhibition
CC associated oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 382 TCCTGCTGGCGGCACA 398
Db 2 TCCTGCTGGCGGCACA 18
RESULT 1680
ACA64533/C
ID ACA64533 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ACA64533;
XX
XX 17-JUN-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #132.
DE
XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
KW virucide; hepatotropic; antitumefactive; neuroprotective; gene therapy;
KW PRO; pharmaceutical; diagnostic; biosensor; bioindicator; malignancy;
KW cancer; ovarian cancer; colorectal cancer; Kaposi's sarcoma; leukaemia;
KW lymphoma; hepatitis B; multiple sclerosis; Crohn's disease;
KW drug screening; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2003003531-A1.
PN
XX 02-JAN-2003.
PD
XX 19-NOV-2001; 2001US-00989734.
XX
XX 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087609P.
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087759P.
PR 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088028P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088029P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088030P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088033P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088326P.
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088167P.
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088202P.
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088212P.
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088217P.
PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088655P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088734P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088738P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088742P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088810P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088824P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088826P.
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088858P.
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088861P.
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088876P.
PR 12-JUN-1998; 98US-0089105P.
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089440P.
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089512P.
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089514P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089532P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089538P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089599P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089600P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089653P.
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089801P.
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089907P.
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089908P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030311.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.

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PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-00941992.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
XX Ferrara N, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ,
XX Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Kljavin IJ, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF,
XX Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI,
XX Zhang Z;
XX WPI; 2003-352829/33.
XX
XX New genes and secreted and transmembrane polypeptides (e.g. PRO183 or
XX PRO184), useful for treating or diagnosing e.g. ovarian cancer, Kaposi's
XX sarcoma, leukemia, lymphoma, hepatitis B, multiple sclerosis or Crohn's
XX disease.
XX
XX Example 177; Page 316; 663pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a new isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising
XX the full length coding sequence of the DNA deposited with the American
XX Type Culture Collection (e.g. ATCC Deposit No. 209621, 552-PTA, 819-PTA,
XX 209439, 203135, etc); or a sequence with at least 80% identity to a DNA
XX encoding a PRO polypeptide. The PRO polypeptides or polynucleotides are
XX useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or bioeffectors. These
XX are particularly useful for detecting or treating e.g. malignancies or
XX cancers (e.g. ovarian cancer, colorectal cancer, Kaposi's sarcoma,
XX leukemia or lymphoma), hepatitis B, multiple sclerosis, or Crohn's
XX disease in mammals. The PRO polypeptides are useful in drug screening,
XX particularly as targets for therapeutic intervention in these diseases,
XX and in the diagnostic determination of the presence of these diseases.
XX The PRO polypeptides are also useful as molecular weight markers, or for
XX chromosome identification. The PRO genes are useful as hybridisation
XX probes, or for screening libraries of human cDNA, genomic DNA or mRNA.
XX The PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for
XX replacing a defective gene. This sequence represents a novel human
XX secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptide associated primer
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 556 CCCAACAGCAGGGATCC 572
Db 18 CCAAGAGCAGGGAGCC 2
RESULT 1681
ABX96835/c
ID ABX96835 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABX96835;
XX
XX 15-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO361 forward PCR primer #3.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;
XX Cornelia de Lange syndrome; gene therapy; immune disorder; primer;
XX inflammatory disease; organ failure; atherosclerosis; cardiac injury;
XX infertility; birth defect; premature aging; cardiac injury; AIDS; cancer;
XX diabetic complication.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002173463-A1.
XX
XX 21-NOV-2002.

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XX 31-AUG-2001; 2001US-00944944.
XX
XX 03-DEC-1997; 97US-0067411P.
XX 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069278P.
XX 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069334P.
XX 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069335P.
XX 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069435P.
XX 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069694P.
XX 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069696P.
XX 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069702P.
XX 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069870P.
XX 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069873P.
XX 18-DEC-1997; 97US-0068017P.
XX 05-JAN-1998; 98US-0070440P.
XX 09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074086P.
XX 09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074092P.
XX 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
XX 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
XX 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112850P.
XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
XX 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
XX 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
XX 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028409.
XX 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
XX 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
XX 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
XX 28-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
XX 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
XX 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866028.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Filvaroff E;
XX Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL;
XX Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ, Napier MA, Roy MA, Tumas D, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-311003/30.
XX
XX New transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides useful for chromosome
XX identification, tissue typing, gene therapy, in chromosome and gene
XX mapping, or as molecular weight markers.
XX
XX Example 17; Page 59; 172pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid encoding a secreted/
XX transmembrane polypeptide (designated as PRO proteins). 15 PRO
XX polypeptides and their encoding polynucleotides are disclosed. Also
XX included are a vector comprising the PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
XX comprising the vector, a process for producing a PRO polypeptide (by
XX culturing the host cell under conditions for the expression of the PRO
XX polypeptide, and recovering the PRO polypeptide from the cell culture, an
XX isolated polypeptide having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to
XX the PRO polypeptides, a chimeric molecule comprising PRO fused to a
XX heterologous amino acid sequence and an antibody which specifically binds
XX to PRO. The PRO nucleotide sequences are useful as hybridisation probes,
XX in chromosome and gene mapping, in generating sense and antisense RNA or
XX DNA, in generating transgenic or knock-out animals which can be used in
XX the development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents, and in
XX gene therapy. The polypeptides may be used as molecular weight markers
XX for protein electrophoresis purposes. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic
XX acids may also be used for chromosome identification, and tissue typing.
XX PRO241 (identified as Chordin) is a candidate gene for Cornelia de Lange
XX syndrome. Other PRO proteins are variously implicated in immune
XX disorders, inflammatory disease, organ failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac

```


CC injury, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, cardiac injury,
 CC AIDS, cancer and diabetic complications. The present sequence is a PCR
 CC primer used in the isolation of a cDNA encoding a PRO protein
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCACAGCAGGATCC 572
 Db 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2

RESULT 1682

ABT21286
 ID ABT21286 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABT21286;

DT 16-APR-2003 (first entry)

XX Multiplex group PCR primer #33.

XX Racing potential; horse; grandpaternal DNA; over-represented; breeding;
 KW grandmother; performance; progeny horse; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX W0200292851-A2.

XX 21-NOV-2002.

XX 15-MAY-2002; 2002WO-GS002273.

XX 15-MAY-2001; 2001GB-00011886.

XX (ANIM-) ANIMAL HEALTH TRUST.

PA (BRHO-) BRITISH HORSE RACING BOARD.

XX Binns MM, Swinburne JB;

XX WPI; 2003-129314/12.

XX Determining the racing potential of a horse comprises measuring whether
 PT grandpaternal or grandmaternal DNA from the selected grandmother DNA is
 PT over-represented in the genome of the horse.

XX Example 2; Page 23; 49pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel method for determining racing potential
 CC of a horse. The method comprises measuring: whether grandpaternal DNA is
 CC over-represented in the genome of the horse; or in the case where one of
 CC the grandmothers was selected for breeding on the basis of racing
 CC performance, whether grandmaternal DNA from the selected grandmother is
 CC over-represented in the genome of the horse which indicates that the
 CC horse has good racing potential. The method of the invention is useful
 CC for determining the racing potential of a horse or for obtaining a
 CC progeny horse with good racing potential. This polynucleotide sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer used in the detection method of over-
 CC representation of DNA from male grandparents of the invention
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 575 GCTGCTTCACGTGCTT 591
 Db 2 GCTGCTTCACGTGCTT 18

RESULT 1683
 ABX78489/C
 ID ABX78489 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABX78489;

DT 14-APR-2003 (first entry)

XX Novel human secreted protein associated PCR primer #36.

XX Human; antiinflammatory; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiant; gynecological;
 KW anti-HIV; cytostatic; antidiabetic; BMP-agonist; BMP-Antagonist;
 KW cytokine-agonist; cytokine-antagonist; gene-therapy;
 KW inflammatory disease; organ failure; atherosclerosis; cardiac injury;
 KW infertility; birth defect; premature aging; AIDS; cancer;
 KW diabetic complication; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002150976-A1.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

XX 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-00943851.

XX 03-DEC-1997; 97US-0067411P.

XX 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069278P.

XX 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0089334P.

XX 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0089335P.

XX 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.

XX 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069694P.

XX 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069696P.

XX 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069702P.

XX 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069870P.

XX 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069873P.

XX 18-DEC-1997; 97US-0088017P.

XX 05-JAN-1998; 98US-0070440P.

XX 09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074086P.

XX 09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074092P.

XX 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.

XX 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.

XX 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.

XX 16-DEC-1998; 98US-00216021.

XX 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112850P.

XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.

XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.

XX 03-MAR-1999; 99US-00254311.

XX 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.

XX 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.

XX 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.

XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.

XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028409.

XX 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.

XX 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.

XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003555.

XX 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.

XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.

XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.

XX 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.

XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.

XX 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.

XX 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US026520.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866028.

XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Filvaroff E;

XX Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL;

XX Hillan KJ, Kijavini IJ, Napier MA, Roy MA, Tumas D, Wood WI;

XX WPI; 2003-198285/19.

CC of a corresponding genomic DNA by analysis of a chemically pretreated
CC genomic DNA. The pretreated genomic DNA is useful for the determination
CC of the methylation status of a corresponding genomic DNA and/or detection
CC of SNPs. The methods and pretreated genomic DNA are also useful for the
CC characterisation, classification, diagnosis and differentiation of colon
CC cell proliferative disorders. ACF62752 to ACF63278 represent sequences
CC used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY 501 GGAGATTGGCCAGTTT 517
||| ||||| |||||
DB 2 GGTGATTGGGAGTTT 18
RESULT 1585
ID ACF62961
AC FCF2961 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ACF62961;
XX AC ACF62961;
DT 09-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX Human p16 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:210.
DE
XX Human; colon cancer; oestrogen receptor; myoglobin; p21; p27; p16; p53;
KW progesterone receptor; pcna; CEA; cdc2; c-erbB2; methylation; CpG;
KW characterisation, classification; diagnosis; differentiation;
KW colon cell proliferative disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2003014388-A2.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 09-AUG-2002; 2002WO-EP008939.
XX
XX 09-AUG-2001; 2001DE-01039283.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Distler J, Model F, Taubert H;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-256600/25.
XX
XX
XX Determining methylation status of CpG dinucleotides using modified
XX genomic sequences, oligonucleotides and/or PNA-oligomers useful in the
XX characterisation, grading, staging and/or diagnosis of colon cancer.
XX
XX Claim 26; Page 158; 219pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for determining the methylation
XX status of CpG dinucleotides within the genes for oestrogen receptor, p21,
XX p27, p16, progesterone receptor, myoglobin, pcna, cdc2, c-erbB2, p53
XX and/or CEA, which comprises contacting the target nucleic acid with a
XX reagent that distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG
XX dinucleotides, and determining from the methylation status of the CpG
XX positions the presence of a colon cancer. A set of oligomers or peptide
XX nucleic acid (PNA)-oligomers can be used as probes for determining the
XX cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX of a corresponding genomic DNA by analysis of a chemically pretreated
XX genomic DNA. The pretreated genomic DNA is useful for the determination
XX of the methylation status of a corresponding genomic DNA and/or detection
XX of SNPs. The methods and pretreated genomic DNA are also useful for the
XX characterisation, classification, diagnosis and differentiation of colon
XX cell proliferative disorders. ACF62752 to ACF63278 represent sequences
XX used in the exemplification of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 894 GTGAGAACGTATTATAA 910
DB 2 GAGTGAACGTATTATAA 18

RESULT 1686
ACF62963/c
ID ACF62963 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ACF62963;
XX 09-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT Human p16 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:212.

XX Human; colon cancer; oestrogen receptor; myoglobin; p21; p27; p16; p53;
KW progesterone receptor; pna; CEA; cdc2; c-erbB2; methylation; CpG;
KW characterisation; classification; diagnosis; differentiation;
KW colon cell proliferative disorder; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX WO2003014388-A2.
XX 20-FEB-2003.

XX 09-AUG-2002; 2002WO-EP008939.
XX 09-AUG-2001; 2001DE-01039283.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Distler J, Model F, Taubert H;
XX WPI; 2003-256600/25.

XX Determining methylation status of CpG dinucleotides using modified
PT genomic sequences, oligonucleotides and/or PNA-oligonucleotides, useful in the
PT characterization, grading, staging and/or diagnosis of colon cancer.
XX Claim 26; Page 158; 219pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for determining the methylation
XX status of CpG dinucleotides within the genes for oestrogen receptor, p21,
XX p27, p16, progesterone receptor, myoglobin, pna, cdc2, c-erbB2, p53
XX and/or CEA, which comprises contacting the target nucleic acid with a
XX reagent that distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG
XX dinucleotides, and determining from the methylation status of the CpG
XX positions the presence of a colon cancer. A set of oligomers or peptide
XX nucleic acid (PNA)-oligonucleotides can be used as probes for determining the
XX cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX of a corresponding genomic DNA by analysis of a chemically pretreated
XX genomic DNA. The pretreated genomic DNA is useful for the determination
XX of the methylation status of a corresponding genomic DNA and/or detection
XX of SNPs. The methods and pretreated genomic DNA are also useful for the
XX characterisation, classification, diagnosis and differentiation of colon
XX cell proliferative disorders. ACF62752 to ACF63278 represent sequences
XX used in the exemplification of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 894 GTGAGAACGTATTATAA 910
DB 17 GAGTGAACGTATTATAA 1

RESULT 1687
ABX77123/c
ID ABX77123 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABX77123;
XX 04-APR-2003 (first entry)
DT Human PRO361 PCR primer #3.

XX PCR; primer; human; antiinflammatory; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiant;
KW anti-infertility; anti-HIV; cytostatic; antidiabetic; transmembrane;
KW antiinflammatory; anti-HIV; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiant; infertility;
KW anti-infertility; cytostatic; antidiabetic; gene therapy; birth defect;
KW inflammatory disease; organ failure; atherosclerosis; cardiac injury;
KW premature aging; AIDS; cancer; diabetic complication; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS US2002142958-A1.
XX 03-OCT-2002.

XX 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-00943762.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
XX 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
XX 22-JUN-1999; 98WO-US012252.
XX 15-SEP-1999; 98WO-US021090.
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
XX 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
XX 11-FEB-1999; 99WO-US030095.
XX 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
XX 28-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
XX 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
XX 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US032678.
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866028.

XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Filvaroff E;
XX Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL;
XX Hillan KJ, Kijavini IJ, Napier MA, Roy MA, Tumas D, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-174140/17.

XX New secreted and transmembrane nucleic acids and polypeptides, designated
XX as PRO, useful for treating inflammation, organ failure, atherosclerosis,
XX cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, AIDS, or
XX cancer.

XX Example 17; Page 60; 173pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a nucleotide sequence encoding an isolated
XX secreted and/or transmembrane protein. The nucleotide sequences of the
XX invention may have antiinflammatory, antiarteriosclerotic, cardiant, anti
XX -infertility, anti-HIV, cytostatic and antidiabetic activities and may be
XX used in gene therapy. The nucleic acids and polypeptides are useful for
XX treating inflammatory diseases, organ failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac
XX injury, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, AIDS, cancer, or
XX diabetic complications. The nucleic acids are useful as hybridisation
XX probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, and in generating antisense RNA
XX or DNA. The polypeptides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics,

CC biosensors or bioreactors. Both are useful in tissue typing. The present
 CC sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify a nucleic acid sequence
 CC of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 556 CCAACAGCAGGATCC 572
 |||||
 Db 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2
 RESULT 1689
 ABZ10441/c
 ID ABZ10441 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC ABZ10441;
 XX
 DT 16-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related oligonucleotide #581.
 XX
 KW Human; haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder; cytostatic;
 KW gene therapy; lymphocytic leukaemia; acute myelogenous leukaemia;
 KW cytosine methylation state; probe; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FN WO200277272-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-OCT-2002.
 XX
 FF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP003401.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278333P.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 PI Berlin K, Braun A, Distler J, Guetig D, Howe A, Mueller J;
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Adorjan P, Grabs G, Lesche R, Leu E;
 PI Lewin A, Lipscher E, Maier S, Model F, Mueller V, Otto T, Pelet C;
 PI Schwope I, Ziebarth H;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-018942/01.
 DR
 XX
 PT Detecting and differentiating between haematopoietic cell proliferative
 PT disorders, comprises contacting a target nucleic acid with a reagent that
 PT distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; Page 43; 117pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for detecting and
 CC differentiating between haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders
 CC associated with at least 1 gene and/or their regulatory regions in a
 CC subject. The method comprises contacting a target nucleic acid in a
 CC biological sample obtained from the subject with at least 1 reagent,
 CC which distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG
 CC dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. ABZ09861 to ABZ11118
 CC represent specifically claimed nucleotide sequences from the present
 CC invention. Oligonucleotides from the present invention can be used: for
 CC differentiating between healthy haematopoietic cells and proliferative
 CC disorder haematopoietic cells; for differentiating between acute
 CC lymphocytic leukaemia and acute myelogenous leukaemia; as probes for
 CC determining the cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms (SNPs) of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder
 CC related sequences and their complements; and as primers for the
 CC amplification of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related DNA
 CC sequences. The nucleotide sequences from the present invention can also
 CC be used for detecting a predisposition to, differentiation between

CC subclasses, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and/or monitoring of
 CC haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders. The present method enables a
 CC highly specific classification of haematopoietic cell proliferative
 CC disorders allowing for improved and informed treatment of patients
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 444 AAGCCAGATGCCTTCCA 460
 |||||
 Db 18 AATCCAAGCCTTCCA 2
 RESULT 1689
 ABZ10569
 ID ABZ10569 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC ABZ10569;
 XX
 DT 16-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related oligonucleotide #709.
 XX
 KW Human; haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder; cytostatic;
 KW gene therapy; lymphocytic leukaemia; acute myelogenous leukaemia;
 KW cytosine methylation state; probe; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FN WO200277272-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-OCT-2002.
 XX
 FF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP003401.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278333P.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 PI Berlin K, Braun A, Distler J, Guetig D, Howe A, Mueller J;
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Adorjan P, Grabs G, Lesche R, Leu E;
 PI Lewin A, Lipscher E, Maier S, Model F, Mueller V, Otto T, Pelet C;
 PI Schwope I, Ziebarth H;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-018942/01.
 DR
 XX
 PT Detecting and differentiating between haematopoietic cell proliferative
 PT disorders, comprises contacting a target nucleic acid with a reagent that
 PT distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; Page 50; 117pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for detecting and
 CC differentiating between haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders
 CC associated with at least 1 gene and/or their regulatory regions in a
 CC subject. The method comprises contacting a target nucleic acid in a
 CC biological sample obtained from the subject with at least 1 reagent,
 CC which distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG
 CC dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. ABZ09861 to ABZ11118
 CC represent specifically claimed nucleotide sequences from the present
 CC invention. Oligonucleotides from the present invention can be used: for
 CC differentiating between healthy haematopoietic cells and proliferative
 CC disorder haematopoietic cells; for differentiating between acute
 CC lymphocytic leukaemia and acute myelogenous leukaemia; as probes for
 CC determining the cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms (SNPs) of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder
 CC related sequences and their complements; and as primers for the
 CC amplification of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related DNA
 CC sequences. The nucleotide sequences from the present invention can also

CC be used for detecting a predisposition to, differentiation between
CC subclasses, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and/or monitoring of
CC haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders. The present method enables a
CC highly specific classification of haematopoietic cell proliferative
CC disorders allowing for improved and informed treatment of patients
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 894 GTGAGACGTAATTTAA 910
Db 2 GAGTGAACGTAATTTAA 18

RESULT 1690
ID ABX80992 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ABX80992;
XX 22-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #182, PCR primer #3.
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; pharmaceutical;
KW diagnostic; biosensor; bioreactor; tumour; therapeutic; gene therapy;
KW tumour-associated antigenic target; TAT; ADEPT;
KW antibody-dependent enzyme mediated prodrug therapy; cytostatic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003027162-A1.

XX 06-FEB-2003.

XX 15-NOV-2001; 2001US-00997428.

XX 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.
PR 28-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087609P.
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087759P.
PR 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088028P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088029P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088030P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088033P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088326P.
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088167P.
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088202P.
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088212P.
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088217P.
PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088655P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088734P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088738P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088742P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088810P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088824P.

PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088826P.
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088858P.
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088861P.
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088876P.
PR 12-JUN-1998; 98US-0089105P.
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089440P.
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089512P.
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089514P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089532P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089538P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089598P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089599P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089600P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089653P.
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089801P.
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089907P.
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089908P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089947P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089948P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089952P.
PR 22-JUN-1998; 98US-0090246P.
PR 22-JUN-1998; 98US-0090252P.
PR 22-JUN-1998; 98US-0090254P.
PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0090349P.
PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0090355P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090429P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090431P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090435P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090444P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090445P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090472P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090535P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090540P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090542P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090557P.
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090676P.
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090678P.
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090690P.
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090694P.
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090695P.
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090696P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090862P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091360P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091544P.
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091478P.
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091519P.
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091626P.
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091628P.
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091633P.
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091646P.
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091673P.
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091978P.
PR 07-JUL-1998; 98US-0091982P.
PR 07-JUL-1998; 98US-0092182P.
PR 10-JUL-1998; 98US-0092472P.
PR 20-JUL-1998; 98US-0093339P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095282P.
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095285P.
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095301P.
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095302P.
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095318P.
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095321P.
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095325P.
PR 10-AUG-1998; 98US-0095916P.
PR 10-AUG-1998; 98US-0095929P.
PR 10-AUG-1998; 98US-0096012P.
PR 11-AUG-1998; 98US-0096143P.
PR 11-AUG-1998; 98US-0096146P.
PR 12-AUG-1998; 98US-0096329P.
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096757P.
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096766P.

PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096768P.
 PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096773P.
 PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096791P.
 PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096867P.
 PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096891P.
 PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096894P.
 PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096897P.
 PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096897P.
 PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096897P.
 PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0096950P.
 PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0096959P.
 PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0096959P.
 PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0096960P.
 PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0097022P.
 PR 19-AUG-1998; 98US-0097141P.
 PR 20-AUG-1998; 98US-0097218P.
 PR 24-AUG-1998; 98US-0097661P.
 PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097953P.
 PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097954P.
 PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097955P.
 PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097971P.
 PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097974P.
 PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097978P.
 PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097979P.
 PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097986P.
 PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0098014P.
 PR 31-AUG-1998; 98US-0098535P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100634P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US021141.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US000106.
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012357P.
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0141037P.
 PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 17-AUG-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0149396P.
 PR 08-OCT-1999; 99WO-US021090.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0158663P.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 99WO-US030911.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005941.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 52.4%; Pred. NO. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572
 |||||
 Db 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2
 |||||
 RESULT 1691
 ACD44501/c
 ID ACD44501 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC ACD44501;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO DNA PCR primer #138.
 XX
 KW Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;
 genetic disorder; antibacterial; immunosuppressive; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 FN US2002127576-A1.
 XX
 PD 12-SEP-2002.
 XX
 XX 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-00991073.
 XX
 PR 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
 PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
 PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
 PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.
 PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087609P.
 PR 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087759P.
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P.
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088028P.
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088039P.
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088030P.
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088033P.
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088036P.
 PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088167P.
 PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088202P.
 PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088212P.
 PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088217P.
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088555P.
 PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088734P.
 PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088738P.
 PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088742P.
 PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088810P.
 PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088824P.
 PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088826P.
 PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088858P.
 PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088861P.
 PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088876P.
 PR 12-JUN-1998; 98US-0089105P.
 PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089440P.
 PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089512P.
 PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089514P.
 PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089532P.

CC	biological activities of cells expressing PRO polypeptides, and for for
CC	identifying agonists or antagonists. The polynucleotide sequences
CC	encoding PRO polypeptides are useful as hybridisation probes, in
CC	chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,
CC	in the preparation of PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals
CC	or knockout animals, to construct hybridisation probes for mapping the
CC	gene which encodes the PRO polypeptide, and for the genetic analysis of
CC	individuals with genetic disorders, in gene therapy, for chromosome
CC	identification, as chromosome markers, and for generating probes for PCR,
CC	Northern analysis, Southern analysis and Western analysis. The present
CC	sequence represents a PCR primer used in the examples of the present
CC	invention. Note: The sequence data for this patent was obtained in
CC	electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at
CC	seqdata.uspto.gov/psipsIDEntry.html
XX	
SQ	Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
	Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
	Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	556 CCCACAGCAGCGGATCC 572
Dd	
	18 CCAAAGAGCAGGGACC 2
RESULT 1692	
ABX75954/c	
ID	ABX75954 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX	
AC	ABX75954;
DT	
DT	31-MAR-2003 (first entry)
DE	Human PRO361 PCR primer #3.
XX	
KW	Human; ss; PCR; PRO; antiinflammatory; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiant;
KW	gynecological; anti-HIV; cytostatic; antidiabetic; inflammatory disease;
KW	organ failure; atherosclerosis; cardiac injury; infertility; primer;
KW	birth defect; premature aging; AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome;
KW	cancer; diabetic complication.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	US2002132981-A1.
XX	
PD	19-SEP-2002.
XX	
PF	30-AUG-2001; 2001US-00944395.
XX	
PR	03-DEC-1997; 97US-0067411P.
PR	11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069278P.
PR	11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069334P.
PR	11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069335P.
PR	12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR	16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069694P.
PR	16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069696P.
PR	16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069702P.
PR	17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069870P.
PR	17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069873P.
PR	18-DEC-1997; 97US-0068017P.
PR	05-JAN-1998; 98US-0070440P.
PR	09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074086P.
PR	09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074092P.
PR	25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.
PR	16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR	01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR	16-DEC-1998; 98US-0113850P.
PR	22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR	02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR	28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR	15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR	30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.

30-NOV-1999; 99WO-USO28409.
01-DEC-1999; 99WO-USO28301.
16-DEC-1999; 99WO-USO30095.
11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-USO03565.
22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-USO04414.
02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-USO05941.
30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-USO08439.
22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-USO14042.
28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-USO20710.
01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-USO32678.
28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-USO06520.
25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866028.

(GETH) GENENTECH INC.

Baker KP, Botstein D, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Filvaroff E;
Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL;
Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ, Napier MA, Roy MA, Tumas D, Wood WI;
WPI; 2003-147446/14.

New isolated PRO polypeptide and encoding nucleic acids, useful for the diagnosis and treatment of disorders such as inflammatory disease, atherosclerosis, cardiac injury, infertility, AIDS, cancer and diabetic complications.

Example 17: Page 60; 17lpp: English.

The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to and scoring at least 80% positives when compared to any of 15 fully defined sequences of 235-954 amino acids, given in the specification. Also included are: (1) an isolated PRO nucleic acid having at least 80% nucleic acid sequence identity to a nucleotide sequence that encodes PRO or its extracellular domain, and comprising any of 15 fully defined nucleotide sequences of 957-3441 bp, given in the specification and deposited under ATCC accession number 209526, 209508, 209524, 209528, 209530, 209523, 209492, 209532, 209531, 209529, 209527, 209570, 209618, 209621 and 209619; (2), a vector comprising the PRO nucleic acid; (3) a host cell comprising the vector; (4) producing PRO polypeptides, comprising culturing the cell for expression of the PRO polypeptide and recovering the PRO polypeptide from the cell culture; (5) a chimeric molecule comprising PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence; and (6) an anti-PRP antibody. The methods and compositions are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of disorders such as inflammatory disease, organ failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome), cancer, diabetic complications and mutations in general. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate cDNA encoding a PRO polypeptide

Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e-02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 556 CCCACAGCAGGGATCC 572
||| |||||||||
Db 18 CCAAGAGCAGGGACC 2

RESULT 1693
ABZ75526/c
ID ABZ75526 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ABZ75526;
XX DT
XX DE
XX DD Synthetic Cy3-labeled oligodeoxyribonucleotide wt-18-s.
XX Oligodeoxyribonucleotide; ss; biomolecular hybridisation; DNA microarray;
XX

Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers
modified_base 1
/*tag= a
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "Cy3-labeled"

WO2003006675-A2.
23-JAN-2003.
11-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022103.
11-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304500P.
(BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
Hogan M, Lemeshko S, Belosludtsev Y, Powderill T, Mitra R;
WPI; 2003-221758/21.

New biomolecular hybridization device based upon the adsorptive attachment of oligonucleotides to a positively charged surface, useful for e.g. screening compounds for subsequent pharmaceutical development or as detection probes.

Example 8; Page 23; 59pp; English.

The invention relates to a novel biomolecular hybridisation device, which comprises a surface and a first nucleic acid adsorbed to it. The surface is substantially saturated with functional groups. The first nucleic acid is linker-free and covalently attached to the surface. The biomolecular hybridisation device is useful as DNA microarrays, or for bead-based nucleic acid analysis, nucleic acid hybridisation or laboratory analyses. The device is useful for detecting or screening small molecule analytes, based on their affinity for associating with a probe-target duplex. The biomolecular hybridisation device is particularly useful for screening compounds with high affinity to the untwisted duplex transition state, which may be employed for subsequent pharmaceutical development or as probe molecules for detecting the formation of nucleic acid duplexes. The sequences shown in ABZ75508- ABZ75531 represent nucleic acid sequences used in a microarray of the invention

Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e-02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

293 TGTAGTCGGCGCCCTGC 309
||||| ||||| |||||
17 TGTAGTCGGCGCTCTGC 1

RESULT 1694
ABX89665/C
IID ABX89665 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC ABX89665;
AC ABX89665;
28-APR-2003 (first entry)
Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #36.
Secreted and transmembrane polypeptide; PRO; tissue typing; gene therapy; transgenic; knockout animal; inflammatory disease; organ failure; atherosclerosis; cardiac injury; infertility; birth defect; premature aging; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; AIDS; cancer; diabetic complication; immune system disorder; proteoglycan release; sports-related joint problem; human; articular cartilage defect; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;

vascular endothelial cell growth factor stimulated proliferation;
endothelial cell growth; VEGF stimulated proliferation; PCR; primer; ss.
Homo sapiens.
US2002168715-A1.
14-NOV-2002.
31-AUG-2001; 2001US-00944896.
03-DEC-1997; 97US-0667411P.
11-DEC-1997; 97US-0669278P.
11-DEC-1997; 97US-0669334P.
11-DEC-1997; 97US-0669335P.
12-DEC-1997; 97US-0669425P.
16-DEC-1997; 97US-0669694P.
16-DEC-1997; 97US-0669896P.
16-DEC-1997; 97US-0669702P.
17-DEC-1997; 97US-0669870P.
17-DEC-1997; 97US-0669873P.
18-DEC-1997; 97US-0668017P.
05-JAN-1998; 98US-0070440P.
09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074086P.
09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074092P.
23-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.
16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
16-DEC-1998; 98US-00216021.
16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112850P.
22-DEC-1998; 98US-0021851P.
22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
03-MAR-1999; 99US-00254311.
22-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028409.
01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866028.
(GETH) GENENTECH INC.
Baker KP, Botstein D, Baton DL, Ferrara N, Filvaroff E;
Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL;
Hillan KJ, Kijavini IU, Napier MA, Roy MA, Tumas D, Wood WI;
WPI; 2003-275322/27.
Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO243, PRO299, PRO323, PRO327,
PRO344, and polynucleotides useful in the treatment of human disorders
related to immune system, and in gene therapy.

Example 17: Page 49; 173pp; English.
The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane
polypeptide, designated as PRO polypeptide (I) having at least 80 %
identity to, a 379, 954, 737, 433, 422, 300, 243, 455, 694, 440, 598,
250, 281, 431 or 235 amino acid sequence (S1), given in the
specification, S1 lacking its associated signal peptide or extracellular
domain of S1 with or without its associated signal peptide. (I) and the
polynucleotide (II) encoding it are useful in tissue typing and gene
therapy. (II) is also useful for generating transgenic animals or
knockout animals for the development and screening of therapeutically

useful reagents. PRO233 polypeptide is useful for treating inflammatory
disease, organ failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac injury, infertility,
birth defects, premature aging, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
(AIDS), cancer and diabetic complications. The other PRO polypeptides
including PRO243, PRO299, PRO323, PRO327, PRO344, PRO347, PRO354, PRO355,
PRO715, PRO353, PRO361 and PRO365 are useful for treating human disorders
involving the immune system. PRO241 is useful for stimulating release of
proteoglycans from cartilage, and thus for treating sports-related joint
problems, articular cartilage defects, osteoarthritis and rheumatoid
arthritis. (I) is also useful for inhibiting vascular endothelial cell
growth factor (VEGF) stimulated proliferation of endothelial cell growth.
This sequence represents a primer used to isolate DNA encoding a novel
human secreted and transmembrane protein

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e-02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572
Db 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2

RESULT 1695

ABX79672/C

ID ABX79672 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC ABX79672;

XX

DT 17-APR-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #182, PCR primer #3.

XX

KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; signal peptide;
KW pharmaceutical; diagnostic; biosensor; bioeffector; tumour; therapeutic;
KW colon cancer; lung cancer; breast cancer; cancer; gene therapy.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN US2002142961-A1.

XX

PD 03-OCT-2002.

XX

PF 19-NOV-2001; 2001US-00989721.

XX

PR 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.

PR

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

PR

PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.

PR

PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.

PR

PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

PR

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.

PR

PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.

PR

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

PR

PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.

PR

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.

PR

PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.

PR

PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.

PR

PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087609P.

PR

PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087759P.

PR

PR 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.

PR

PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.

PR

PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P.

PR

PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.

PR

PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088028P.

PR

PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088029P.

PR

PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088030P.

PR

PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088033P.

PR

PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088326P.

PR

PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088167P.

PR

PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088202P.

PR

PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088212P.

PR

PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088217P.
PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088655P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088734P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088738P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088742P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088810P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088824P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088826P.
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088858P.
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088861P.
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088876P.
PR 12-JUN-1998; 98US-0089105P.
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089440P.
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089512P.
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089514P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089532P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089538P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089598P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089600P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089653P.
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089801P.
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089907P.
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089908P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US021108.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-00941992.
(GETH) GENENTECH INC.
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
PI Ferrara N, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ,
PI Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Kljavin IJ, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF,
PI Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CX, Williams RM, Wood WI;
Zhang Z;
WPI; 2003-155950/15.
New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides (e.g. PRO183, PRO184, PRO361 or PRO846) useful as targets for therapeutic intervention in cancers (e.g. lung or breast cancers), or for diagnosing these cancers.
Example 177; Page 303; 647pp; English.
The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides comprising a sequence without signal peptide and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating at least one biological activity of a cell. The PRO polypeptides or polynucleotides are also useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or bioreactors, for detecting or treating e.g. tumours in mammals, e.g. humans, dogs, cats, cattle, horses, sheep, pigs or rabbits as targets for therapeutic intervention in certain cancers (e.g. colon, lung or breast cancers) and diagnostic determination of the presence of these cancers. The PRO polypeptides are also useful as molecular weight markers or for chromosome identification. The PRO genes are useful as hybridisation probes or for screening libraries of human cDNA, genomic DNA or mRNA. The PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The sequences presented in ABX79230-ABX79675 are the genes encoding, the primers amplifying and the probes detecting the PRO polynucleotides of the invention. Note: The sequence data for this patent is also available in electronic format from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572
DB 18 CCACAGCAGGAGCC 2
RESULT 1696
ACA93693/c
ID ACA93693 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX ACA93693;
AC ACA93693;
XX 16-JUL-2003 (first entry)
DT Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #136.
DE Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; PRO183; PRO184; PRO185; PRO943; PRO1133; PRO331; PRO1387; PRO5723; PRO1114; PRO3301; PRO3940; PRO1181; PRO7170; PRO361; PRO846; bioactive molecule; toxin; radiolabel; antibody; cell death; tissue typing; gene therapy; cytostatic; chromosome mapping; gene mapping; transgenic animal; knockout animal; immunohistochemical staining; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX US2003022187-A1.
PN 30-JAN-2003.
XX 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-00993667.
XX 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0085188P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0085111P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087609P.
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087759P.
PR 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088028P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088029P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088030P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088033P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088036P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088040P.
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088202P.
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088212P.
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088217P.
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088219P.
PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088226P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088734P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088738P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088742P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088810P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088824P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088826P.
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088858P.
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088861P.
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088876P.
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088910P.
PR 12-JUN-1998; 98US-0088910P.
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089440P.
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089514P.
PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089514P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089532P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089538P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089598P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089599P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089600P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089653P.
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089801P.
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089907P.
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089908P.
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089947P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089947P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089952P.
PR 22-JUN-1998; 98US-0090246P.
PR 22-JUN-1998; 98US-0090252P.
PR 22-JUN-1998; 98US-0090254P.
PR 22-JUN-1998; 98US-0090282P.
PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0090349P.
PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0090355P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090429P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090431P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090435P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090444P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090445P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090472P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090535P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090540P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090542P.
PR 24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090542P.
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090557P.
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090676P.
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090678P.
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090690P.
PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090694P.
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PR 25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090696P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090862P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 99US-0091360P.

PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091544P.
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091478P.
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091519P.
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091626P.
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091628P.
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091633P.
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091646P.
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091673P.
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091678P.
PR 07-JUL-1998; 98US-0091982P.
PR 09-JUL-1998; 98US-0092182P.
PR 10-JUL-1998; 98US-0092472P.
PR 20-JUL-1998; 98US-0093339P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095285P.
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095301P.
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095302P.
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095318P.
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095321P.
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095325P.
PR 10-AUG-1998; 98US-0095916P.
PR 10-AUG-1998; 98US-0095929P.
PR 10-AUG-1998; 98US-0096012P.
PR 11-AUG-1998; 98US-0096143P.
PR 11-AUG-1998; 98US-0096146P.
PR 12-AUG-1998; 98US-0096323P.
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096757P.
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096766P.
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096768P.
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096773P.
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096791P.
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096867P.
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096891P.
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096894P.
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096895P.
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096897P.
PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0096949P.
PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0096950P.
PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0096959P.
PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0096960P.
PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0097022P.
PR 19-AUG-1998; 98US-0097141P.
PR 20-AUG-1998; 98US-0097218P.
PR 24-AUG-1998; 98US-0097661P.
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097952P.
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097954P.
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097955P.
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097971P.
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097974P.
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097978P.
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097979P.
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097986P.
PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0098014P.
PR 21-AUG-1998; 98US-0098525P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100634P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100634P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0102114P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-01025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98US-0113296P.
PR 20-FEB-1999; 99US-0030911.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-0030911.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 17-AUG-1999; 99US-0149396P.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0149396P.

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PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 08-OCT-1999; 99US-0158663P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213637P.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572
DB 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2

RESULT 1697
ABV75013/c
ID ABV75013 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC ABV75013;
XX
XX
XX 04-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX Nucleotide sequence of a PCR oligo M7.
XX
XX Molecular clasp; transducer; effector; diagnostic; drug discovery; PCR;
XX primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO200279387-A2.
XX
XX 10-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 28-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US010171.
XX
XX 28-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279524P.
XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-00995847.
XX
XX (ENGE-) ENGINEOS INC.
XX
XX Rizzuto CD, Afeyan NB, Lee FD, Church GM, Gupta RD, Schwartz JU;
XX Zhang B, Lugovskoy AA;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-040675/03.
XX
XX New modular molecular clasps, useful in health care industry, e.g. in
XX therapy, in clinical diagnostics, in vivo imaging or in drug discovery,
XX environmental diagnostics, industrial diagnostics, food safety or
XX toxicology.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 40; 63pp; English.

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XX
XX The invention relates to a modular molecular clasp (1) comprising several
XX heterologous components including a molecular recognition element, an
XX effector, and a transducer. The transducer is constructed to facilitate
XX allesteric alteration of (1) in response to ligand binding to the
XX molecular recognition element, producing a detectable change in an
XX activity of the effector. The transducer may comprise a pair of
XX polypeptides that form a non-covalently bound complex in response to
XX ligand binding, or in the absence of ligand binding to the molecular
XX recognition element. The modular molecular clasps, arrays and biosensors
XX are useful in health care industry, e.g. in therapy, in clinical
XX diagnostics, in vivo imaging or in drug discovery. The clasps can also be
XX used in environmental diagnostics, industrial diagnostics, food safety,
XX toxicology, catalysis of reactions or high-throughput screening, as well
XX as in agricultural industry and in basic research. The clasps are useful
XX in produg therapy, in studying the relationship between a subject's
XX protein expression profile and the subject's response to a foreign
XX compound or drug. Sequences ABV5007-5027 represent oligonucleotides used
XX in PCR reactions for creating a CFP-YFP vector for molecular cloning of
XX engineered single chain antibodies containing variable linker regions
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 660 CTCATGCGAGCTGAAGCT 676
DB 18 CTCCTGCAGCTGCACCT 2

RESULT 1698
ABX81375/c
ID ABX81375 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC ABX81375;
XX
XX 22-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human secreted or transmembrane protein related PCR primer #160.
XX
XX Human; PRO; hypertrophy of neonatal heart; angiogenesis; wound healing;
XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; cancer; tumour; immune response;
XX adrenal cortical capillary endothelial growth; c-fos induction;
XX vascular endothelial growth factor inhibition; VEGF inhibition;
XX endothelial cell growth inhibitor; T-lymphocytes stimulation;
XX retinal neurons cell survival; rod photoreceptor cell survival;
XX retinal disorder; retinitis pigmentosa; kidney disorder;
XX mammalian kidney mesangial cell proliferation; Berger disease;
XX dermatitis; herpetiformis; Crohn's disease; chondrocyte proliferation;
XX chondrocyte redifferentiation; sports injury; arthritis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003027985-A1.
XX
XX C6-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-00990562.
XX
XX 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
XX 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.
XX 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
XX 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
XX 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
XX 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
XX 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
XX 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.

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PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000365.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000431.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000491.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000504.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US000581.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006384.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCAACACGACGGATCC 572
 |||||
 DB 18 CCACAGACGGGACCC 2

RESULT 1699

ID ABZ76716/c
 XX ABZ76716 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ABZ76716;
 XX

DT 01-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human platelet derived growth factor PCR primer #1.
 XX

XX Human; vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGFR-1; VEGFR-2;
 KW vascular endothelial growth factor; platelet derived growth factor; VEGF;
 KW PIGF; beta-actin; VEGFR-1 antagonist; cytostatic; tumour; cancer;
 KW autocrine stimulation inhibitor; adenocarcinoma; malignant glioma;
 KW leukaemia; angiogenesis inhibitor; PCR primer; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

XX W0200306059-A1.
 PN

PD 23-JAN-2003.
 XX

XX 15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022540.
 PF

XX 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304751P.
 PR

PA (IMCL-) IMCLONE SYSTEMS INC.
 XX

PI Wu Y, Rafii S, Witte L;
 XX

DR WPI; 2003-221662/21.
 XX

PT Prevention or reduction of the growth of tumor cells expressing
 functional vascular endothelial growth factor-1 receptors, comprises use
 of a vascular endothelial growth factor-1 receptor antagonist.

PS Example 1; Page 16; 31pp; English.
 XX

XX The present invention describes a method for the prevention or reduction
 of the growth of tumor cells expressing functional vascular endothelial
 growth factor (VEGF) receptors (VEGFR-1) comprising administration of a
 VEGFR-1 antagonist to a mammal. VEGFR-1 antagonists have cytosolic
 activity, and can be used as autocrine stimulation inhibitors. VEGFR-1
 antagonists can be used for preventing or reducing the growth of tumor
 cells from substantially non-vascularised cancer such as breast cancer,
 ovarian cancer, brain cancer, kidney cancer, bladder cancer,
 CC adenocarcinoma, malignant gliomas and leukaemias in mammal e.g. human.
 CC The VEGFR-1 antagonist binds specifically to the extracellular domain of

CC a VEGFR expressed on the tumour cell. The VEGFR-1 antagonist inhibits
 CC angiogenesis, hence inhibits tumour growth at low concentration. The
 CC present sequence represents a PCR primer for platelet derived growth
 CC factor (PDGF), which is used in an example from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 410 CCAGCAGGCTCTCCGCGC 426
 |||||
 DB 18 CCACACGCTCTCCAGC 2

RESULT 1700

ACA93191/c
 ID ACA93191 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ACA93191;
 AC

XX 16-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 DT

XX Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #136.
 DE

XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; neurotropic;
 KW neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW chromosome mapping; gene mapping; transgenic animal; knock-out animal;
 KW neurodegenerative disorder; Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW PCR; primer; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

XX US2003017476-A1.
 PN

XX 23-JAN-2003.
 PD

XX 20-NOV-2001; 2001US-00989724.
 PF

XX 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.
 PR

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0082250P.
 PR

XX 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.
 PR

XX 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
 PR

XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
 PR

XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
 PR

XX 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.
 PR

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
 PR

XX 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
 PR

XX 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
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XX 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
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XX 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.
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XX 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087759P.
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XX 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.
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XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.
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XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P.
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XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
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XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088028P.
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XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088029P.
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XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088030P.
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XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088033P.
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XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088326P.
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XX 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088167P.
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XX 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088202P.
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XX 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088212P.
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XX 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088217P.
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XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088655P.
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XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088734P.
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XX 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088738P.
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XX 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088742P.
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XX 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088810P.
 PR

XX 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088824P.
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 PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095282P.
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 PR 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0097022P.
 PR 19-AUG-1998; 98US-0097141P.
 PR 20-AUG-1998; 98US-0097218P.
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 PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097971P.
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 PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0098014P.
 PR 31-AUG-1998; 98US-0098525P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100634P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 93US-0123957P.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 93WO-US012352.
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 93US-0141037P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
 PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 17-AUG-1999; 99US-0149396P.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
 PR 08-OCT-1999; 99US-0158663P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213637P.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 556 CCCAACGACGAGGATCC 572
 Db 18 CCAAAGACGAGGACCC 2

RESULT 1701

ID ABX17275 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ABX17275;

XX DT 04-FEB-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human PRO PCR primer #138.

XX KW Human; PRO; primer; ss; secreted polypeptide; transmembrane polypeptide;

XX KW toxin; radiolabel; cell death; gene mapping; chromosome mapping; PCR;

XX KW protein electrophoresis; genetic disorder; immunosuppressive; cytostatic;

XX KW antibacterial.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN US2002123463-A1.

XX PD 05-SEP-2002.

XX PP 19-NOV-2001; 2001US-00989732.

XX PR 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.

XX PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

XX PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.

XX PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.

XX PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

XX PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.

XX PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.

XX PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

XX PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.

XX PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087607P.

XX PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087609P.

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XX PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.

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 PR 28-AUG-2001; 98US-0089937P.

(GETH) GENENTECH INC.

Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 Ferrara N, Fong S, Gerber H, Gritsenko ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ;
 Grimaldi JC, Garney AL, Kijavich IJ, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF;
 Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tamas D, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 Zhang Z;

WPI; 2003-066810/06.

Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptide for modulating biological activity of cell expressing the polypeptide, identifying agonists or antagonists of polypeptide, and as molecular weight markers.

Example 177; Page 310; 655pp; English.

The invention relates to a secreted and transmembrane polypeptide, termed PRO polypeptide, and the polynucleotide encoding it. The polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO polypeptides and for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing the above polypeptides, where the bioactive

CC Southern, and Western blot analysis. An antibody against the proteins of
 CC the invention may be useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g., detecting
 CC its expression in specific cells, tissues or serum. The antibody may also
 CC be useful for the affinity purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture
 CC or natural sources. The protein sequences and antibodies against them are
 CC useful for preparing a medicament treatment of a condition which is
 CC responsive to these. The present sequence represents a PCR primer
 CC specific for a cDNA molecule of the invention
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 556 CCCACACGAGGATCC 572
 Db 18 CCAAGACGAGGACCC 2
 RESULT 1704
 ACA04371/c
 ID ACA04371 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ACA04371;
 XX
 DT 27-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO PCR primer #37.
 XX
 KW Human; PRO; primer; ss; neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW Parkinson's disease; neural damage; trauma; inflammatory disease; AIDS;
 KW chemotherapy; organ failure; atherosclerosis; cardiac injury; diabetes;
 KW infertility; birth defect; premature aging; tumour; wound healing; PCR;
 KW cancer; neurotropic; neuroprotective; anti-HIV; antidiabetic; cardiatic;
 KW antiarteriosclerotic; antiinflammatory; antiparkinsonian; cytostatic;
 KW antiinfertility; vulnary.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2002165143-A1.
 XX
 PD 07-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-00944403.
 XX
 PR 03-DEC-1997; 97US-0067411P.
 PR 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069278P.
 PR 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069334P.
 PR 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069335P.
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
 PR 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069694P.
 PR 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069696P.
 PR 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069702P.
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069873P.
 PR 18-DEC-1997; 97US-0068017P.
 PR 05-JAN-1998; 98US-0070440P.
 PR 09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074086P.
 PR 09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074092P.
 PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
 PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112850P.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028409.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 Baker KP, Botstein D, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Filvaroff E,
 Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL,
 Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ, Napier MA, Roy MA, Tumas D, Wood WI;
 WPI; 2003-066898/06.
 Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides useful in tissue typing and
 preparing medicament for treating condition which is responsive to the
 polypeptide.
 Example 17; Page 60; 172pp; English.
 This invention relates to the cDNA and protein sequences of a novel human
 secreted and transmembrane proteins such as PRO341, PRO243, PRO299,
 PRO323, PRO327, PRO334, PRO344, PRO354, PRO355, PRO357, PRO715,
 PRO353, PRO361 and PRO365. The proteins of the invention are useful as
 molecular weight markers for protein electrophoresis purposes, and as
 therapeutic agents. PRO357 polypeptides are useful in assays to determine
 if they prolong polypeptides which it may complex with to have longer
 half-lives in vivo. The nucleotide sequences of the invention are
 useful as hybridisation probes in chromosome and gene mapping and in the
 generation of anti-sense RNA and DNA. The nucleotide sequence of the
 invention is also useful in the genetic analysis of individuals with
 genetic disorders, and in generating transgenic animals or knock out
 animals. The cDNA sequences are further useful in gene therapy, and for
 generating probes for polymerase chain reaction (PCR), Northern,

PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866028.
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
PA Baker KP, Botstein D, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Filvaroff E;
XX Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL;
PI Hillan KJ, Kijavini IU, Napier MA, Roy MA, Tumas D, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-288142/28.
XX New PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules, useful in diagnosing or
PT treating inflammatory diseases, organ failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac
PT injury, infertility, cancer, AIDS, Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's
PT disease.
XX Example 17; Page 60; 171pp; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated human PRO polypeptide and the
CC polynucleotide encoding it. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids are
CC useful in diagnosing or treating neurodegenerative disorders such as
CC Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's disease, and neural damage, e.g. due
CC to trauma or after chemotherapy, inflammatory disease, organ failure,
CC atherosclerosis, cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects, premature
CC aging, AIDS, diabetic complications and mutations in general. The
CC polypeptides are useful for diagnosing tumors, or for inhibiting the
CC growth of tumor cells. The polypeptides are also useful for wound
CC healing and associated therapies concerned with re-growth of tissue. The
CC polynucleotide sequences may be used as hybridisation probes in
CC chromosome and gene mapping, or in generating antisense RNA and DNA. PRO
CC nucleic acids are also useful in preparing PRO polypeptides, in assays to
CC identify other proteins or molecules involved in binding reactions, and
CC to generate transgenic or knockout animal, which in turn are useful in
CC the development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents for
CC chromosome identification and tissue typing. The PRO sequences are also
CC useful in gene therapy and as molecular weight markers for protein
CC electrophoresis purposes. This sequence represents a PCR primer used in
CC isolation of a human PRO polynucleotide of the invention
XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572
Db 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2
RESULT 1705
ID ACA68130/c
XX ACA68130; standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC ACA68130;
XX 24-JUN-2003 (first entry)
DT Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #129.
XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; gene therapy; PRO; PRO943;
XX PRO183; PRO184; PRO185; PRO186; PRO187; PRO188; PRO189; PRO190;
XX PRO191; PRO192; PRO193; PRO194; PRO195; PRO196; PRO197; PRO198;
XX PRO199; PRO200; PRO201; PRO202; PRO203; PRO204; PRO205; PRO206;
XX PRO207; PRO208; PRO209; PRO210; PRO211; PRO212; PRO213; PRO214;
XX PRO215; PRO216; PRO217; PRO218; PRO219; PRO220; PRO221; PRO222;
XX PRO223; PRO224; PRO225; PRO226; PRO227; PRO228; PRO229; PRO230;
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XX PRO311; PRO312; PRO313; PRO314; PRO315; PRO316; PRO317; PRO318;
XX PRO319; PRO320; PRO321; PRO322; PRO323; PRO324; PRO325; PRO326;
XX PRO327; PRO328; PRO329; PRO330; PRO331; PRO332; PRO333; PRO334;
XX PRO335; PRO336; PRO337; PRO338; PRO339; PRO340; PRO341; PRO342;
XX PRO343; PRO344; PRO345; PRO346; PRO347; PRO348; PRO349; PRO350;
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XX PRO367; PRO368; PRO369; PRO370; PRO371; PRO372; PRO373; PRO374;
XX PRO375; PRO376; PRO377; PRO378; PRO379; PRO380; PRO381; PRO382;
XX PRO383; PRO384; PRO385; PRO386; PRO387; PRO388; PRO389; PRO390;
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XX PRO455; PRO456; PRO457; PRO458; PRO459; PRO460; PRO461; PRO462;
XX PRO463; PRO464; PRO465; PRO466; PRO467; PRO468; PRO469; PRO470;
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XX PRO479; PRO480; PRO481; PRO482; PRO483; PRO484; PRO485; PRO486;
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XX PRO527; PRO528; PRO529; PRO530; PRO531; PRO532; PRO533; PRO534;
XX PRO535; PRO536; PRO537; PRO538; PRO539; PRO540; PRO541; PRO542;
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XX PRO615; PRO616; PRO617; PRO618; PRO619; PRO620; PRO621; PRO622;
XX PRO623; PRO624; PRO625; PRO626; PRO627; PRO628; PRO629; PRO630;
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XX PRO671; PRO672; PRO673; PRO674; PRO675; PRO676; PRO677; PRO678;
XX PRO679; PRO680; PRO681; PRO682; PRO683; PRO684; PRO685; PRO686;
XX PRO687; PRO688; PRO689; PRO690; PRO691; PRO692; PRO693; PRO694;
XX PRO695; PRO696; PRO697; PRO698; PRO699; PRO700; PRO701; PRO702;
XX PRO703; PRO704; PRO705; PRO706; PRO707; PRO708; PRO709; PRO710;
XX PRO711; PRO712; PRO713; PRO714; PRO715; PRO716; PRO717; PRO718;
XX PRO719; PRO720; PRO721; PRO722; PRO723; PRO724; PRO725; PRO726;
XX PRO727; PRO728; PRO729; PRO730; PRO731; PRO732; PRO733; PRO734;
XX PRO735; PRO736; PRO737; PRO738; PRO739; PRO740; PRO741; PRO742;
XX PRO743; PRO744; PRO745; PRO746; PRO747; PRO748; PRO749; PRO750;
XX PRO751; PRO752; PRO753; PRO754; PRO755; PRO756; PRO757; PRO758;
XX PRO759; PRO760; PRO761; PRO762; PRO763; PRO764; PRO765; PRO766;
XX PRO767; PRO768; PRO769; PRO770; PRO771; PRO772; PRO773; PRO774;
XX PRO775; PRO776; PRO777; PRO778; PRO779; PRO780; PRO781; PRO782;
XX PRO783; PRO784; PRO785; PRO786; PRO787; PRO788; PRO789; PRO790;
XX PRO791; PRO792; PRO793; PRO794; PRO795; PRO796; PRO797; PRO798;
XX PRO799; PRO800; PRO801; PRO802; PRO803; PRO804; PRO805; PRO806;
XX PRO807; PRO808; PRO809; PRO810; PRO811; PRO812; PRO813; PRO814;
XX PRO815; PRO816; PRO817; PRO818; PRO819; PRO820; PRO821; PRO822;
XX PRO823; PRO824; PRO825; PRO826; PRO827; PRO828; PRO829; PRO830;
XX PRO831; PRO832; PRO833; PRO834; PRO835; PRO836; PRO837; PRO838;
XX PRO839; PRO840; PRO841; PRO842; PRO843; PRO844; PRO845; PRO846;
XX PRO847; PRO848; PRO849; PRO850; PRO851; PRO852; PRO853; PRO854;
XX PRO855; PRO856; PRO857; PRO858; PRO859; PRO860; PRO861; PRO862;
XX PRO863; PRO864; PRO865; PRO866; PRO867; PRO868; PRO869; PRO870;
XX PRO871; PRO872; PRO873; PRO874; PRO875; PRO876; PRO877; PRO878;
XX PRO879; PRO880; PRO881; PRO882; PRO883; PRO884; PRO885; PRO886;
XX PRO887; PRO888; PRO889; PRO890; PRO891; PRO892; PRO893; PRO894;
XX PRO895; PRO896; PRO897; PRO898; PRO899; PRO900; PRO901; PRO902;
XX PRO903; PRO904; PRO905; PRO906; PRO907; PRO908; PRO909; PRO910;
XX PRO911; PRO912; PRO913; PRO914; PRO915; PRO916; PRO917; PRO918;
XX PRO919; PRO920; PRO921; PRO922; PRO923; PRO924; PRO925; PRO926;
XX PRO927; PRO928; PRO929; PRO930; PRO931; PRO932; PRO933; PRO934;
XX PRO935; PRO936; PRO937; PRO938; PRO939; PRO940; PRO941; PRO942;
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XX PRO951; PRO952; PRO953; PRO954; PRO955; PRO956; PRO957; PRO958;
XX PRO959; PRO960; PRO961; PRO962; PRO963; PRO964; PRO965; PRO966;
XX PRO967; PRO968; PRO969; PRO970; PRO971; PRO972; PRO973; PRO974;
XX PRO975; PRO976; PRO977; PRO978; PRO979; PRO980; PRO981; PRO982;
XX PRO983; PRO984; PRO985; PRO986; PRO987; PRO988; PRO989; PRO990;
XX PRO991; PRO992; PRO993; PRO994; PRO995; PRO996; PRO997; PRO998;
XX PRO999; PRO1000; PRO1001; PRO1002; PRO1003; PRO1004; PRO1005; PRO1006;
XX PRO1007; PRO1008; PRO1009; PRO1010; PRO1011; PRO1012; PRO1013; PRO1014;
XX PRO1015; PRO1016; PRO1017; PRO1018; PRO1019; PRO1020; PRO1021; PRO1022;
XX PRO1023; PRO1024; PRO1025; PRO1026; PRO1027; PRO1028; PRO1029; PRO1030;
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XX PRO1095; PRO1096; PRO1097; PRO1098; PRO1099; PRO1100; PRO1101; PRO1102;
XX PRO1103; PRO1104; PRO1105; PRO1106; PRO1107; PRO1108; PRO1109; PRO1110;
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XX PRO1991; PRO1992; PRO1993; PRO1994; PRO1995; PRO1996; PRO1997; PRO1998;
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XX PRO2071; PRO207

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 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000365.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US0004341.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US0004414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US0004914.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US0005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US0005841.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US0006319.
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 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US0008439.
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 PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-00941992.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ;
 PI Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Klavin LG, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF;
 PI Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 PI Zhang Z;
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 XX WPI; 2003-328481/31.
 DR
 XX
 PT New secreted and transmembrane polypeptide, useful for modulating
 PT biological activity of cell expressing the polypeptide, for identifying
 PT agonists or antagonists of polypeptide, and as molecular weight markers.
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 PS Example 177; Page 309; 654pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an isolated, secreted and transmembrane
 CC polypeptide (I), termed PRO polypeptide. (I) is useful for detecting
 CC PRO43, PRO183, PRO184, PRO185, PRO331, PRO133, PRO363, PRO5723
 CC PRO1387, PRO114, PRO3301, PRO940, PRO1181, PRO170, PRO361 or PRO846
 CC polypeptide comprising contacting the sample with the polypeptide and
 CC determining formation of a polypeptide conjugate. (I) is also useful for
 CC linking a bioactive molecule e.g. toxin, radiolabel or antibody, to a
 CC cell expressing the above polypeptides to cause cell death. (I) is also
 CC useful as a therapeutic agent e.g. for treating cancer and autoimmune
 CC disease. PRO is useful in assays to identify other proteins or molecules
 CC involved in binding interactions. The polynucleotide (II) encoding (I) is
 CC useful in chromosome and gene mapping, for generating transgenic animals
 CC or knockout animals which in turn are useful in the development and
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, for the genetic analysis of
 CC individuals with genetic disorders, in gene therapy, for chromosome
 CC identification, and as a chromosome marker. An anti-(I)-antibody is
 CC useful in diagnostic assays for PRO, e.g. detecting its expression in
 CC specific cells, tissues or serum, for affinity purification of PRO, and
 CC for treating septic shock. This sequence represents a novel human
 CC secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptide associated primer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 556 CCCAACGACGAGGATCC 572

Db 18 CCAAAGACGAGGACCC 2
 RESULT 1706
 ACA88579/c
 ID ACA88579 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ACA88579;
 XX
 DT 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human secreted and transmembrane polypeptide PRO361 forward primer #3.
 KW Human; PCR; ss; gene therapy; cancer; retinal disorder; wound healing;
 KW kidney disorder; primer.
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 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2002197615-A1.
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 PD 26-DEC-2002.
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 PF 16-NOV-2001; 2001US-00991181.
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 PR 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
 PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.
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 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088326P.
 PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088167P.
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 PR 16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089514P.
 PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089532P.
 PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089538P.
 PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089598P.
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 PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089653P.
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PR	18-JUN-1998;	98US-0089907P.	CC	specification but was obtained in electronic format directly from USPTO
PR	18-JUN-1998;	98US-0089908P.	CC	at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?docID=20020197615
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PR	17-SEP-1998;	98WO-US019437.	XX	
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98WO-US021141.	SQ	Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
PR	01-DEC-1998;	98WO-US025108.		Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
PR	05-JAN-1999;	99WO-US000106.		Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Fred. No. 7.8e+02;
PR	08-MAR-1999;	99WO-US005028.		Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
PR	02-JUN-1999;	99WO-US012252.		
PR	15-SEP-1999;	99WO-US021090.		
PR	15-SEP-1999;	99WO-US021547.		
PR	30-NOV-1999;	99WO-US028313.		
PR	01-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028301.		
PR	01-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028634.		
PR	16-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030095.		
PR	20-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030911.		
PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000219.		
PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000376.		
PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US003565.		
PR	18-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004341.		
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PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004914.		
PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US005004.		
PR	10-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US005841.		
PR	15-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US008319.		
PR	18-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US008684.		
PR	20-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US007377.		
PR	30-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US008439.		
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PR	17-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US013705.		
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PR	09-JUL-2001;	2001WO-US021735.		
PR	28-AUG-2001;	2001US-00941592.		
XX				
PA	(GETH) GENENTECH INC.			
XX				
PI	Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;			
PI	Ferrara N, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ;			
PI	Grimaldi JC, Garney AL, Klijavin IJ, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF;			
PI	Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI;			
PI	Zhang Z;			
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XX	WPI; 2003-370792/35.			
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PT	New secreted and transmembrane nucleic acids and polypeptides, designated			
PT	as PRO, useful for the preparation of a medicament for treating a			
PT	condition that is responsive to the PRO polypeptide. e.g., cancer.			
XX				
PS	Example 177; Page 312; 647pp; English.			
XX				
CC	The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid encoding a PRO			
CC	polypeptide. The polypeptide, agonist, antagonist and antibody are useful			
CC	for the preparation of a medicament for treating a condition that is			
CC	responsive to the PRO polypeptide. The nucleotide sequence is useful in			
CC	molecular biology including being used as hybridisation probes, in			
CC	chromosome and gene mapping and in the generation of anti-sense RNA and			
CC	DNA. The PRO polypeptides can also be used in the treatment of e.g.			
CC	cancer, retinal disorders, wound healing and kidney disorders. The			
CC	present sequence represents a PCR primer used to isolate a human secreted			
CC	transmembrane PRO polypeptide of the present invention. Note: The			
CC	sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed			

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PR 07-JUL-1999; 98US-0143048P.
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PR 28-JUL-1999; 98US-0146222P.
PR 17-SEP-1999; 98US-0149396P.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 98US-01502109P.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 98US-015021547P.
PR 08-OCT-1999; 98US-0158663P.
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PR 16-DEC-1999; 98US-028634P.
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PR 05-JAN-2000; 98US-030911P.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.
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PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0004414P.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0004914P.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005841P.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-0006319P.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000US-0006884P.
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PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000US-013358P.
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PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-014941P.
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PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213637P.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-020710P.
PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000US-0202031P.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0203522P.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0203328P.
PR 07-SEP-2000; 2000US-0230978P.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-030952P.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-032678P.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0006520P.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

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Db	18	CCAAAGACGAGGACCC	2						
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XX	DT	20-NOV-2003 (first entry)							
DE	DE	Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO361 PCR primer #3.							
XX	XX	PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;							
KW	KW	hypertrophy of neonatal heart; angiogenesis;							
KW	KW	vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF-stimulated proliferation;							
KW	KW	endothelial cell; T-lymphocyte proliferation; retinal neuron;							
KW	KW	c-fos induction; adipocyte cell; chondrocyte differentiation;							
KW	KW	pancreatic beta-cell precursor differentiation; gene therapy; tumour;							
KW	KW	cancer; human; ss; PCR; colon cancer; lung cancer; breast cancer;							
KW	KW	rod photoreceptor cell; primer.							
XX	OS	Homo sapiens.							
XX	XX	US2003008297-A1.							
XX	PD	08-JAN-2003.							
XX	XX	15-NOV-2001; 2001US-00997653.							
PR	16-JUN-1997;	97US-0049787P.							
PR	17-OCT-1997;	97US-0062250P.							
PR	05-NOV-1997;	97WO-US020069.							
PR	12-NOV-1997;	97US-0065186P.							
PR	13-NOV-1997;	97US-0065311P.							
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PR	20-MAR-1998;	98US-0078910P.							
PR	28-APR-1998;	98US-0083322P.							
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084600P.							
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PR	11-JUN-1998;	98US-0088876P.							
PR	12-JUN-1998;	98US-0089105P.							
PR	16-JUN-1998;	98US-0089440P.							

16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089512P.
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 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089532P.
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 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089801P.
 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089907P.
 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089908P.
 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
 05-JAN-1999; 98WO-US000106.
 08-MAR-1999; 98WO-US005028.
 02-JUN-1999; 98WO-US012252.
 15-SEP-1999; 98WO-US021090.
 15-SEP-1999; 98WO-US021547.
 30-NOV-1999; 98WO-US028313.
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 01-DEC-1999; 98WO-US028634.
 16-DEC-1999; 98WO-US030095.
 16-DEC-1999; 98WO-US030911.
 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004514.
 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.
 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.
 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023528.
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 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
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 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-00941992.

(GETH) GENENTECH INC.

Ashtenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 Ferrara N, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ML, Goddard A, Godowski PJ;
 Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Kljavin IJ, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF;
 Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 Zhang Z;

WPI; 2003-531419/50.

New isolated PRO183, PRO184, PRO361 or PRO846 nucleic acid and secreted
 transmembrane polypeptides, useful as targets for the diagnosis and
 treatment of cancers, such as lung and breast cancers.

Example 177; Page 315; 660pp; English.

The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising the
 full-length coding sequence of the DNA ATCC Accession Numbers given in

CC the specification, or comprising a sequence with at least 80% identity
 CC to: (a) a nucleotide encoding any of 147 PRO polypeptides, or an
 CC extracellular domain of the polypeptide; or (b) any of 147 nucleotide
 CC sequences fully defined in the specification. Also included are the PRO
 CC proteins (or their extracellular domains with or without their associated
 CC extracellular domains), expression vectors, host cells, PRO chimeric
 CC proteins, anti-PRO antibodies, methods of detecting polypeptide in a
 CC sample, methods of linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a
 CC polypeptide and methods of modulating at least one biological activity of
 CC a cell expressing the polypeptide. the PRO polypeptides or
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
 CC bioeffectors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
 CC heart, promoting angiogenesis, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth
 CC factor (VEGF)-stimulated proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating
 CC the proliferation of stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or
 CC proliferation of retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-
 CC fos in endothelial cells, modulating glucose or PFA uptake by adipocyte
 CC cells, inducing proliferation and/or re-differentiation of chondrocytes,
 CC or inducing pancreatic beta-cell precursor differentiation. In
 CC particular, these are useful for detecting or treating tumours and
 CC certain cancers (colon, lung or breast cancers) in mammals, e.g. humans,
 CC dogs, cats, cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, goats, or rabbits. The PRO genes
 CC may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective
 CC gene. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate the cDNA
 CC encoding a PRO protein.

XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 556 CCCAACGACGAGGATCC 572

Db 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2

RESULT 1709

ADA21727/C

ID ADA21727 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC ADA21727;

XX

DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Human secreted/transmembrane polypeptide PRO361 primer #3.

XX

KW ss; PCR; primer; human; tumour; cancer; colorectal cancer; gene therapy;
 KW chondrocyte differentiation; VEGF inhibition;
 KW vascular endothelial growth factor; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW Parkinson's disease; atherosclerosis; cystic fibrosis;
 KW multiple sclerosis; ovarian cancer; tissue typing.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

XX US2003054404-A1.

XX

PD 20-MAR-2003.

XX

DF 15-NOV-2001; 2001US-00997601.

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PR 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-USO20069.

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PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.

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 PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091673P.

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PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US000355.
PR	18-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US000431.
PR	22-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US000414.
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PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US000504.
PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US000584.
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PR	15-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US0006884.
PR	20-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US0007377.
PR	30-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US0008439.
PR	15-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US013358.
PR	17-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US013705.
PR	22-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014045.
PR	30-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014941.
PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000WO-US015264.
PR	23-JUN-2000;	2000US-0213637P.
PR	28-JUL-2000;	2000WO-US020710.
PR	11-AUG-2000;	2000WO-US020231.
PR	23-AUG-2000;	2000WO-US023522.

Query Match 1.5%; S

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; P

Matches 14; Conservative 0;

556 CCAACAGCAGGATCC 572 18 CCAAAGCAGCGGCACC 2	RESULT 1710 ADAI0514/c ADIA01514 standard; DNA; 18 BP. ADAI0514; 06-NOV-2003 (first entry) Human PR0361 PCR primer #3. ss; PCR; PRO; secreted protein septic shock; primer. Homo sapiens. OS XX XX US2003059831-Al. PN PD -X XX PD 27-MAR-2003. XX XX PD 19-NOV-2001; 2001US-00989729. PF PF 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P. PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-062250P. PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069. PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P. PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P. PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P. PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P. PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P. PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P. PR 27-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P. PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P. PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P. PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087609P. PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087759P. PR 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P. PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P. PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P. PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P. PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088028P. PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088029P. PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088030P. PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088033P.
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ed. No. 7.8e+02;
Mismatches 3; Indels 0

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Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
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RESULT 1711
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XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
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XX KW Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;
KW transgenic; tumour; cytosolic; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US2003054987-A1.
XX PD 20-MAR-2003.XX PF 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-00990443.

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Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCAACAGCAGGATCC 572
DB 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2

RESULT 1712
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AC ADA28166;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
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DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO361 PCR primer #3.
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PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;
KW Hypertrophy of neonatal heart; angiogenesis;
KW vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF-stimulated proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; T-lymphocyte proliferation; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos induction; adipocyte cell;
KW chondrocyte differentiation;
KW pancreatic beta-cell precursor differentiation;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancerous tumour;
KW retinal disorders; loss of sight; retinitis pigmentosa; kidney disorder;
KW obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia; hypotinsulinaemia; bone disorder;
KW cartilage disorder; sports injury; arthritis; cancer; human; ss; PCR;
KW Primer.
XX
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KW cancer; human; ss; colon cancer; lung cancer; breast cancer; PCR; primer.
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 KW vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF-stimulated proliferation;
 KW endothelial cell; T-lymphocyte proliferation; retinal neuron;
 KW c-fos induction; adipocyte cell; chondrocyte differentiation;
 KW pancreatic beta-cell precursor differentiation; gene therapy; tumour;
 KW cancer; human; ss; PCR; colon cancer; lung cancer; breast cancer;
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; primer.
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KW antiinflammatory; antibacterial; immunosuppressive; gene therapy;
KW diabetes; cancer; rheumatoid arthritis; ulcers;
KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; inflammatory condition; septic shock.
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XX US2003017982-A1.
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Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
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KW angiogenesis; wound healing; tumour; immune response; retinal disorder;
KW retinal injury; sight loss; age-related macular degeneration; AMD;
KW kidney disorder; mesangial cell function; Berger disease; nephropathy;
KW dermatitis; herpeticiform; Crohn's disease; sports injury; arthritis.
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PR	25-JUN-1998;	98US-0090696P.	PR	26-JUL-1999;	98US-0145698P.
PR	26-JUN-1998;	98US-0090862P.	PR	28-JUL-1999;	98US-0146222P.
PR	01-JUL-1998;	98US-0091360P.	PR	17-AUG-1999;	98US-0149365P.
PR	01-JUL-1998;	98US-0091544P.	PR	15-SEP-1999;	99WO-US021090.
PR	02-JUL-1998;	98US-0091478P.	PR	15-SEP-1999;	99WO-US021547.
PR	02-JUL-1998;	98US-0091519P.	PR	30-OCT-1999;	98US-0158663P.
PR	02-JUL-1998;	98US-0091626P.	PR	30-NOV-1999;	99WO-US028313.
PR			PR	01-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028301.

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PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003365.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213637P.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCAACACGACGGATCC 572
Db 18 CCAGAGACGACGGACCC 2

RESULT 1720
ADA39512/c
ID ADA39512 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADA39512;
XX
DT -20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO361 PCR primer #3.
XX
KW PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;
KW hypertrophy of neonatal heart; angiogenesis;
KW vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF-stimulated proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; T-lymphocyte proliferation; retinal neuron;
KW c-fos induction; adipocyte cell; chondrocyte differentiation;
KW pancreatic beta-cell precursor differentiation; gene therapy; tumour;
KW cancer; human; ss; PCR; colon cancer; lung cancer; breast cancer;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN US2003059782-A1.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 15-NOV-2001; 2001US-00997628.
XX
PR 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087609P.

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10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088828P.
11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088861P.
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11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088876P.
12-JUN-1998; 98US-0089105P.
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17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089532P.
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22-JUN-1998; 98US-0090252P.
22-JUN-1998; 98US-0090254P.
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24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090435P.
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24-JUN-1998; 98US-0090540P.
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25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090676P.
25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090678P.
25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090690P.
25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090694P.
25-JUN-1998; 98US-0090695P.
26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090696P.
26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090862P.
26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091360P.
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07-JUL-1998; 98US-0091978P.

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PR 07-JUL-1998; 98US-0091982P.
PR 09-JUL-1998; 98US-0092182P.
PR 10-JUL-1998; 98US-0092472P.
PR 20-JUL-1998; 98US-0093339P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095282P.
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PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095318P.
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095321P.
PR 04-AUG-1998; 98US-0095325P.
PR 10-AUG-1998; 98US-0095916P.
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PR 10-AUG-1998; 98US-0096012P.
PR 11-AUG-1998; 98US-0096143P.
PR 11-AUG-1998; 98US-0096146P.
PR 11-AUG-1998; 98US-0096229P.
PR 12-AUG-1998; 98US-0096757P.
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096766P.
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PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
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PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
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PR 08-MAR-1999; 98US-0123957P.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-0123957P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 98US-0143048P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 98US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 98US-0145638P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 98US-0146222P.
PR 17-AUG-1999; 98US-0149336P.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 98US-01547.
PR 08-OCT-1999; 98US-0158663P.
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PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98US-0113296P.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 98US-0123957P.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-0123957P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 98US-0143048P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 98US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 98US-0145638P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 98US-0146222P.
PR 17-AUG-1999; 98US-0149336P.
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PR 08-OCT-1999; 98US-0158663P.
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PR 16-DEC-1999; 98US-0158663P.
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PR 06-JAN-2000; 98US-0158663P.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213637P.
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572
Db 18 CCAAAGAGCAGGACCC 2
RESULT 1721
ADB96538/c
ID ADB96538 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADB96538;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO PCR primer #138.
XX
KW Human; PRO; PCR; ss; pancreatic beta-cell precursor cell;
KW pancreatic beta-cell; insulin deficiency; diabetes mellitus;
KW haemoglobin-associated disorder; thalassaemia; endothelial cell growth;
KW cancer; cystic renal dysplasia; polycystic kidney disease; renal tumour;
KW antidiabetic; antianaemic; cytostatic; cardiant; vulnerary;
KW antiinflammatory; anorectic; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003054403-A1.
XX
PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 15-NOV-2001; 2001US-00997559.
XX
PR 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065188P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087108P.
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087609P.
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087759P.
PR 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088028P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088028P.
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PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088030P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088033P.
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PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213637P.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 556 CCAACAGCAGGATCC 572
 DB 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2
 RESULT 1722
 ADB54571
 ID ADB54571 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC ADB54571;
 XX
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DE Hybridisation oligonucleotide 109 used to analyse genomic DNA region.
 XX
 XX colon cell proliferative disorder; non methylated CpG dinucleotide;
 KW cytosinatic; cancer; adenoma; carcinoma; cytosine methylation state; ss;
 KW probe.
 XX Unidentified.
 OS
 XX WO2003072821-A2.
 PN
 XX 04-SEP-2003.
 PD
 XX 27-FEB-2003; 2003WO-EP002035.
 PF
 XX 27-FEB-2002; 2002EP-00004551.
 PR (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 PA Adorjan P, Burger M, Maier S, Nimmrich I, Becker E, Lesche R;
 PI Rujan T, Schmitt A;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-731620/69.
 DR
 XX Detecting and differentiating between colon cell proliferative disorders
 XX associated with a gene or its regulatory regions comprises contacting a
 PT target nucleic acid in a biological sample obtained from the subject with
 PT a reagent.
 XX
 PS Claim 36; Page 32; 74pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a novel method for detecting and differentiating
 CC between colon cell proliferative disorders associated with at least one
 CC gene or its regulatory regions. The method comprises contacting a target
 CC nucleic acid in a biological sample obtained from the subject with at
 CC least one reagent or a series of reagents, where the reagent or series of
 CC reagents, distinguishes between methylated and non methylated CpG
 CC dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. The molecules of the
 CC invention demonstrate cytosinatic activity whilst the method may useful
 CC for detecting and differentiating between colon cell proliferative
 CC disorders, including cancers such as colon adenoma and colon carcinoma.
 CC The PNA (peptide nucleic acid)-oligonucleotides are useful as probes for
 CC determining cytosine methylation state or single nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms. The current sequence is that of the hybridisation
 CC oligonucleotide of the invention which was used to analyse the genomic
 CC DNA region.
 XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 894 GTGAGAACGTATTATAA 910
 DB 2 GAGTGAACGTATTATAA 18
 RESULT 1723
 ADC70086
 ID ADC70086 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ADC70086;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DE
 DE Primer oligo used for analysing CpG islands in genomic DNA (SeqID 576).
 XX PCR; primer; ss; lung cell proliferative disorder; CpG dinucleotide;
 KW adenocarcinoma; squamous cell carcinoma; cytostatic; probe; PNA-oligomer;
 KW cytosine methylation state.
 XX Unidentified.
 OS
 XX WO2003052135-A2.
 PN
 XX 26-JUN-2003.
 PD
 XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002WO-EP014026.
 PF
 XX 14-DEC-2001; 2001DE-01061625.
 PR (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 PA Burger M, Field JK, Genc B, Liloglou T, Lipscher E, Maier S;
 PI Nimmrich I;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-533029/50.
 DR
 XX Detecting and differentiating cytosine methylation state of genomic DNA,
 PT useful for diagnosing, treating prognosticating and/or monitoring lung
 PT cell proliferative disorders e.g. adenocarcinoma and squamous cell
 PT carcinoma.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 576; 58pp; English.
 XX
 XX This invention relates to a novel method for detecting and
 CC differentiating between lung cell proliferative disorders associated with
 CC at least one gene and/or their regulatory regions. Specifically, it
 CC refers to a method comprising contacting a target nucleic acid in a
 CC biological sample with at least one reagent, wherein the reagent is able
 CC to distinguish between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides
 CC present in the target DNA. As such, it is possible to further
 CC differentiate and diagnose medical conditions including adenocarcinoma
 CC and squamous cell carcinoma, and their respective adjacent lung tissue.
 CC The present invention describes cytosinatic oligomers and PNA-oligonucleotides
 CC that are useful as probes for determining the cytosine methylation state
 CC or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of the target sequence. This
 CC oligonucleotide sequence is a primer oligomer used for the analysis of
 CC CpG positions within genomic DNA, used in an exemplification of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 894 GTGAGAACGTATTATAA 910

Db 2 GAGTGAACGTATTATAA 18

RESULT 1724
ADC69987/c
ID ADC69987 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADC69987;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer oligo used for analysing CpG islands in genomic DNA (SeqID 476).
XX
KW PCR; primer; ss; lung cell proliferative disorder; CpG dinucleotide;
KW adenocarcinoma; squamous cell carcinoma; cytostatic; probe; PNA-oligomer;
KW cytosine methylation state.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FN WO2003052135-A2.
XX
PD 26-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 10-DEC-2002; 2002WO-EP014026.
XX
PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001DE-01061625.
XX
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Burger M, Field JK, Genc B, Liloglou T, Lipscher E, Maier S;
PI Nimmrich I;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-533029/50.
XX
PT Detecting and differentiating cytosine methylation state of genomic DNA,
PT useful for diagnosing, treating prognosticating and/or monitoring lung
PT cell proliferative disorders e.g. adenocarcinoma and squamous cell
PT carcinoma.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 476; 58pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for detecting and
CC differentiating between lung cell proliferative disorders associated with
CC at least one gene and/or their regulatory regions. Specifically, it
CC refers to a method comprising contacting a target nucleic acid in a
CC biological sample with at least one reagent, wherein the reagent is able
CC to distinguish between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides
CC present in the target DNA. As such, it is possible to further
CC differentiate and diagnose medical conditions including adenocarcinoma
CC and squamous cell carcinoma, and their respective adjacent lung tissue.
CC The present invention describes cytosine methylation and PNA-oligomers
CC that are useful as probes for determining the cytosine methylation state
CC or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of the target sequence. This
CC oligonucleotide sequence is a primer oligomer used for the analysis of
CC CpG positions within genomic DNA, used in an exemplification of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 444 AACCGAGTCCTTCCA 460
18 AATCCAAACGCTTCCA 2

Db
RESULT 1725
ADC58010/c
ID ADC58010 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADC58010;

XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DT Human PRO PCR primer #138.
XX
DE Human; PRO; PCR; ss; pancreatic beta-cell precursor cell;
KW pancreatic beta-cell; insulin deficiency; diabetes mellitus;
KW haemoglobin-associated disorder; thalassaemia; endometrial cell growth;
KW cancer; cystic renal dysplasia; polycystic kidney disease; renal tumour;
KW antidiabetic; antianemic; cytostatic; cardiant; vulnerary;
KW antiinflammatory; anorectic; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN US2003027754-A1.
XX
PD 06-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-00990438.
XX
PR 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.
PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087609P.
PR 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087759P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
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PR 05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088212P.
PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088217P.
PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088559P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088734P.
PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088738P.
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PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088876P.
PR 12-JUN-1998; 98US-0089105P.
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PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089532P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089538P.
PR 17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089598P.
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PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089801P.
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089907P.
PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089908P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089947P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089948P.
PR 19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089952P.

PR	22-JUN-1998;	98US-0090246P.	PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097974P.
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PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090445P.	PR	17-SEP-1998;	98US-0100858P.
PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090472P.	PR	01-DEC-1998;	98US-0111141.
PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090535P.	PR	01-DEC-1998;	98US-0111256P.
PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090540P.	PR	22-DEC-1998;	98US-0113256P.
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PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090557P.	PR	08-MAR-1999;	99WO-US0005028.
PR	25-JUN-1998;	98US-0080876P.	PR	12-MAR-1999;	99US-0123957P.
PR	25-JUN-1998;	98US-0090678P.	PR	02-JUN-1999;	99WO-US012252.
PR	25-JUN-1998;	98US-0090690P.	PR	23-JUN-1999;	99US-0141037P.
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PR	26-JUN-1998;	98US-0090862P.	PR	17-AUG-1999;	99US-0149396P.
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PR	01-JUL-1998;	98US-0091360P.	PR	15-SEP-1999;	99WO-US021547.
PR	01-JUL-1998;	98US-0091360P.	PR	08-OCT-1999;	99WO-US021547.
PR	02-JUL-1998;	98US-0091478P.	PR	30-NOV-1999;	99WO-US028313.
PR	02-JUL-1998;	98US-0091519P.	PR	01-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028301.
PR	02-JUL-1998;	98US-0091626P.	PR	01-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028634.
PR	02-JUL-1998;	98US-0091628P.	PR	16-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030095.
PR	02-JUL-1998;	98US-0091633P.	PR	20-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030911.
PR	02-JUL-1998;	98US-0091646P.	PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000219.
PR	02-JUL-1998;	98US-0091673P.	PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000376.
PR	02-JUL-1998;	98US-0091978P.	PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US003565.
PR	07-JUL-1998;	98US-0091982P.	PR	18-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004341.
PR	09-JUL-1998;	98US-0092182P.	PR	22-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004414.
PR	10-JUL-1998;	98US-0092472P.	PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004914.
PR	20-JUL-1998;	98US-0093339P.	PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US005004.
PR	30-JUL-1998;	98US-0094651P.	PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US005841.
PR	04-AUG-1998;	98US-0095282P.	PR	10-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US006319.
PR	04-AUG-1998;	98US-0095285P.	PR	15-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US006884.
PR	04-AUG-1998;	98US-0095301P.	PR	20-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US007377.
PR	04-AUG-1998;	98US-0095302P.	PR	30-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US008439.
PR	04-AUG-1998;	98US-0095318P.	PR	15-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US013358.
PR	04-AUG-1998;	98US-0095332P.	PR	17-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US013705.
PR	04-AUG-1998;	98US-0095335P.	PR	22-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014042.
PR	10-AUG-1998;	98US-0095916P.	PR	30-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014941.
PR	10-AUG-1998;	98US-0095929P.	PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000WO-US015264.
PR	10-AUG-1998;	98US-0096012P.	PR	23-JUN-2000;	2000US-0213637P.
PR	11-AUG-1998;	98US-0096143P.	PR	28-JUL-2000;	2000WO-US020710.
PR	11-AUG-1998;	98US-0096146P.	PR	11-AUG-2000;	2000WO-US022031.
PR	12-AUG-1998;	98US-0096329P.			
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PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096773P.			
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PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096895P.			
PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096897P.			
PR	18-AUG-1998;	98US-0096949P.			
PR	18-AUG-1998;	98US-0096950P.			
PR	18-AUG-1998;	98US-0096959P.			
PR	18-AUG-1998;	98US-0096960P.			
PR	18-AUG-1998;	98US-0097022P.			
PR	19-AUG-1998;	98US-0097141P.			
PR	20-AUG-1998;	98US-0097218P.			
PR	24-AUG-1998;	98US-0097661P.			
PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097952P.			
PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097954P.			
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PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097971P.			

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY	556	CCCAACAGCAGGATCC	572
Db	18	CCCAACAGCAGGATCC	2

RESULT 1726

ADC25842/c

ID ADC25842 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ADC25842;

XX AC ADC25842;

XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX DT Human secreted/transmembrane PRO polypeptide #15, primer #3.

XX DE primer; ss; PCR; human; sports-related joint problem;

XX DE articular cartilage defect; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis; cancer;

KW

KW

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KW PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS US2002142419-A1.
XX PD 03-OCT-2002.
XX PF 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-00944432.
XX PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866028.
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
PA Baker KP, Botstein D, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Filvaroff E;
PI Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL;
PI Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ, Napier MA, Roy MA, Tumas D, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-765109/72.
XX New PRO polypeptides and encoding nucleic acids with homology to e.g.,
PT reductase and tumor necrosis factor, are useful in the treatment and
PT diagnosis of e.g., cancer, inflammatory diseases, AIDS and diabetes.
XX Example 17; SEQ ID NO 86; 178pp; English.
XX The invention relates to isolated nucleic acids and their encoded PRO
CC proteins. The PRO polypeptides are useful in diagnosing and treating a
CC condition that is responsive to the PRO polypeptide, e.g., in the
CC treatment of sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis and cancer. The PRO polypeptides are
CC also useful in identifying agonists/antagonists of the PRO polypeptide.
CC The nucleic acid is useful as hybridisation probe, in chromosome and gene
CC mapping, and in the generation of anti-sense RNA and DNA. The present
CC sequence represent a human secreted/transmembrane PRO polypeptide primer.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 556 CCCAACGACGAGGATCC 572
Db 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2
RESULT 1727
ADC25600/C
ID ADC25600 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ADC25600;
XX AC ADC25600;
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human secreted/transmembrane PRO polypeptide #15, primer #3.
XX
KW primer; ss; PCR; human; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defect; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis; cancer;
KW PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS US2002156004-A1.
XX PN 24-OCT-2002.
XX PD 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-00944413.
XX PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866028.
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
PA Baker KP, Botstein D, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Filvaroff E;
PI Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL;
PI Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ, Napier MA, Roy MA, Tumas D, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-786734/74.
XX New nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides, useful in diagnosis and
PT treatment of sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
PT osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis and cancer.
XX Example 17; SEQ ID NO 86; 565pp; English.
XX The invention relates to isolated nucleic acids and their encoded PRO
CC proteins. The PRO polypeptides are useful in diagnosing and treating a
CC condition that is responsive to the PRO polypeptide, e.g., in the
CC treatment of sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis and cancer. The PRO polypeptides are
CC also useful in identifying agonists/antagonists of the PRO polypeptide.
CC The nucleic acid is useful as hybridisation probe, in chromosome and gene
CC mapping, and in the generation of anti-sense RNA and DNA. The present
CC sequence represent a human secreted/transmembrane PRO polypeptide primer.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 556 CCCAACGACGAGGATCC 572
Db 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2
RESULT 1728
ADC55374/C
ID ADC55374 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ADC55374;
XX AC ADC55374;
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX

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PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097986P.
 PR 27-AUG-1998; 98US-0098014P.
 PR 31-AUG-1998; 98US-0098525P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100634P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 98WO-US000106.
 PR 08-NAR-1999; 98WO-US005028.
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-0123957P.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 98WO-US012252.
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-0141037P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 98US-0143048P.
 PR 20-JUL-1999; 98US-0144758P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 98US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 98US-0146222P.
 PR 17-AUG-1999; 98US-0149396P.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 98WO-US021090.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 98WO-US021547.
 PR 08-OCT-1999; 98US-0158663P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 98WO-US028313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 98WO-US028301.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 98WO-US028634.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 98WO-US030095.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 98WO-US030911.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213637P.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 556 CCCAACAGCAGGGATCC 572
 Db 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2

RESULT 1729
 ADC12241/c
 ID ADC12241 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ADC12241;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO361 PCR primer #3.
 XX
 KW PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;
 KW hypertrophy of neonatal heart; angiogenesis;
 KW vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF-stimulated proliferation;
 KW endothelial cell; T-lymphocyte proliferation; retinal neuron;
 KW c-fos induction; adipocyte cell; chondrocyte differentiation;

KW pancreatic beta-cell precursor differentiation; gene therapy; tumour;
 KW cancer; human; ss; PCR; colon cancer; lung cancer; breast cancer;
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; primer.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US2003049681-A1.
 PN 13-MAR-2003.
 PD
 XX 15-NOV-2001; 2001US-00997514.
 XX 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
 PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
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 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
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KW	haemoglobin-associated disorde
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KW	antidiabetic; antidiabetic; cyt
KW	antiinflammatory; anorectic; p
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XX	03-APR-2003.
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Db 18 CCACAGCAGGATCC 2

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DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
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KW articular cartilage defect; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis; cancer;
KW PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein.
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OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US200307698-A1.
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PD 24-APR-2003.
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PF 31-AUG-2001; 2001US-00944884.
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 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Filvaroff E;
 PI Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL;
 PI Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ, Napier MA, Roy MA, Tumas D, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2003-765400/72.
 XX
 XX New genes and secreted and transmembrane polypeptides, useful for
 PT treating or diagnosing e.g. tumors in mammals, or useful as diagnostics,
 PT biosensors or bioreactors.
 FT
 XX
 XX Example 17; SEQ ID NO 86; 177pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to isolated nucleic acids and their encoded PRO
 CC proteins. The PRO polypeptides are useful in diagnosing and treating a
 CC condition that is responsive to the PRO polypeptide, e.g., in the
 CC treatment of sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
 CC osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis and cancer. The PRO polypeptides are
 CC also useful in identifying agonists/antagonists of the PRO polypeptide.
 CC The nucleic acid is useful as hybridisation probe, in chromosome and gene
 CC mapping, and in the generation of anti-sense RNA and DNA. The present
 CC sequence represent a human secreted/transmembrane PRO polypeptide primer.
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 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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 Db 18 CCAAGAGAGAGGACCC 2
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 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
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 KW neuroprotective; antiParkinsonian; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW chromosome mapping; gene mapping; transgenic animal; knock-out animal;
 KW neurodegenerative disorder; Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW PCR; primer; ss.
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OS XX Homo sapiens.
 PN US2003082546-A1.
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 PD 01-MAY-2003.
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Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e-02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
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KW neonatal heart hypertrophy; angiogenesis;
KW vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF-stimulated proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; T-lymphocyte proliferation; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos induction; adipocyte;
KW chondrocyte differentiation; cancer; tumour; colon cancer; lung cancer;
KW breast cancer; pancreatic beta-cell precursor cell; pancreatic beta-cell;
KW insulin deficiency; diabetes mellitus; haemoglobin-associated disorder;
KW thalassaemia; endothelial cell growth; cancer; cystic renal dysplasia;
KW polycystic kidney disease; renal tumour; cancer; neurodegenerative disorder;
KW Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; gene therapy;
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KW antidiabetic; antianaemic; cytostatic; neuroprotective;

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KW antiparkinsonian; PCR; primer; ss.
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PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
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PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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AC ADC82187;

XX 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)

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KW pancreatic beta-cell; insulin deficiency; diabetes mellitus;

KW haemoglobin-associated disorder; thalassaemia; endothelial cell growth;

KW cancer; cystic renal dysplasia; polycystic kidney disease; renal tumour;

KW antidiabetic; antianemic; cytostatic; cardiant; vulnery;

KW antiinflammatory; anorectic; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US2003083461-A1.

XX 01-MAY-2003.

XX 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-00992521.

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vascular endothelial growth factor			
endothelial cell; T-lymphocyte			
rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos			
chondrocyte differentiation; c-myc			
breast cancer; pancreatic beta cell			
insulin deficiency; diabetes mellitus			
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polycystic kidney disease; renal			
Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's			
chromosome mapping; gene mapping			
antidiabetic; antineoplastic; cytotoxic			
antiparkinsonian; PCR; primer			
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PR 03-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 03-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-00941992.
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ;
PI Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Kljavin IJ, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF;
PI Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WJ;
PI Zhang Z;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-657230/62.
XX
XX Isolated PRO polypeptides e.g., PRO826, PRO1068, PRO1184, PRO1346 and
XX PRO1375, which stimulate proliferation of stimulated T-lymphocytes and
XX are thus therapeutically useful e.g. for enhancing immune response.
XX
XX Example 177; SEQ ID NO 530; 659pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to human secreted and transmembrane PRO
XX polypeptides and the polynucleotides encoding them. The PRO polypeptides
XX or polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors
XX or bioreactors. They are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
XX heart, promoting angiogenesis, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth
XX factor (VEGF)-stimulated proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating
XX the proliferation of stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or
XX proliferation of retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-
XX fos in endothelial cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake by adipocytes,
XX inducing proliferation and/or re-differentiation of chondrocytes, or
XX inducing pancreatic beta-cell precursor differentiation into mature
XX pancreatic beta-cells. They may therefore be useful in the treatment of
XX various insulin deficient states in mammals, including diabetes mellitus,
XX and in treating undesired endothelial cell growth, e.g., inhibiting
XX tumour growth. The sequences are also useful for treating mammalian
XX haemoglobin-associated disorders (e.g., various thalassemias), cystic
XX renal dysplasia, polycystic kidney disease, renal tumours, and other
XX cancers such as those of the colon, lung and breast. PRO polypeptides or
XX antibodies to PRO polypeptides may be used to detect a PRO polypeptide in
XX a sample; to link a bioactive molecule to a cell; to modulate a
XX biological activity of a cell; as molecular weight markers for protein
XX electrophoresis purposes; for tissue typing; to prepare a medicament for
XX treating a condition responsive to the polypeptide or antibody, such as
XX neurodegenerative disorders (e.g., Parkinson's disease or Alzheimer's
XX disease); and in various diagnostic assays. The PRO polynucleotides can
XX be used as hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in
XX generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in gene therapy. The polynucleotide
XX may also be used in preparing PRO polypeptides by recombinant techniques,
XX and in generating either transgenic animals or knock-out animals which,
XX in turn, are useful in the development and screening of therapeutically
XX useful reagents. This sequence represents a PCR primer used in isolation
XX of a human PRO polynucleotide of the invention. Note: The sequence data
XX for this patent is also available in electronic format from USPTO at
XX seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html.
XX

QY	556	CCCAACAGCAGGGATCC	572	PR	17-JUN-1998;	98US-0089538P.
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				PR	17-JUN-1998;	98US-0089653P.
				PR	18-JUN-1998;	98US-0089801P.
RESULT 1737				PR	18-JUN-1998;	98US-0089907P.
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ID ADC82720 standard; DNA; 18 BP.				PR	19-JUN-1998;	98US-0089947P.
XX AC	ADC82720;			PR	19-JUN-1998;	98US-0089948P.
XX AC				PR	19-JUN-1998;	98US-0089952P.
DT	01-JAN-2004	(first entry)		PR	22-JUN-1998;	98US-0090246P.
DE	Human PRO PCR primer #138.			PR	22-JUN-1998;	98US-0090252P.
XX				PR	22-JUN-1998;	98US-0090254P.
KW	Human; PRO; PCR; ss; pancreatic beta-cell precursor cell;			PR	23-JUN-1998;	98US-0090355P.
KW	pancreatic beta-cell; insulin deficiency; diabetes mellitus;			PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090429P.
KW	haemoglobin-associated disorder; thalassaemia; endothelial cell growth;			PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090431P.
KW	cancer; cystic renal dysplasia; polycystic kidney disease; renal tumour;			PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090435P.
KW	antidiabetic; antianemic; cycostatic; cardiant; vulnery;			PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090444P.
KW	antiflammatory; anorectic; primer.			PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090445P.
XX				PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090535P.
OS	Homo sapiens.			PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090540P.
XX				PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090542P.
PN	US2003059833-A1.			PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090557P.
XX				PR	25-JUN-1998;	98US-0090676P.
PD	27-MAR-2003.			PR	25-JUN-1998;	98US-0090678P.
XX				PR	25-JUN-1998;	98US-0090690P.
PF	15-NOV-2001; 2001US-00997440.			PR	25-JUN-1998;	98US-0090694P.
XX				PR	25-JUN-1998;	98US-0090695P.
XX	16-JUN-1997;	97US-0049787P.		PR	25-JUN-1998;	98US-0090696P.
PR	17-OCT-1997;	97US-0062250P.		PR	26-JUN-1998;	98US-0090862P.
PR	05-NOV-1997;	97MO-US020069.		PR	26-JUN-1998;	98US-0090863P.
PR	12-NOV-1997;	97US-0085186P.		PR	01-JUL-1998;	98US-0091360P.
PR	13-NOV-1997;	97US-0085311P.		PR	01-JUL-1998;	98US-0091544P.
PR	24-NOV-1997;	97US-0086770P.		PR	02-JUL-1998;	98US-0091478P.
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PR	20-MAR-1998;	98US-0078910P.		PR	02-JUL-1998;	98US-0091626P.
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PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084600P.		PR	02-JUL-1998;	98US-0091633P.
PR	28-MAY-1998;	98US-0087106P.		PR	02-JUL-1998;	98US-0091646P.
PR	02-JUN-1998;	98US-0087607P.		PR	02-JUL-1998;	98US-0091673P.
PR	02-JUN-1998;	98US-0087609P.		PR	07-JUL-1998;	98US-0091978P.
PR	02-JUN-1998;	98US-0087759P.		PR	07-JUL-1998;	98US-0091982P.
PR	03-JUN-1998;	98US-0087827P.		PR	09-JUL-1998;	98US-0092182P.
PR	04-JUN-1998;	98US-0088021P.		PR	10-JUL-1998;	98US-0092472P.
PR	04-JUN-1998;	98US-0088025P.		PR	20-JUL-1998;	98US-0093339P.
PR	04-JUN-1998;	98US-0088026P.		PR	30-JUL-1998;	98US-0094651P.
PR	04-JUN-1998;	98US-0088028P.		PR	04-AUG-1998;	98US-0095282P.
PR	04-JUN-1998;	98US-0088029P.		PR	04-AUG-1998;	98US-0095285P.
PR	04-JUN-1998;	98US-0088030P.		PR	04-AUG-1998;	98US-0095301P.
PR	04-JUN-1998;	98US-0088033P.		PR	04-AUG-1998;	98US-0095302P.
PR	04-JUN-1998;	98US-0088326P.		PR	04-AUG-1998;	98US-0095318P.
PR	05-JUN-1998;	98US-0088167P.		PR	04-AUG-1998;	98US-0095321P.
PR	05-JUN-1998;	98US-0088202P.		PR	04-AUG-1998;	98US-0095325P.
PR	05-JUN-1998;	98US-0088212P.		PR	10-AUG-1998;	98US-0095916P.
PR	05-JUN-1998;	98US-0088217P.		PR	10-AUG-1998;	98US-0095929P.
PR	09-JUN-1998;	98US-0088655P.		PR	10-AUG-1998;	98US-0096012P.
PR	10-JUN-1998;	98US-0088734P.		PR	10-AUG-1998;	98US-0096014P.
PR	10-JUN-1998;	98US-0088738P.		PR	11-AUG-1998;	98US-0096146P.
PR	10-JUN-1998;	98US-0089742P.		PR	12-AUG-1998;	98US-0096329P.
PR	10-JUN-1998;	98US-0088810P.		PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096757P.
PR	10-JUN-1998;	98US-0088824P.		PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096766P.
PR	10-JUN-1998;	98US-0088826P.		PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096768P.
PR	11-JUN-1998;	98US-0088858P.		PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096773P.
PR	11-JUN-1998;	98US-0088861P.		PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096791P.
PR	11-JUN-1998;	98US-0088876P.		PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096867P.
PR	12-JUN-1998;	98US-0089105P.		PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096891P.
PR	16-JUN-1998;	98US-0089440P.		PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096894P.
PR	16-JUN-1998;	98US-0089512P.		PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096895P.
PR	16-JUN-1998;	98US-0089514P.		PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096897P.
PR	17-JUN-1998;	98US-0089532P.		PR	18-AUG-1998;	98US-0096949P.

PR	18-AUG-1998;	98US-0096950P.	ADD08900/c	
PR	18-AUG-1998;	98US-0096959P.	ID	ADD08900 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
PR	18-AUG-1998;	98US-0096960P.	XX	
PR	18-AUG-1998;	98US-0097022P.	AC	ADD08900;
PR	19-AUG-1998;	98US-0097141P.	XX	
PR	20-AUG-1998;	98US-0097218P.	DT	01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
PR	24-AUG-1998;	98US-0097661P.	XX	
PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097952P.	DE	Human secreted and transmembrane protein PRO PCR primer #138.
PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097955P.	XX	
PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097971P.	KW	Human; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO;
PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097974P.	KW	neonatal heart hypertrophy; angiogenesis;
PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097978P.	KW	vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF-stimulated proliferation;
PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097986P.	KW	endothelial cell; T-lymphocyte proliferation; retinal neuron;
PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0098014P.	KW	rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos induction; adipocyte;
PR	31-AUG-1998;	98US-0098525P.	KW	chondrocyte differentiation; cancer; tumour; colon cancer; lung cancer;
PR	16-SEP-1998;	98US-0100634P.	KW	breast cancer; pancreatic beta-cell precursor cell; pancreatic beta-cell;
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98US-01009330.	KW	insulin deficiency; diabetes mellitus; haemoglobin-associated disorder;
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98US-0100858P.	KW	thalassaemia; endothelial cell growth; cancer; cystic renal dysplasia;
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98US-0100858P.	KW	polycystic kidney disease; renal tumour; neurodegenerative disorder;
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-0100858P.	KW	Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; gene therapy;
PR	01-DEC-1998;	98US-0100858P.	KW	chromosome mapping; gene mapping; transgenic animal; knock-out animal;
PR	22-DEC-1998;	98US-0113296P.	KW	antidiabetic; antianaemic; cytostatic; nootropic; neuroprotective;
PR	05-JAN-1999;	98US-0113296P.	XX	antiparkinsonian; PCR; primer; ss.
PR	20-FEB-1999;	98US-0144758P.	OS	Homo sapiens.
PR	08-MAR-1999;	98US-0144758P.	XX	
PR	12-MAR-1999;	98US-0144758P.	PN	US2003073090-A1.
PR	02-JUN-1999;	98US-0144758P.	XX	17-APR-2003.
PR	23-JUN-1999;	98US-0144758P.	PD	
PR	07-JUL-1999;	98US-0144758P.	XX	
PR	20-JUL-1999;	98US-0144758P.	PF	16-NOV-2001; 2001US-00990439.
PR	26-JUL-1999;	98US-0144758P.	XX	
PR	28-JUL-1999;	98US-0144758P.	PR	16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.
PR	17-AUG-1999;	98US-0144758P.	PR	17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
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PR	30-NOV-1999;	98US-0158663P.	PR	24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR	01-DEC-1999;	98US-0158663P.	PR	25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.
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PR	16-DEC-1999;	98US-0158663P.	PR	28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR	06-JAN-2000;	98US-0158663P.	PR	07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
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PR	20-MAR-2000;	98US-0158663P.	PR	04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088028P.
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PR	17-MAY-2000;	98US-0158663P.	PR	04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088033P.
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PR	11-AUG-2000;	98US-0158663P.	PR	12-JUN-1998; 98US-0088876P.
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PR	11-AUG-2000;	98US-0158663P.	PR	16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089512P.
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 Db 18 CCAAGAGCAGGATCC 2
 RESULT 1738

Query Match	1.5%	Score 12.2;	DB 1;	Length 18;
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DE Human secreted and transmembrane protein PRO PCR primer #139.

XX Human; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO;
 KW neonatal heart hypertrophy; angiogenesis;
 KW vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF-stimulated proliferation;
 KW endothelial cell; T-lymphocyte proliferation; retinal neuron;
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos induction; adipocyte;
 KW chondrocyte differentiation; cancer; tumor; colon cancer; lung cancer;
 KW breast cancer; pancreatic beta-cell precursor cell; pancreatic beta-cell;
 KW insulin deficiency; diabetes mellitus; haemoglobin-associated disorder;
 KW thalassemia; endothelial cell growth; cancer; cystic renal dysplasia;
 KW polycystic kidney disease; renal tumor; neurodegenerative disorder;
 KW Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; gene therapy;
 KW chromosome mapping; gene mapping; transgenic animal; knock-out animal;
 KW antidiabetic; antineoplastic; cytostatic; neuroprotective;
 KW antiparkinsonian; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2002193300-A1.

PN 19-DEC-2002.

XX 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-00990444.

XX 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
 PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
 PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
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 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US021547.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 99WO-US030911.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US00376.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006894.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-00941992.

(GETH) GENENTECH INC.

PA Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Fong S, Gerber H, Gertsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ;
 PI Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Kljavin IJ, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF;
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DR WPI; 2003-657231/62.

XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g., PRO826, PRO1068, PRO1184, PRO1346
 and PRO1375, which stimulate proliferation of stimulated T-lymphocytes
 and are thus therapeutically useful for enhancing immune response.

PS Example 177; SEQ ID NO 530; 653pp; English.

XX The invention relates to human secreted and transmembrane PRO
 CC polypeptides and the polynucleotides encoding them. The PRO polypeptides
 CC or polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors
 CC or bioreactors. They are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
 CC heart, promoting angiogenesis, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth
 CC factor (VEGF)-stimulated proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating
 CC the proliferation of stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or
 CC proliferation of retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-
 CC fos in endothelial cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake by adipocytes,
 CC inducing proliferation and/or re-differentiation of chondrocytes, or
 CC inducing pancreatic beta-cell precursor differentiation into mature

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PR	06-JAN-2000;	98US-0158666P.
PR	11-FEB-2000;	98US-0158666P.
PR	18-FEB-2000;	98US-0158666P.
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PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-02136372.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCAACACGCGGATCC 572
 Db 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2

RESULT 1742
 ADD56461/c
 ID ADD56461 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ADD56461;
 XX
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO PCR primer #138.
 XX
 KW Human; PRO; PCR; ss; pancreatic beta-cell precursor cell;
 KW pancreatic beta-cell; insulin deficiency; diabetes mellitus;
 KW haemoglobin-associated disorder; thalassaemia; endothelial cell growth;
 KW cancer; cystic renal dysplasia; polycystic kidney disease; renal tumour;
 KW antidiabetic; antianemic; cytostatic; cardiac; vulnary;
 KW antiinflammatory; anorectic; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN US2003077594-A1.
 XX
 PD 24-APR-2003.
 XX
 PF 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-00993583.
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 PR 10-AUG-1998; 98US-0096012P.

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PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98WO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 98WO-US005028.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-0123937P.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 98WO-US012252.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-0141037P.
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PR 28-JUL-1999; 98US-0146222P.
PR 17-AUG-1999; 98US-0149336P.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 98WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 98US-0158663P.
PR 08-OCT-1999; 98WO-US021547.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 98WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 98WO-US028301.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 98WO-US028324.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 98WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 98WO-US030911.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006894.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.

PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213637P.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572
Db 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2

RESULT 1743
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ID ADD54899 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADD54899;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO PCR primer #138.
XX
KW Human; PRO; PCR; ss; pancreatic beta-cell precursor cell;
KW pancreatic beta-cell; insulin deficiency; diabetes mellitus;
KW haemoglobin-associated disorder; thalassaemia; endothelial cell growth;
KW cancer; cystic renal dysplasia; polycystic kidney disease; renal tumour;
KW antidiabetic; antinaemic; cytostatic; cardiant; vulnerary;
KW antinflammatory; anorectic; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002132253-A1.
XX
PD 19-SEP-2002.
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PF 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-00991163.
XX
PR 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.
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PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065188P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087108P.
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PR 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.
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 PR 12-JUN-1998; 98US-0089105P.
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 PR 18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089908P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
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 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
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 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
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 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.
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 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
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 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
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 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
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 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
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 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
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 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-00941992.
 (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
 PI Ferrara N, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ,
 PI Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Kljavin LJ, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF,
 PI Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI,
 PI Zhang Z;
 XX WPI; 2003-695825/66.
 XX New PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules, useful in gene therapy,
 PT or in diagnosing or treating inflammatory diseases, diabetes, cancer,
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, ulcers, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or septic

PT shock.
 XX Example 177; SEQ ID NO 530; 658pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 CC The invention relates to human PRO polypeptides and the polynucleotides
 CC encoding them. The sequences are useful for inducing differentiation of
 CC pancreatic beta-cell precursor cells into mature pancreatic beta-cells,
 CC and thus for treating various insulin deficient states in mammals,
 CC including diabetes mellitus. The sequences are also useful for treating
 CC mammalian haemoglobin-associated disorders e.g. various thalassaemias,
 CC undesired endothelial cell growth e.g., inhibiting tumour growth, cystic
 CC renal dysplasia, polycystic kidney disease and renal tumours. The
 CC polypeptides are useful for tissue typing, as molecular weight markers
 CC for protein electrophoresis purposes, as therapeutic agents and as
 CC hybridisation probes for isolating PRO cDNA from a cDNA library. The
 CC polynucleotides are useful in gene therapy, as chromosome identification
 CC recombinantly expressing molecular weight markers in chromosome and gene
 CC mapping, in the generation of anti-sense RNA and DNA and in preparation
 CC of PRO polypeptides by recombinant techniques. This sequence represents a
 CC PCR primer used in isolation of a human PRO polynucleotide of the
 CC invention. Note: The sequence data for this patent is also available in
 CC electronic format from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. NO. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGGATCC 572
 Db 18 CCARAGAGCAGGACCC 2
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 ID ADE14886 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ADE14886;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Beer spoilage-associated primer SEQ ID 81.
 XX
 KW ss; primer; detection; beer-spoilage; lactic acid bacteria;
 KW Gram-negative bacteria; spoilage bacteria.
 XX
 OS Lactobacillus brevis.
 XX
 PN WO2002103043-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 19-JUN-2002; 2002WO-EP006808.
 XX
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01029410.
 XX
 PA (VERM-) VERMICON AG.
 XX
 PI Beinfuhr C, Snaidr J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-175243/17.
 XX
 PT New oligonucleotides, useful for rapid detection of beer-spoilage
 PT bacteria by in situ hybridization, are specific for type, genus or
 PT species.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 81; 88pp; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotides used in a method for
 CC detecting beer-spoilage bacteria in a sample. The bacteria detected
 CC include lactic acid bacteria of the genera Lactobacillus or Pediococcus,
 CC especially the species L. coryniformis, L. perolens, L. buchneri, L.

CC plantarum, L. fructivorans, L. lindneri, L. casei, L. brevis or P.
 CC damnosus or Gram-negative bacteria of the genera Pectinatius and
 CC Megaphaera, specifically P. frisingsensis, P. cerevisiophilus and M.
 CC cerevisiae. The oligonucleotides of the invention provide rapid detection
 CC of spoilage bacteria (typically within 48 hours, compared with 7-12 days
 CC for conventional culture methods), can detect all relevant bacteria in
 CC parallel, can differentiate between species of the same genus, and are
 CC easy to use. ADE14806-ADE15247 represent the oligonucleotides used in the
 CC method of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 661 TCATGCAGCTGAAGTCT 677
 Db 1 TCATTCAACGGAGTCT 17
 RESULT 1745
 ADE14891
 ID ADE14891 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC ADE14891;
 XX
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 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO361 PCR primer #3.
 DE PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;
 KW hypertrophy of neonatal heart; angiogenesis;
 KW vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF-stimulated proliferation;
 KW endothelial cell; T-lymphocyte proliferation; retinal neuron;
 KW c-fos induction; adipocyte cell; chondrocyte differentiation;
 KW pancreatic beta-cell precursor differentiation; gene therapy; tumour;
 KW cancer; human; ss; PCR; colon cancer; lung cancer; breast cancer;
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003068647-A1.
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 PD 10-APR-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-NOV-2001; 2001US-00997542.
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 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
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 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0065770P.
 PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
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 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
 PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.
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 PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087758P.
 PR 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.
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 PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088824P.
 PR 10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088826P.
 PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088858P.
 PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088861P.
 PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088876P.
 PR 12-JUN-1998; 98US-00889105P.
 CC plantarum, L. fructivorans, L. lindneri, L. casei, L. brevis or P.
 CC damnosus or Gram-negative bacteria of the genera Pectinatius and
 CC Megaphaera, specifically P. frisingsensis, P. cerevisiophilus and M.
 CC cerevisiae. The oligonucleotides of the invention provide rapid detection
 CC of spoilage bacteria (typically within 48 hours, compared with 7-12 days
 CC for conventional culture methods), can detect all relevant bacteria in
 CC parallel, can differentiate between species of the same genus, and are
 CC easy to use. ADE14806-ADE15247 represent the oligonucleotides used in the
 CC method of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 661 TCATGCAGCTGAAGTCT 677
 Db 1 TCATTCAACGGAGTCT 17
 RESULT 1745
 ADE14891
 ID ADE14891 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC ADE14891;
 XX
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 DE Beer spoilage-associated primer SEQ ID 86.
 DE ss; primer; detection; beer-spoilage; lactic acid bacteria;
 KW Gram-negative bacteria; spoilage bacteria.
 OS Lactobacillus brevis.
 XX
 XX
 PN WO2002103043-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 19-JUN-2002; 2002WO-EP006808.
 XX
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01029410.
 XX
 PA (VERM-) VERMICON AG.
 XX
 PI Beinfuhr C, Snaidr J;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-175243/17.
 XX
 PT New oligonucleotides, useful for rapid detection of beer-spoilage
 PT bacteria by in situ hybridization, are specific for type, genus or
 PT species.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 86; 88pp; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotides used in a method for
 CC detecting beer-spoilage bacteria in a sample. The bacteria detected
 CC include lactic acid bacteria of the genera Lactobacillus or Pediococcus,
 CC especially the species L. coryniformis, L. perolens, L. buchneri, L.
 CC plantarum, L. fructivorans, L. lindneri, L. casei, L. brevis or P.
 CC damnosus or Gram-negative bacteria of the genera Pectinatius and M.
 CC Megaphaera, specifically P. frisingsensis, P. cerevisiophilus and M.
 CC cerevisiae. The oligonucleotides of the invention provide rapid detection
 CC of spoilage bacteria (typically within 48 hours, compared with 7-12 days
 CC for conventional culture methods), can detect all relevant bacteria in
 CC parallel, can differentiate between species of the same genus, and are
 CC easy to use. ADE14806-ADE15247 represent the oligonucleotides used in the
 CC method of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 661 TCATGCAGCTGAAGTCT 677
 Db 2 TCATTCAACGGAGTCT 18
 RESULT 1746
 ADE31918/c
 ID ADE31918 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC ADE31918;
 XX
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO361 PCR primer #3.
 DE PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;
 KW hypertrophy of neonatal heart; angiogenesis;
 KW vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF-stimulated proliferation;
 KW endothelial cell; T-lymphocyte proliferation; retinal neuron;
 KW c-fos induction; adipocyte cell; chondrocyte differentiation;
 KW pancreatic beta-cell precursor differentiation; gene therapy; tumour;
 KW cancer; human; ss; PCR; colon cancer; lung cancer; breast cancer;
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003068647-A1.
 XX
 PD 10-APR-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-NOV-2001; 2001US-00997542.
 XX
 PR 16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
 PR 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0065770P.
 PR 25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
 PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.
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 PR 02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087758P.
 PR 03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.
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 PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088861P.
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 PR 12-JUN-1998; 98US-00889105P.

PR	16-JUN-1998;	98US-0089440P.	PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096894P.
PR	16-JUN-1998;	98US-0089512P.	PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096895P.
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PR	17-JUN-1998;	98US-0089532P.	PR	18-AUG-1998;	98US-0096894P.
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PR	17-JUN-1998;	98US-0089538P.	PR	18-AUG-1998;	98US-0096895P.
PR	17-JUN-1998;	98US-0089599P.	PR	18-AUG-1998;	98US-0096959P.
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PR	18-JUN-1998;	98US-0089801P.	PR	19-AUG-1998;	98US-0097141P.
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PR	18-JUN-1998;	98US-0089908P.	PR	24-AUG-1998;	98US-0097661P.
PR	19-JUN-1998;	98US-0089947P.	PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097952P.
PR	19-JUN-1998;	98US-0089948P.	PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097952P.
PR	19-JUN-1998;	98US-0089952P.	PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097955P.
PR	22-JUN-1998;	98US-0090246P.	PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097971P.
PR	22-JUN-1998;	98US-0090252P.	PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097974P.
PR	22-JUN-1998;	98US-0090254P.	PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097978P.
PR	23-JUN-1998;	98US-0090349P.	PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097979P.
PR	23-JUN-1998;	98US-0090355P.	PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097986P.
PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090429P.	PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0098014P.
PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090431P.	PR	31-AUG-1998;	98US-0098525P.
PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090435P.	PR	16-SEP-1998;	98US-0100634P.
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PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090557P.	PR	05-JAN-1999;	99US-0113296P.
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PR	02-JUL-1998;	98US-0091646P.	PR	01-DEC-1999;	99US-0158663P.
PR	02-JUL-1998;	98US-0091673P.	PR	16-DEC-1999;	99US-0158663P.
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PR	20-JUL-1998;	98US-0093339P.	PR	18-FEB-2000;	2000US-0213637P.
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PR	04-AUG-1998;	98US-0095301P.	PR	10-MAR-2000;	2000US-0213637P.
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PR	04-AUG-1998;	98US-0095321P.	PR	30-MAR-2000;	2000US-0213637P.
PR	10-AUG-1998;	98US-0095325P.	PR	17-MAY-2000;	2000US-0213637P.
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Query Match 1.5% Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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DB 18 CCAAGAGCAGGACCC 2

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PR	04-AUG-1998	98JUS-00935318P
PR	04-AUG-1998	98JUS-00935321P
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 PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0098014P.
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 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100634P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 98WO-US000106.
 PR 20-FEB-1999; 98WO-US030911.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 98WO-US005038.
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-0123957P.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 98WO-US012252.
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-0141037P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 98US-0143048P.
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 PR 28-JUL-1999; 98US-0146222P.
 PR 17-AUG-1999; 98US-0149396P.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 98WO-US021090.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 98WO-US021547.
 PR 08-OCT-1999; 98US-0158663P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 98WO-US028313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 98WO-US028301.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 98WO-US028634.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 98WO-US030095.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US0003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004914.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
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 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
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 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013358.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213637P.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022031.
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX Human lymphoid cell proliferative disorder gene CpG analysis oligo #45.
 DE Lymphoid cell proliferative disorder; methylation;
 XX methylated CpG dinucleotide; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
 KW diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; mantle cell lymphoma;
 KW chronic lymphocytic leukemia; small lymphocytic lymphoma;
 KW follicular lymphoma; diagnosis; prognosis; primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO2003044226-A2.
 PN 30-MAY-2003.
 PD 25-NOV-2002; 2002WO-EP013265.
 XX 23-NOV-2001; 2001DE-01057491.
 XX 28-DEC-2001; 2001DE-01064501.
 PR (EPG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 PA Burger M, Caldwell C, Genc B, Becker E, Maier S, Nimmrich I;
 PI WPI; 2003-457621/43.
 XX Detecting and differentiating between lymphoid cell proliferative
 PT disorders comprises contacting a target nucleic acid with at least one
 PT reagent that distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG
 PT dinucleotides.
 XX Claim 30; SEQ ID NO 335; 448pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a method of detecting and differentiating
 CC between lymphoid cell proliferative disorders associated with at least
 CC one gene and/or their regulatory regions in a subject by contacting a
 CC target nucleic acid in a biological sample obtained from the subject with
 CC at least one reagent or series of reagents that distinguish between
 CC methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides within the target nucleic
 CC acid. The genes and/or their regulatory regions are preferably selected
 CC from MDRI, CSNK2B, EGR4, AR, CDK4, R22, CDC25A, GPR12B, MYO1, CDH3,
 CC MYCL1, ELK1, ABL1, APC, BCL2, CDH1, CDKN1A, CDKN1B, CDKN2A, CDKN2B, FOS,
 CC GSTP1, HIC-1, MGMT, MLH1, MOS, MYC, PTEN, RBL2, TGFBR2, TP73, CDKN1C,
 CC GSK3beta, ESRI, APAF1, BAK1, BAX or HOXA5. Oligomers, peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA)-oligomers and/or isolated nucleic acids based on the sequences
 CC of the genes are useful for detecting the methylation state of all the
 CC CpG dinucleotides within one or more the sequences, or their complements,
 CC for determining the cytosine methylation state and or single nucleotide,
 CC polymorphisms (SNPs), and for differentiating at least two of the medical
 CC conditions such as diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, mantle cell lymphoma,
 CC chronic lymphocytic leukemia, small lymphocytic lymphoma and follicular
 CC lymphoma. They are also useful for detecting of a predisposition to,
 CC differentiation between subclasses, diagnosis, prognosis, treating and/or
 CC monitoring of lymphoid cell proliferative disorder. This sequence
 CC represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse of CpG positions within the
 CC above mentioned genes.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 444 AAGCCAGATGCTTCCA 460
 DB 18 AATCCAAACGCTTCCA 2
 RESULT 1749
 ADE84339/c
 ID ADE84339 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ADE84339;
 XX

AC	ADE26520;	PR	22-JUN-1998;	98US-0090246P.
XX		PR	22-JUN-1998;	98US-0090252P.
DT		PR	22-JUN-1998;	98US-0090254P.
XX	29-JAN-2004 (first entry)	PR	23-JUN-1998;	98US-0090349P.
DE	Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #136.	PR	23-JUN-1998;	98US-0090355P.
XX		PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090429P.
XX		PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090431P.
KW	human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; nootropic;	PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090435P.
KW	neuroprotective; antiParkinsonian; cytotstatic; gene therapy;	PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090444P.
KW	chromosome mapping; gene mapping; transgenic animal; knock-out animal;	PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090445P.
KW	neurodegenerative disorder; Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease;	PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090472P.
KW	PCR; primer; ss.	PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090535P.
XX		PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090540P.
OS	Homo sapiens.	PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090542P.
XX		PR	24-JUN-1998;	98US-0090557P.
PN	US2003087305-A1.	PR	25-JUN-1998;	98US-0090676P.
XX		PR	25-JUN-1998;	98US-0090678P.
PD	08-MAY-2003.	PR	25-JUN-1998;	98US-0090690P.
XX		PR	25-JUN-1998;	98US-0090694P.
FF	15-NOV-2001; 2001US-00997384.	PR	25-JUN-1998;	98US-0090695P.
XX		PR	25-JUN-1998;	98US-0090696P.
PR	16-JUN-1997; 97US-0049787P.	PR	26-JUN-1998;	98US-0090862P.
PR	17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.	PR	26-JUN-1998;	98US-0090863P.
PR	05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020069.	PR	26-JUN-1998;	98US-0090863P.
PR	12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.	PR	01-JUL-1998;	98US-0091360P.
PR	13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.	PR	01-JUL-1998;	98US-0091544P.
PR	24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.	PR	02-JUL-1998;	98US-0091478P.
PR	25-FEB-1998; 98US-0075945P.	PR	02-JUL-1998;	98US-0091519P.
PR	20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.	PR	02-JUL-1998;	98US-0091628P.
PR	28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.	PR	02-JUL-1998;	98US-0091633P.
PR	07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.	PR	02-JUL-1998;	98US-0091646P.
PR	28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.	PR	02-JUL-1998;	98US-0091673P.
PR	02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087607P.	PR	07-JUL-1998;	98US-0091978P.
PR	02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087609P.	PR	07-JUL-1998;	98US-0091982P.
PR	02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087759P.	PR	09-JUL-1998;	98US-0092182P.
PR	03-JUN-1998; 98US-0087827P.	PR	10-JUL-1998;	98US-0092472P.
PR	04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088021P.	PR	20-JUL-1998;	98US-0092339P.
PR	04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P.	PR	30-JUL-1998;	98US-0094651P.
PR	04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088036P.	PR	04-AUG-1998;	98US-0095282P.
PR	04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088036P.	PR	04-AUG-1998;	98US-0095285P.
PR	05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088167P.	PR	04-AUG-1998;	98US-0095301P.
PR	05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088202P.	PR	04-AUG-1998;	98US-0095302P.
PR	05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088212P.	PR	04-AUG-1998;	98US-0095318P.
PR	05-JUN-1998; 98US-0088217P.	PR	04-AUG-1998;	98US-0095321P.
PR	09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088655P.	PR	10-AUG-1998;	98US-0095916P.
PR	10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088734P.	PR	10-AUG-1998;	98US-0095929P.
PR	10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088738P.	PR	11-AUG-1998;	98US-0096012P.
PR	10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088810P.	PR	11-AUG-1998;	98US-0096143P.
PR	10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088824P.	PR	11-AUG-1998;	98US-0096146P.
PR	10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088826P.	PR	12-AUG-1998;	98US-0096329P.
PR	10-JUN-1998; 98US-0088858P.	PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096757P.
PR	11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088861P.	PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096766P.
PR	11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088876P.	PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096768P.
PR	12-JUN-1998; 98US-0089105P.	PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096773P.
PR	16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089440P.	PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096791P.
PR	16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089512P.	PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096867P.
PR	16-JUN-1998; 98US-0089514P.	PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096891P.
PR	17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089532P.	PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096894P.
PR	17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089538P.	PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096895P.
PR	17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089598P.	PR	17-AUG-1998;	98US-0096897P.
PR	17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089599P.	PR	18-AUG-1998;	98US-0096949P.
PR	17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089600P.	PR	18-AUG-1998;	98US-0096950P.
PR	17-JUN-1998; 98US-0089653P.	PR	18-AUG-1998;	98US-0096959P.
PR	18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089801P.	PR	18-AUG-1998;	98US-0096960P.
PR	18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089907P.	PR	18-AUG-1998;	98US-0097022P.
PR	18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089908P.	PR	20-AUG-1998;	98US-0097141P.
PR	18-JUN-1998; 98US-0089947P.	PR	24-AUG-1998;	98US-0097218P.
PR	19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089948P.	PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097552P.
PR	19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089948P.	PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097555P.
PR	19-JUN-1998; 98US-0089952P.	PR	26-AUG-1998;	98US-0097971P.

PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097974P.
 PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097978P.
 PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097979P.
 PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0097986P.
 PR 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0098014P.
 PR 31-AUG-1998; 98US-0098525P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100634P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100634P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-01021141.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-01021141.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 98US-01000106.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 98US-01000106.
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-0123957P.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 98US-0123957P.
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-0141037P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 98US-0143048P.
 PR 20-JUL-1999; 98US-0144758P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 98US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 98US-0146222P.
 PR 17-AUG-1999; 98US-0149396P.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 98US-0149396P.
 PR 08-OCT-1999; 98US-0158663P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 98US-0158663P.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 98US-0158663P.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 98US-0158663P.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 98US-0158663P.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-00000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-00000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-00003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-00004341.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-00004341.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-00004914.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-00005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005841.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-0006319.
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000US-0006884.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0007377.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0008439.
 PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000US-013358.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-014541.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-015264.
 PR 28-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213637P.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-020710.
 PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000US-022031.
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-023522.

Query March 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 556 CCCAACACGACGGGATCC 572
 Db 18 CCAGAGAGCAGGACCC 2

RESULT 1750
 ADE71555/c
 ID ADE71555 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ADE71555;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane PRO polypeptide #15, primer #3.
 XX
 KW primer; ss; PCR; human; sports-related joint problem;

KW articular cartilage defect; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis; cancer;
 KW PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US2003096742-A1.
 PD 22-MAY-2003.
 XX
 XX 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-00943780.
 XX
 PR 03-DEC-1997; 97US-0067411P.
 PR 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069278P.
 PR 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069334P.
 PR 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0069335P.
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
 PR 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069694P.
 PR 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069695P.
 PR 16-DEC-1997; 97US-0069702P.
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069870P.
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069873P.
 PR 18-DEC-1997; 97US-0069873P.
 PR 05-JAN-1998; 98US-007040P.
 PR 09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074086P.
 PR 09-FEB-1998; 98US-0074092P.
 PR 23-FEB-1998; 98US-007543P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-007543P.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0112850P.
 PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112850P.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0112252P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0030095.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0030095.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-005841.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-005841.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-008439.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-020710.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-032678.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0006520.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00866028.
 XX
 XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 PA Baker KP, Botstein D, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Filvaroff E;
 PI Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL;
 PI Hillan KJ, Kijavini IJ, Napier MA, Roy MA, Tumas D, Wood WI;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2004-008951/01.
 XX
 XX New PRO polypeptide for diagnosing or treating inflammatory diseases,
 PT organ failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac injury, infertility, cancer,
 PT acquired immunodeficiency disease, Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's
 PT disease.
 XX
 XX Example 17; SEQ ID NO 86; 172bp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to isolated nucleic acids and their encoded PRO
 CC proteins. The PRO polypeptides are useful in diagnosing and treating a
 CC condition that is responsive to the PRO polypeptide, e.g., in the
 CC treatment of sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
 CC osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis and cancer. The PRO polypeptides are
 CC also useful in identifying agonists/antagonists of the PRO polypeptide.
 CC The nucleic acid is useful as hybridisation probe, in chromosome and gene
 CC mapping, and in the generation of anti-sense RNA and DNA. The present
 CC sequence represent a human secreted/transmembrane PRO polypeptide primer.
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX	Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme; recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary; proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy; cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP; matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic; antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide; antipsoriatic; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart; atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma; basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar; sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	WO200130362-A2.
PN	03-MAY-2001.
XX	26-OCT-2000; 200WO-US029500.
PD	XX
XX	26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
PF	(IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX	Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX	WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX	Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
XX	Example 1; Page 242; 408pp; English.
XX	The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase or administering a nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic, dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisking, ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis, squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX	Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ	Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 19; Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02; Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	714 GCCAAATTCAGGAGCT 730
Db	3 GCCAGCTTCAGGAGCT 19
XX	RESULT 1753
AAH59922	AAH59922 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX	AAH59922;
XX	10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX	Cyclin F ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2346.
DE	
XX	Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 19; Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02; Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	714 GCCAAATTCAGGAGCT 730
Db	3 GCCAGCTTCAGGAGCT 19
XX	RESULT 1751
AAH59922	AAH59922 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX	AAH59922;
XX	04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX	Cyclin F ribozyme binding site #28.
XX	Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX	Mammalia.
XX	WO200032765-A2.
XX	08-JUN-2000.
XX	06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX	04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX	(IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX	Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX	WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX	New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX	Disclosure; Page 82; 109pp; English.
XX	The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1. Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in AAH2415 to AAH86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in restenosis treatment
XX	Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ	Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 19; Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 8.4e+02; Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	714 GCCAAATTCAGGAGCT 730
Db	3 GCCAGCTTCAGGAGCT 19
XX	RESULT 1752
AAH59922	AAH59922 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX	AAH59922;
XX	10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX	Cyclin F ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2346.
DE	

XX DE Arabidopsis thaliana HLS1 (hookless) locus PCR primer II.1.
 XX PA HLS1; hookless: transformed plant; disease tolerance;
 KW ethylene insensitivity; PCR primer 1303-1321; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN W09535318-A1.
 XX PD 28-DEC-1995.
 XX PF 15-JUN-1995; 95WO-US007744.
 XX PR 17-JUN-1994; 94US-00261822.
 XX PA (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
 XX PI Ecker J, Rothenberg M, Lehman A, Roman G;
 XX WPI; 1996-058366/06.
 XX PA Plant sequences for ethylene insensitive loci and hook-less 1 allele(s) -
 PT confer disease tolerance and ethylene insensitivity when transformed into
 PT plants.
 XX Example 4; Page 42; 144pp; English.
 XX The present sequence is a primer for the A. thaliana HLS1 (hookless)
 CC locus. When transformed into plants HLS1 genomic DNA, or cDNA sequences
 CC (obtd. from the HLS1 locus) confer disease tolerance and ethylene
 CC insensitivity, with minimal injury or reduction in the harvest yield of
 CC saleable material. The plants with disease tolerance may have extensive
 CC levels of infection. The plants with disease tolerance and few or no lesions. They may
 CC also have reduced necrotic and water soaking responses, and chlorophyll
 CC loss may be virtually absent
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 8.46+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 588 TCTTACTTCGGTGGCG 604
 DB 17 TCTTACATGAGTGGCG 1

RESULT 1754
 ADC16450
 ID ADC16450 standard; RNA; 22 BP.
 AC ADC16450;
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DT Short interfering double-stranded RNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:175.
 DE expression interference; expression inhibition; target gene;
 KW short interfering double stranded RNA; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW proliferative disease; cancer; ds.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS W02003012052-A2.
 XX PN 13-FEB-2003.
 XX PD 30-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US024226.
 XX PF 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308640P.
 XX PR 08-APR-2002; 2002US-0370970P.
 XX

PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
 PA (CARN-) CARNEGIE INST WASHINGTON.
 PA (IMCO-) IMPERIAL COLLEGE INNOVATIONS LTD.
 XX Caplen NJ, Morgan RA, Fire A, Parrish S, Mousses S;
 PI Kallioniemi O, Cornelison JR, Alton EW, Griesenbach U;
 XX WPI; 2003-248169/24.
 XX New RNA comprising double stranded RNA and a 3' or 5' overhang having a
 PT length of 0-nucleotide to 5-nucleotides on each strand, useful as reverse
 PT genetic and/or therapeutic tools for interfering or inhibiting expression
 PT of a target gene.
 XX Claim 71; SEQ ID NO 175; 176pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an RNA (I) used for the interference or
 CC inhibition of expression of a target gene, where (I) comprises double
 CC stranded RNA of 15-40 nucleotides in length and a 3' or 5' overhang
 CC having a length of 0-nucleotide to 5-nucleotides on each strand, where
 CC the sequence of the double stranded RNA is substantially identical to a
 CC portion of a mRNA or transcript of the target gene. Also described: (1)
 CC interfering with or inhibiting the expression of a target gene in a cell
 CC by exposing the cell to an amount of (I); (2) a gene silencing array
 CC comprising a substantially flat substrate, and addressably arrayed
 CC different double-stranded RNAs; (3) an array-based method of assessing a
 CC phenotypic effect of a double-stranded RNA on a target gene; (4)
 CC validating a gene as a potential drug target for a disease or condition;
 CC (5) selecting an optimised sequence of a double-stranded RNA for
 CC interference with or inhibition of expression of a target gene in a cell;
 CC and (6) a short double-stranded RNA effective for interfering with or
 CC inhibiting expression of a target gene comprising any of 311 20-78
 CC nucleotide sequences (see ADC16276 to ADC16586). (I) has cytostatic
 CC activity, and can be used in gene therapy. The RNAs are useful as reverse
 CC genetic and/or therapeutic tools for interfering or inhibiting expression
 CC of a target gene. They are useful for treating proliferative diseases,
 CC e.g. cancer.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.5%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 52.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 148 CTGCGATCCCATCTTG 164
 DB 1 CUGCACUCCAUCCUUG 17

RESULT 1755
 ADB41612
 ID ADB41612 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ADB41612;
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #1935.
 DE cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS W02003040369-A2.
 XX PN 15-MAY-2003.
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 XX

PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 XX useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 XX polypeptide and antibodies.
 XX Disclosure; Page 258; 771pp; French.
 XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 XX fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 XX sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 XX nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 XX the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 XX nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 XX identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 XX sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 XX suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 XX recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 XX experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 XX cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 XX (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 XX of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 XX or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrénia).
 XX Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 XX and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 XX also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 XX potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 XX expression of the nucleotides.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.4%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 827 TGCTGAAGCTGG 838
 DB 6 TGCTGAAGCTGG 17
 RESULT 1756
 AAV99205/C
 ID AAV99205 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAV99205;
 XX 09-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX Sense primer for intron boundary mapping of DNA Metase exon 32-33.
 XX DNA methyltransferase; DNA Metase; antisense oligonucleotide; human;
 XX cellular growth; tumour growth inhibition; silenced gene activation;
 XX beta thalassemia; sickle cell anemia; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9854313-A2.
 XX 03-DEC-1998.
 XX 29-MAY-1998; 98WO-IB001107.
 XX 30-MAY-1997; 97US-00866340.
 XX 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069865P.
 XX (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
 XX Szyf M, Bigey P, Ramchandani S;
 XX WPI; 1999-059833/05.
 XX New DNA methyltransferase nucleotide sequences - used particularly to
 XX develop antisense oligonucleotides for diagnostic and therapeutic
 XX purposes, particularly for inhibiting tumour growth.

XX Szyf M, Bigey P, Ramchandani S;
 XX WPI; 1999-059833/05.
 XX New DNA methyltransferase nucleotide sequences - used particularly to
 XX develop antisense oligonucleotides for diagnostic and therapeutic
 XX purposes, particularly for inhibiting tumour growth.
 XX Example 8; Page 31; 108pp; English.
 XX PCR primers AAV99163-220 were used to map the intron boundaries of the
 XX exons of DNA methyltransferase (DNA Metase) genomic sequence. Antisense
 XX oligonucleotides which inhibit DNA Metase expression can be
 XX derived from the genomic DNA Metase sequence. The antisense
 XX oligonucleotides can be used in investigating the role of DNA Metase in
 XX cellular growth. They can be administered at different points in the cell
 XX cycle, or in conjugation with promoters or inhibitors of cell growth to
 XX determine the role of DNA Metase in the growth of the cell type of
 XX interest. The antisense oligonucleotides can also be used for inhibiting
 XX tumour growth in a mammal, or to activate silenced genes to provide a
 XX missing gene function. This ameliorates disease symptoms, e.g. in beta
 XX thalassemia and sickle cell anemia. The antisense oligonucleotides can
 XX also be used as an analytical and diagnostic tools and a potentiators of
 XX transgenic plant and animal studies
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.4%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 260 AGACAGGACGACCTTCAGAA 279
 DB 20 AGCCATGACGACGCTTCAGCA 1
 RESULT 1757
 AAV99204
 ID AAV99204 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAV99204;
 XX 09-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX Antisense primer for intron boundary mapping of DNA Metase exon 31-32.
 XX DNA methyltransferase; DNA Metase; antisense oligonucleotide; human;
 XX cellular growth; tumour growth inhibition; silenced gene activation;
 XX beta thalassemia; sickle cell anemia; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9854313-A2.
 XX 03-DEC-1998.
 XX 29-MAY-1998; 98WO-IB001107.
 XX 30-MAY-1997; 97US-00866340.
 XX 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069865P.
 XX (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
 XX Szyf M, Bigey P, Ramchandani S;
 XX WPI; 1999-059833/05.
 XX New DNA methyltransferase nucleotide sequences - used particularly to
 XX develop antisense oligonucleotides for diagnostic and therapeutic
 XX purposes, particularly for inhibiting tumour growth.

PS Example 8; Page 31; 108pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAV99163-220 were used to map the intron boundaries of the
 CC exons of DNA methyltransferase (DNA Methylase) genomic sequence. Antisense
 CC oligonucleotides which inhibit DNA Methylase expression can be
 CC derived from the genomic DNA Methylase sequence. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides can be used in investigating the role of DNA Methylase in
 CC cellular growth. They can be administered at different points in the cell
 CC cycle, or in conjunction with promoters or inhibitors of cell growth to
 CC determine the role of DNA Methylase in the growth of the cell type of
 CC interest. The antisense oligonucleotides can also be used for inhibiting
 CC tumour growth in a mammal, or to activate silenced genes to provide a
 CC missing gene function. This ameliorates disease symptoms, e.g. in beta
 CC thalassemia and sickle cell anemia. The antisense oligonucleotides can
 CC also be used as analytical and diagnostic tools and a potentiators of
 CC transgenic plant and animal studies

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 260 AGACAGGAGCAGCTTCAGAA 279
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 DB 1 AGCCATGACCAGCTTCAGCA 20

RESULT 1758
 AAX60366
 ID AAX60366 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 AC AAX60366;
 XX 20-AUG-1999 (first entry)
 XX PCR primer and probe for lactic acid bacteria.
 DE PCR primer; probe; lactic acid bacteria; identification;
 KW species specificity; fermented milk product;
 KW intestinal bacterial flora analysis; digestive tract disease; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS JP11151097-A.
 PN 08-JUN-1999.
 PD 14-SEP-1998; 98JP-00260041.
 XX 19-SEP-1997; 97JP-00255027.
 PR (HONS) YAKULT HONSHA KK.
 PA WPI; 1999-388482/33.
 DR New primers and probes - useful for identifying and analyzing lactic acid
 PT bacteria.
 XX Claim 1; Page 7; 18pp; Japanese.

XX AAX60358-78 represents PCR primers and probes for lactic acid bacteria.
 CC They are useful for the identification of lactic acid bacteria and the
 CC detection of species specificity, especially comprising extraction of DNA
 CC in a sample and PCR using the above primers. The primers can be used for
 CC identification of lactic acid bacteria in fermented milk products without
 CC culture. The procedure can be also applied to analysis of intestinal
 CC bacterial flora for prevention and treatment of diseases of digestive
 CC tracts

XX SQ Sequence 23 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 23;

Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 343 TTGGTCCAGCGCCCAACCTG 362
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 DB 2 TTGGTCTTGCCACCAATTG 21

RESULT 1759
 ABL46758
 ID ABL46758 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABL46758;
 XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DT Human GRID NCH ribozyme substrate oligonucleotide #212.
 DE Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell;
 KW co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;
 KW leukaemia; cytostatic; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200162911-A2.
 PN 30-AUG-2001.
 PD 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.
 PF 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.
 PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;
 PI WPI; 2001-550088/61.
 DR New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain
 PT (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid
 PT molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.
 XX Claim 4; Page 66; 108pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the
 CC expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is
 CC a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful
 CC for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as
 CC tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The oligonucleotides can also be
 CC administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,
 CC chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was
 CC used to illustrate the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 556 CCCAACAGCAGCGGAT 570
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 DB 3 CCCAACAGCAGCGAU 17

RESULT 1760
 ABL45118/c
 ID ABL45118 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC ABL45118;
 XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DT

DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2162.
 KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN JP2001321190-A.
 XX
 XX 20-NOV-2001.
 PD
 XX
 XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
 XX
 XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
 XX
 XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 FA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
 DR
 XX
 XX Arraying genome clones.
 PT
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 47; 528pp; Japanese.
 FS
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 9.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 317 AGACTGCAGAGAAGC 331
 Db 16 AGAGTGCAGGAGC 2
 RESULT 1761
 AAX84272
 ID AAX84272 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX84272;
 XX
 XX 08-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 DE PCR primer for human Nck associated protein 1 coding sequence.
 XX
 XX Nck associated protein 1; Napi; human; apoptosis; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW therapy; PCR primer; ss.
 KW
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN WO9931239-A1.
 XX
 PD 24-JUN-1999.
 XX
 XX 14-DEC-1998; 98WO-JP005646.
 PF
 XX
 PR 15-DEC-1997; 97JP-00363183.
 XX
 XX (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
 PA (SAXA/) SAKAKI Y.
 XX
 XX Sakaki Y;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1999-395181/33.
 DR
 XX Protein inhibiting apoptosis, useful in the diagnosis and treatment of
 XX Alzheimer's disease.
 PT
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 82; 90pp; Japanese.
 PS
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used to isolate DNA encoding the
 CC human Nck associated protein 1 (Napi) of the invention. Napi inhibits
 CC apoptosis. The protein can be used in the investigation, diagnosis and
 CC treatment (e.g. by gene therapy) of Alzheimer's disease
 CC
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 824 GGGTCTGAAGCTGG 838
 Db 5 GGCTGCTGGAGCTGG 19
 RESULT 1762
 AAX71966
 ID AAX71966 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 XX AAX71966;
 AC
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 03-MAY-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human IL-2R gamma gene exon 7 Nantisense primer.
 DE
 XX IL2-R gamma gene; X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency; XSCID;
 KW interleukin; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN W09420641-A1.
 XX
 PD 15-SEP-1994.
 XX
 XX 10-MAR-1994; 94WO-US002891.
 PF
 XX 12-MAR-1993; 93US-00031143.
 PR 14-SEP-1993; 93US-00121435.
 XX
 XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
 PA
 XX Leonard WJ, Noguchi M, McBride WO;
 PI WPI; 1994-303046/37.
 XX
 XX Diagnosis of X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency (XSCID) -
 PT comprises detecting mutated IL-2R gamma gene, also vectors and transgenic
 PT animals containing the mutated gene.
 PS
 XX Claim 12; Page 88; 98pp; English.
 XX

CC AAQ71911 to AAQ71975 are primers for the human IL-2R gamma gene, these
 CC were used to amplify DNA from mutated and normal IL-2R gamma genes. The
 CC mutated gene DNA was obtained either from female carriers or male
 CC sufferers of X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency (XSCID). The
 CC amplified DNA from normal and affected individuals was then compared
 CC using a variety of methods including northern blotting and dot and slot
 CC hybridisation. From this a claimed method for the diagnosis of XSCID
 CC carriers and sufferers was developed. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct
 CC PN field.)
 CC

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 382 TCCTGCTGGCGGCAC 396
 Db 1 TCTTGCTGGCAGGCA 15
 |||||

RESULT 1763

ABV77212
 ID ABV77212 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ABV77212;
 XX

DT 28-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX

DE PCR primer used to amplify consensus region B of hDOR cDNA.
 XX

XX Delta-opioid receptor; hDOR; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR array;
 KW ion-related disease; asthma; diabetes; AIDS; allergy; dermatitis;
 KW psoriasis; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; arthritis; GPCR;
 KW depression; narcolepsy; infection; transplant rejection; lupus;
 KW hepatitis; autism; cancer; renal disorders; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

FN WO200295065-A2.
 XX

PD 28-NOV-2002.
 XX

PF 21-MAY-2002; 2002WO-DK000337.
 XX

PR 18-MAY-2001; 2001DK-00000802.
 XX

XX (AZIG-) AZIGN BIOSCIENCE AS.
 PA

PI Thirstrup K, Madsen LS, Jensen JB, Hummel R, Jensen BS;
 XX

DR WPI; 2003-129439/12.
 XX

PT New G-protein coupled receptor array comprising individual polynucleotide
 PT spots stably associated with a surface and a solid support useful for
 PT determining the pathogenesis of different ion-related conditions or
 PT diseases in humans.
 XX

PS Example 2; Page 30; 43pp; English.
 XX

CC PCR primers ABV77212-13 were used to amplify a consensus region of the
 CC human delta-opioid receptor (hDOR). This opioid receptor belongs to the G
 CC -protein coupled receptor (GPCR) family. The amplified fragment was used
 CC to produce a GPCR array of the invention. The specification describes a
 CC GPCR array comprising a multiplicity of individual polynucleotide spots
 CC stably associated with a surface and a solid support. The individual GPCR
 CC polynucleotide spot comprises a GPCR polynucleotide composition
 CC consisting of a non-conserved region of a GPCR polynucleotide family member,
 CC where the spots represent at least two different regions of a GPCR
 CC polynucleotide family member. The GPCR array is useful for determining
 CC the pathogenesis of different ion-related conditions or diseases in
 CC humans, e.g. asthma, diabetes, AIDS, allergies, dermatitis, psoriasis,
 CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, arthritis, depression,
 CC

CC narcolepsy, viral or parasitic infections, transplant rejection, lupus,
 CC hepatitis, autism, cancer, renal disorders, etc
 XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 383 CCTGCTGGCGGCAC 397
 Db 5 CCTGCTGGCGGCTC 19
 |||||

RESULT 1764

AAS97928/C
 ID AAS97928 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAS97928;
 XX

DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX

DE Murine SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #481.
 XX

XX Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;
 KW obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;
 KW blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;
 KW protein replacement therapy.
 XX

OS Mus sp.
 XX

PN WO200183749-A2.
 XX

PD 08-NOV-2001.
 XX

PF 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013387.
 XX

PR 28-APR-2000; 2000US-0200794P.
 XX

PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221419P.
 XX

PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247443P.
 XX

XX (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
 PA (MORE-) MONELL CHEM SENSES CENT.

XX Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;
 PI Ohmen JD, Reed DR, Ross D, Tordoff MG;
 XX

DR WPI; 2002-075162/10.
 XX

PT Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human SAC1
 PT polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for carbohydrates
 PT or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity, diabetes, alcoholism.
 XX

PS Claim 14; Page 93; 239pp; English.
 XX

CC The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant
 CC form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated
 CC with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.
 CC The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by
 CC recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or
 CC alcoholism associated with SAC1 expression. The sequences are useful in
 CC screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic
 CC embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce
 CC or repress function of SAC1. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or
 CC alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human
 CC (such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SAC1
 CC gene. A sequence variation of the SAC1 locus may indicate a
 CC predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a
 CC diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological
 CC sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex
 CC which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and
 CC mouse SAC1 polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SAC1 genes
 XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 466 AGCTCCAGGAAGTTG 480
 |||||
 DB 16 AGCTCCTGAAGTTG 2

RESULT 1765
 AAQ97488/C
 ID AAQ97488 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC
 AC AAQ97488;
 XX AC
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 22-DEC-1995 (first entry)
 XX DE M. sexta alasepin PCR primer.
 XX KW Alasepin; serpin; serine protease-inhibitor; elastase-inhibitor;
 KW chymotrypsin-inhibitor; plant protectant; insect resistance;
 KW crop improvement; transgenic plant; alfalfa; Medicago sativa;
 KW Manduca sexta; primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN US5436392-A.
 XX PD 25-JUL-1995.
 XX PF 21-DEC-1992; 92US-00994133.
 XX PR 12-JAN-1990; 90US-00464310.
 XX PA (ARIZ-) ARIZONA TECHNOLOGY DEV CORP.
 XX PI Thomas JC, Bohnert HJ, Kanost MR;
 XX DR WPI; 1995-268881/35.
 XX PT Transgenic plant containing novel serine protease inhibitor gene of M.
 PT sexta - provides protection for the plant against attack by insects, e.g.
 PT alfalfa against thrips.
 XX Example 7; Col 16; 24pp; English.
 XX PCR primers given in AAQ97487-88, corresp. to nt. 73-92 and 835-854 of M.
 CC sexta alasepin cDNA (AAQ97486) respectively, were used to generate a 782
 CC bp PCR fragment used as a DNA probe for the M. sexta alasepin gene in
 CC transgenic alfalfa plants. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 720 TTTCAGGAGCTGCGG 734
 |||||
 DB 19 TTTCAGGAGCTGAGG 5

RESULT 1766
 AAD36641
 ID AAD36641 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC
 AC AAD36641;
 XX DT 09-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX

DE XX Human Her-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #128515.
 KW Human; epidermal growth factor receptor; hyperproliferative disease;
 KW Her1; antisense; propylaxis; psoriasis; phosphorothioate backbone;
 KW tumour; cancer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 2
 FT /tag= d
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 9
 FT /tag= e
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 11
 FT /tag= f
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 14
 FT /tag= g
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 15
 FT /tag= h
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 18
 FT /tag= i
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT
 FT
 XX WO200226758-A1.
 XX PD 04-APR-2002.
 XX PF 28-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US030551.
 XX PR 29-SEP-2000; 2000US-00676610.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI Bennett CF, Wyatt JR, Freier SM;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-394234/42.
 XX Novel antisense oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with and
 PT inhibits nucleic acid encoding epidermal growth factor receptor, useful
 PT for treating hyperproliferative disease such as cancer or psoriasis.
 XX Claim 1; Page 47; 169pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to a
 CC nucleic acid molecule encoding human epidermal growth factor receptor
 CC (Her1) to inhibit its expression. The antisense compounds are useful for
 CC treating diseases or conditions associated with Her-1 such as
 CC hyperproliferative diseases especially cancer (lung, ovarian, colon or
 CC prostate cancer) and psoriasis. They are also useful as research
 CC reagents, diagnostics, therapeutics, kits and prophylactically e.g. to
 CC prevent or delay tumour formation. The present sequence is an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide targetted to human Her-1
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 204 CTGGGTTCCAGCCTCT 221
 ID AAS15230 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAS15230;
 XX 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX Mouse pancreatic progenitor 1, PPI, PCR primer #1.
 XX Mouse; pancreatic progenitor 1; PPI; ss; transgenic animal; gene therapy;
 XX type I diabetes; islet cell; PCR primer.
 XX Mus musculus.
 XX WO200181403-A1.
 XX PD 01-NOV-2001.
 XX 26-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013713.
 XX 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0199752P.
 XX (SCRI) SCRIPPS RES INST.
 XX Sarvetnick N, Fox H;
 XX WPI; 2002-026154/03.
 XX New pancreatic progenitor 1 gene and polypeptide, useful for treating
 XX disorders associated with the protein defects.
 XX Example 1; Page 20; 37pp; English.

CC The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide (other than a
 CC naturally occurring chromosome) comprising a sequence encoding a
 CC pancreatic progenitor 1 (PPI) protein. The invention also discloses
 CC antibodies raised against the protein, expression cassettes comprising
 CC the polynucleotide and a non-human transgenic animal expressing PPI. The
 CC protein is useful for screening for modulators of PPI. The polynucleotide
 CC is useful for identifying homologous or related genes, in producing
 CC compositions that modulate the expression or function of its encoded
 CC protein, PPI for gene therapy, mapping functional regions of the protein,
 CC and in studying associated physiological pathways. An islet cell
 CC transformed with the expression cassette is useful in transplantation to
 CC provide a recipient with pancreatic islet cells, including insulin
 CC producing beta cells, for drug screening, experimental models of islet
 CC differentiation and interaction with other cell types, in vitro screening
 CC assays to define growth and differentiation factors, and to additionally
 CC characterise genes involved in islet development and regulation. The
 CC polynucleotide and PPI protein are useful for analysing a patient sample
 CC for the expression of PPI, or their variants. PPI genes, gene fragments,
 CC its encoded proteins or protein fragments are useful in gene therapy to
 CC treat disorders associated with PPI defects e.g. type I diabetes. The
 CC present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate a nucleic acid molecule
 CC encoding PPI

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 218 CTCCTCAGAGTACCGC 235

Db 18 CTCCTCAGAGTACCGC 1
 RESULT 1768
 ABT13928/c
 ID ABT13928 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC ABT13928;
 XX 13-FEB-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human helicase-moi inhibiting oligonucleotide #53.
 XX Human; antisense gene therapy; phosphorothioate backbone;
 XX antisense oligonucleotide; helicase-moi gene; inflammation; ss;
 XX helicase-moi-associated condition; infection; tumour formation;
 XX 2-MOE nucleotide; 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotide.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US6444466-B1.
 XX PD 03-SEP-2002.
 XX 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00853768.
 XX 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00853768.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Ward DT, Watt AT;
 XX WPI; 2002-749291/81.
 XX Novel antisense compound for modulating expression of human helicase-moi
 XX and for treating inflammation, specifically hybridizes to a specific
 XX region in nucleic acid molecule encoding the human helicase-moi.
 XX Claim 3; Col 45-46; 52pp; English.

CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to
 CC the coding region of the human helicase-moi gene. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
 CC expression of human helicase-moi in cells or tissues, and for treating a
 CC helicase-moi-associated condition. The antisense oligonucleotides of the
 CC invention may also be used to delay infection, inflammation and tumour
 CC formation. The present DNA sequence represents a human helicase-moi gene
 CC antisense oligonucleotide of the invention. NOTE: The present DNA
 CC sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone, bases 1-5 and 16-20 are 2'-
 CC methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 825 GGTCTGAAGCTGTACC 842
 ID 18 GGGGCTGAAGGTGCTCC 1
 RESULT 1769
 ABK51524/c
 ID ABK51524 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX AC ABK51524;
 XX 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human myoglobin IXA 14.08 reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer #1.

KW Human; myoglobin IXA 14.08; obesity; tumour; RT-PCR;
KW reverse transcriptase PCR; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS CN1331191-A.
PN 16-JAN-2002.
XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116892.
XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116892.
XX (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
PA Mao Y, Xie Y;
PI WPI; 2002-305500/35.
XX Polypeptide-human myoglobin IXA14.08 and polynucleotide for coding it.
XX Example 2; Page 17 (Disclosure); 32pp; Chinese.
XX The invention described a novel polypeptide-human myoglobin IXA 14.08,
CC the polynucleotide for coding it, the process for preparing the
CC polypeptide by DNA recombination, the application of the polypeptide in
CC treating diseases such as obesity and tumours, the antagonist of the
CC polypeptide and its medical action, and the application of the
CC polynucleotide are disclosed. This sequence represents a reverse
CC transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer used to isolate cDNA encoding the human
CC myoglobin IXA 14.08 described in the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 448 CAGATGCTTCCAGGAAG 465
DB 21 CTGAGCCCTTCGGGAAG 4
RESULT 1770
ABN13283
ID ABN13283 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABN13283;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX Human GDMPLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13275.
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000461.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000862.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000863.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000864.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13275; 214pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 399 CACACCTGCTCCAGCAG 416
DB 4 CACACCTGCTGGAGCAG 21
RESULT 1771
ABN13285
ID ABN13285 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX AC ABN13285;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMPLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13277.
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX		25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
Pf		
XX		
PR		26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR		21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR		27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR		04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0002426S.
PR		30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000561.
PR		30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR		30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR		30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR		30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR		30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR		30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR		30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR		30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR		30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR		05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX		
PA	(AEOM-) AEONICA INC.	
XX		
PI	Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;	
XX		
DR	WPI; 2002-179446/23.	
XX		
PT	New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,	
PT	or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser	
FT	desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.	
XX		
PS	Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13277; 214pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like	
CC	protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-	
CC	1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production..The hGDMLP-1	
CC	nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify	
CC	hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to	
CC	provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1	
CC	protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for	
CC	expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be	
CC	used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP	
CC	-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration	
CC	and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule	
CC	capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as	
CC	therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1	
CC	production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The	
CC	polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a	
CC	disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart	
CC	and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.	
CC	The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the	
CC	hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.	
CC	The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed	
CC	specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO	
CC	at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
	Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 25;	
	Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;	
	Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
QY	399 CACACCGTCGCCAGCAG 416	
Db	2 CACGCCAGCTGGAGCAG 19	
RESULT 1772		
ABN13284		
ID	ABN13284 standard; DNA; 25 BP.	
XX		
AC	ABN13284;	
XX		
DT	29-MAY-2002 (first entry)	
XX		

Db 3 CACAGCCAGCTGGAGCAG 20

RESULT 1773

ABV91084/c

ID ABV91084 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABV91084;

XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1797.

XX DE Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;

XX KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;

XX KW Gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN EP1239051-A2.

XX XX EP1239051-A2.

XX PD 11-SEP-2002.

XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.

XX PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.

XX PA (AEON-) AEOMICA INC.

XX PI Shannon M;

XX DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.

XX PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL

PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or

PT activity of human POSHL1.

XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1797; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling

CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino

CC acids (S1, AB83993), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),

CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a

CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.

CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an

CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as

CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful

CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)

CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating

CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and

CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is

CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which

CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating

CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The

CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples

CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the

CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to

CC Derwent by the European Patent Office

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 658 TTCTCATGCAGCT 670

Db 15 TTCTCATGCCTCT 3

RESULT 1774

AA09526/c

ID AA09526 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AA09526;

XX DT 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Human biallelic polymorphic marker upstream primer #406.

XX KW Polymorphism; biallelic; human; forensic; paternity testing; disease;

XX KW detection; phenotypic typing; characteristic; infection; hereditary;

XX KW autoimmune disease; cancer; inflammation; drug; therapy; medicament;

XX KW treatment; marker; primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9820165-A2.

XX PD 14-MAY-1998.

XX PF 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020313.

XX PR 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0030455P.

XX PA (WHEH) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

XX PI Lander ES, Wang D, Hudson T;

XX DR WPI; 1998-286974/25.

XX PT New isolated nucleic acid segments from the human genome - used for

PT determining polymorphic forms for use in e.g. forensics, paternity

PT testing or phenotypic typing for disease.

XX PS Claim 15; Page 200; 310pp; English.

XX CC AA09121-X10268 are allele-specific oligonucleotide primers used in the

CC isolation of various biallelic polymorphic markers found in the human

CC genome (represented in AA09121-X10268). These primers can be used in a

CC method for determining polymorphic forms in an individual for use in e.g.

CC forensics, paternity testing or for phenotypic typing for diseases such

CC as agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular

CC dys trophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease, familial

CC hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary

CC spherocytosis, von Willebrand's disease, tuberous sclerosis, hereditary

CC haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos

CC syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, acute intermittent porphyria,

CC autoimmune diseases, inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous

CC system, infection by pathogenic microorganisms, and characteristics such

CC as longevity, appearance (e.g. baldness, obesity), strength, speed,

CC endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or receptivity to particular

CC drugs or therapeutic treatments. The isolated polymorphic nucleic acid

CC segments can also be used to produce medicaments for the treatment or

CC prophylaxis of such diseases

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 147 GCTGCAGCTCCAT 159

Db 15 GCTGCAGCACCAT 3

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XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772..
XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX XX
XX PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 76; 109pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
XX CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
XX CC restenosis treatment
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 407 GCTCCAGCAGGCT 419
Db 7 GCTCCAGCAGGAT 19

RESULT 1777
AAH59533
ID AAH59533 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAH59533;
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Cyclin D2 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1957.
XX KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulvar;
XX KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
XX KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
XX KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
XX KW antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
XX KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
XX KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
XX KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FN WO200130362-A2.
XX PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
XX PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
XX XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX XX

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XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772..
XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX XX
XX PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 76; 109pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
XX CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
XX CC restenosis treatment
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 407 GCTCCAGCAGGCT 419
Db 7 GCTCCAGCAGGAT 19

RESULT 1777
AAH59533
ID AAH59533 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAH59533;
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Cyclin D2 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1957.
XX KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulvar;
XX KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
XX KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
XX KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
XX KW antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
XX KW antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
XX KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
XX KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FN WO200130362-A2.
XX PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
XX PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
XX XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX XX

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DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 214; 408pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative,
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisking,
 CC ophthalmological, vulvular, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 CC Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 407 GCTCCAGCAGCT 419
 DB 7 GCTCCAGCAGCAT 19
 RESULT 1778
 ID ABZ82727/c
 XX ABZ82727 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABZ82727;
 XX
 XX 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human HSL chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:116.
 DE
 XX Hormone-sensitive lipase; antisense oligonucleotide; inhibitor; obesity;
 KW phosphorothioate; antidiabetic; anorectic; cytostatic; antisense therapy;
 KW abnormal metabolic condition; hyperlipidaemia; type 2 diabetes; cancer;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; human; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"
 XX
 XX WO2003010139-A2.
 XX
 XX

PD 06-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022672.
 XX
 PR 26-JUL-2001; 2001US-00915814.
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Butler MM, Watt AT, Freier SM, Wyatt JR;
 PI WPI; 2003-239411/23.
 XX
 DR New antisense oligonucleotides targeted against nucleic acids encoding
 XX hormone-sensitive lipase, useful for treating abnormal metabolic
 PT condition, e.g. hyperlipidemia and obesity, or a hyperproliferative
 PT disorder, e.g. cancer.
 PT
 XX Example 15; Page 89; 167pp; English.
 PS
 CC The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a hormone-sensitive lipase
 CC (HSL) or a splice variant of HSL. The compound specifically hybridizes
 CC with and inhibits the expression of HSL or a splice variant of HSL, or
 CC specifically hybridizes with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an
 CC active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding HSL. (I) have anorectic,
 CC antidiabetic and cytostatic activities, and can be used in antisense
 CC therapy. (I) is useful for treating an animal, particularly human,
 CC suspected of having an abnormal metabolic condition such as obesity,
 CC hyperlipidaemia, type 2 diabetes, a hyperproliferative disorder such as
 CC cancer (e.g. pituitary, colorectal, breast, testicular, pulmonary or
 CC epithelial cancer). (I) is also useful in modulating blood glucose
 CC levels, particularly plasma or serum glucose levels, in a diabetic
 CC animal. The present sequence represents a human hormone-sensitive lipase
 CC chimeric phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, which is used in an
 CC example from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 950 TCACAGCTGGGC 962
 DB 16 TCACAGCTGGGC 4
 RESULT 1779
 AAD18152
 ID AAD18152 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 XX AAD18152;
 AC
 XX
 XX 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX PCR primer P24 to convert human antibody CAT-212 to Igg format.
 DE
 XX Human; ectaxin; CAT-212; antibody; heavy chain variable region; VH;
 KW eczema; asthma; atopic disease; dermatological; rhinitis; food allergy;
 KW vasotropic; conjunctivitis; allergic colitis; psoriasis; pemphigoid;
 KW eosinophil-mediated disease; cellulitis; drug eruption; vasculitis;
 KW inflammatory bowel disease; gastroenteritis; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200166754-A1.
 PN
 XX 13-SEP-2001.
 PD
 XX 02-MAR-2001; 2001WO-GB000927.
 PF
 XX 03-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187246P.
 PR
 XX

PA (CAMB-) CAMBRIDGE ANTIBODY TECHNOLOGY.

XX
PI Vaughan TU, Wilton AJ, Smith S;
XX WPI; 2001-589944/66.
XX Human antibodies against eotaxin useful for treating asthma, eczema and
PT other atopic diseases, comprises an antibody variable heavy or variable
PT light domain from CAR-212 or from complementary determining regions.
XX
XX Example 11; Page 103; 107pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a specific binding member which binds to human
CC eotaxin. The binding member comprises an antibody variable heavy
CC (VH)/variable light (VL) domain from CAR-212 VH/VL domain and a VH/VL
CC domain comprising one or more VH/VL complementary determining regions
CC (CDRs). Eotaxin is a chemoattractant protein that binds to a specific
CC receptor which is expressed predominantly on eosinophils. The binding
CC member is useful for neutralising eotaxin, which is useful in treating
CC asthma, eczema and other atopic diseases such as rhinitis, food allergy,
CC conjunctivitis, allergic colitis which are recognised as eosinophil-
CC mediated diseases; for treating skin and other atopic conditions such as
CC psoriasis, pemphigoid, welts, syndrome, cellulitis, drug eruptions;
CC inflammatory bowel disease which includes eosinophilic colitis/enteritis/
CC gastroenteritis/Shulman's syndrome; vasculitis including Hughes-Stovin
CC syndrome, Churg-Strass syndrome. The present sequence is a PCR primer
CC used for converting encoding human antibody CAT-212 (ScFv-single chain
CC variable region fragment) to IgG DNA (whole antibody) format
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 461 GGAGAGCTCCAGCACTTGG 481

DB 1 GGAGGTGCTCTCGAGCAGG 21

RESULT 1780

AAS20921/C
ID AAS20921 standard; DNA; 27 BP.

AC AAS20921;

DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human peptide transporter PHT1 cDNA antisense PCR primer.

KW Human; peptide histidine transporter 1; hPHT1; peptide transport;
KW peptide-based drug transport; cell membrane; gastrointestinal tract;
KW hPHT1-related disease; Pept1; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192468-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 31-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017650.

XX 31-MAY-2000; 2000US-0208061P.

XX (RUTF) UNIV RUTGERS STATE NEW JERSEY.

XX Knipp GT, Herrera-Ruiz D;

XX WPI; 2002-130529/17.

PT Novel isolated human peptide histidine transporter which facilitates
PT peptide transport across cell membranes in gastrointestinal tract, useful
PT as target for evaluating peptide and peptide-based drug transport.

XX
PS
XX Example 3; Page 57; 95pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid sequences encoding human
CC peptide histidine transporter 1 (hPHT1) protein, the hPHT1 proteins and
CC methods for using them. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention are
CC is useful for screening a test compound for human PHT1 modulating
CC activity. The hPHT1 proteins are useful as a target for evaluating
CC peptide and peptide-based drug transport. The functional characterisation
CC of hPHT1 and the ability to correlate the Michaelis-Menten kinetics for a
CC particular substrate to the molar expression level of hPHT1 provides
CC crucial information regarding the ability of this transporter to
CC facilitate the uptake and transport of peptides and peptide-based drugs.
CC The PHT1 proteins facilitate peptide transport across cell membranes in
CC the gastrointestinal tract and other organs in which they are expressed.
CC The identification of full length hPHT1 clone facilitates the development
CC of optimal peptide-based drugs for treating patients with hPHT1-related
CC diseases. AAS20912-AAS20925 represent PCR primers used in the methods of
CC the present invention

XX Sequence 27 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.4%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 555 GCCCAACAGCAGG 567

DB 19 GCCCAACAGCAGG 7

RESULT 1781

ACD00596/C
ID ACD00596 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ACD00596;

DT 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)

DE G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1069.

XX Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;

XX G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; Gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003031621-A2.

XX 17-APR-2003.

XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.

XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.

XX (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.

XX Zhang J;

XX WPI; 2003-381720/36.

XX New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
PT investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
PT expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1093; 156pp; English.

XX The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 base in
CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful

CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 271 CCTCAGAAAGTTGTT 286
DB 16 CCTCCTGAAAGTTGGT 1

RESULT 1782
ACD00594/C
ID ACD00594 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ACD00594;

XX 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)

XX G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1067.

DE Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
KW G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cyostatic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003031621-A2.

XX 17-APR-2003.

XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.

XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.

XX (AMSH) AVERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.

XX Zhang J;

XX WPI; 2003-381720/36.

XX New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
PT investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
PT expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1091; 156pp; English.

XX The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
CC 225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kb in
CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 272 CTTGAGAAAGTTGTTG 287
DB 17 CTTCTGAAAGTTGGTG 2

RESULT 1783
ABN02240/C
ID ABN02240 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABN02240;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:2232.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2232; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 875 CTCGATTCAGTCTG 890

DB 16 CTCGATTCAGTCTG 1

RESULT 1784

ABN02239

ID ABN02239 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN02239;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:2231.

XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;

XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

XX PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.

XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,

XX PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser

XX PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2231; 214pp; English.

XX XX

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like

XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-

XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1

XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify

XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to

XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1

XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for

XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be

XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP

XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration

XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule

CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 1.3%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 489 CAGGATCTCAATGGAG 504

DB 2 CAGGATCTCAATGGAG 17

RESULT 1785

ACA07786/c

ID ACA07786 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ACA07786;

XX DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX DE NFkB sub-unit modulating zinzyme substrate #185.

XX KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inczyme; zinzyme;

XX KW G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;

XX KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;

XX KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;

XX KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;

XX KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;

XX KW chemotheraphy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;

XX KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;

XX KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;

XX KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;

XX KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;

XX KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;

XX KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US2002177568-A1.

XX PD 28-NOV-2002.

XX PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.

XX PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.

XX PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.

XX PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

XX PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.

XX PA (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.

XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

XX PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;

XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.

XX PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of

XX a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for

XX treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.

XX Claim 3; Page 40; 72pp; English.

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg^{2+} . The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, retinosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
 CC nucleic acid molecule
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.3%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 721 TTCAGGAGCTGCGGTA 736
 DB 17 TTCAGGAGCTGCTGAA 2
 RESULT 1786
 ADB42377
 ID ADB42377 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ADB42377;
 XX
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2700.
 XX
 XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO2003040369-A2.
 FN
 XX 15-MAY-2003.
 PD
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 PF
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011981.
 PR
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 FI
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 DR
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.
 PT
 XX

PS
 XX Disclosure; Page 347; 77lpp; French.
 CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 1.3%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 169 ATCCCGCTGACAGTCA 184
 DB 2 ATCCCTGCTGAAAGCCA 17
 Search completed: July 29, 2004, 15:46:04
 Job time : 25 secs

GenCore version 5.1.6
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OM nucleic - nucleic search, using sw model

Run on: July 29, 2004, 15:51:14 ; Search time 11 Seconds
(without alignments)
3.725 Million cell updates/sec

Title: US-09-904-568-1
Perfect score: 835
Sequence: 1 agtctgtttgggggtgc.....gagtcacagctgggcagg 835

Scoring table: IDENTITY_NUC
Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 0.5

Searched: 1403 seqs, 24539 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 2806

Minimum DB seq length: 8
Maximum DB seq length: 50

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%
Maximum Match 100%
Listing first 1442 summaries

Database : zndb:*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a
score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed,
and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

Result No.	Score	Query Match	Length	ID	Description
C 1	19	2.3	27	1	US-08-859-998-80
C 2	19	2.3	27	1	US-09-225-928-80
C 3	19	2.3	27	1	US-09-225-928-80
C 4	18.2	2.2	27	1	US-08-870-956-48
C 5	16.8	2.0	25	1	US-08-182-961B-35
C 6	16.8	2.0	25	1	US-09-007-678B-35
C 7	16.6	2.0	25	1	US-09-906-807-2
C 8	16.6	2.0	25	1	US-09-866-108A-13275
C 9	16.6	2.0	25	1	US-09-866-108A-13276
C 10	16.6	2.0	25	1	US-09-866-108A-13277
C 11	15.6	1.9	22	1	US-08-117-952-104
C 12	15.6	1.9	23	1	US-08-746-397-3
C 13	15.6	1.9	24	1	US-08-610-728B-10
C 14	15.6	1.9	24	1	US-08-324-936A-10
C 15	15.2	1.8	21	1	US-09-667-135-7
C 16	15.2	1.8	21	1	US-09-329-920-6
C 17	15	1.8	23	1	US-09-454-935-10
C 18	15	1.8	23	1	US-09-672-717-30
C 19	14.8	1.8	19	1	US-08-484-956-63
C 20	14.8	1.8	20	1	US-08-757-953-63
C 21	14.8	1.8	20	1	US-08-193-039B-1
C 22	14.8	1.8	20	1	US-08-520-946-63
C 23	14.8	1.8	20	1	US-09-806-254-6
C 24	14.8	1.8	20	1	US-09-806-254-6
C 25	14.8	1.8	20	1	US-09-860-761-1
C 26	14.8	1.8	20	1	US-09-655-378A-63
C 27	14.8	1.8	20	1	US-09-198-484-9
C 28	14.8	1.8	21	1	US-09-667-135-10
C 29	14.6	1.7	21	1	US-08-154-019-27
C 30	14.6	1.7	21	1	US-08-461-333-27
C 31	14.6	1.7	21	1	US-08-464-187-27
C 32	14.6	1.7	21	1	US-09-158-133-27
C 33	14.6	1.7	21	1	Sequence 27, Appl

C 34	14.6	1.7	21	1	US-08-476-798-27	Sequence 27, Appl
C 35	14.6	1.7	22	1	US-08-271-942A-65	Sequence 65, Appl
C 36	14.6	1.7	22	1	US-08-938-059-2	Sequence 2, Appl
C 37	14.6	1.7	22	1	US-08-779-916A-65	Sequence 65, Appl
C 38	14.6	1.7	22	1	US-09-930-318-9	Sequence 9, Appl
C 39	14.6	1.7	22	1	PCT-US95-08604-65	Sequence 65, Appl
C 40	14.4	1.7	20	1	US-09-702-327-30	Sequence 30, Appl
C 41	14.4	1.7	20	1	US-09-661-753-51	Sequence 51, Appl
C 42	14.4	1.7	20	1	US-09-853-768-45	Sequence 45, Appl
C 43	14.4	1.7	21	1	US-09-422-978-5641	Sequence 5641, Appl
C 44	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-08-050-743-6	Sequence 6, Appl
C 45	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-08-474-542A-11	Sequence 11, Appl
C 46	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-08-457-648-11	Sequence 11, Appl
C 47	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-08-452-055-6	Sequence 6, Appl
C 48	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-09-288-461-26	Sequence 26, Appl
C 49	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-09-280-805-13	Sequence 12, Appl
C 50	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-08-983-466-6	Sequence 6, Appl
C 51	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-09-313-932-305	Sequence 305, Appl
C 52	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-09-048-810-12	Sequence 12, Appl
C 53	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-09-194-478-5	Sequence 5, Appl
C 54	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-09-488-856A-45	Sequence 45, Appl
C 55	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-09-851-896-30	Sequence 30, Appl
C 56	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-09-676-610B-155	Sequence 155, Appl
C 57	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-08-626-285-14	Sequence 14, Appl
C 58	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-09-844-497-4	Sequence 4, Appl
C 59	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-09-322-624-19	Sequence 19, Appl
C 60	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-09-198-452A-1292	Sequence 1292, Appl
C 61	14.2	1.7	20	1	US-09-198-452A-3333	Sequence 3333, Appl
C 62	14.2	1.7	21	1	US-08-137-701-6	Sequence 6, Appl
C 63	14.2	1.7	21	1	US-08-680-326-140	Sequence 140, Appl
C 64	14.2	1.7	21	1	US-08-804-439A-89	Sequence 89, Appl
C 65	14.2	1.7	21	1	US-08-720-229-89	Sequence 89, Appl
C 66	14.2	1.7	21	1	US-09-324-096A-9	Sequence 9, Appl
C 67	14	1.7	20	1	US-08-446-926A-4	Sequence 4, Appl
C 68	14	1.7	20	1	US-08-545-860D-86	Sequence 86, Appl
C 69	14	1.7	20	1	US-09-487-368A-53	Sequence 53, Appl
C 70	14	1.7	20	1	US-09-629-644A-53	Sequence 53, Appl
C 71	14	1.7	20	1	US-09-954-560-39	Sequence 39, Appl
C 72	14	1.7	20	1	PCT-US94-04496-86	Sequence 86, Appl
C 73	14	1.7	21	1	US-09-434-840-20	Sequence 20, Appl
C 74	13.8	1.7	17	1	US-09-021-701-111	Sequence 111, Appl
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C 76	13.8	1.7	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8379	Sequence 8379, Appl
C 77	13.8	1.7	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8381	Sequence 8381, Appl
C 78	13.8	1.7	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8382	Sequence 8382, Appl
C 79	13.8	1.7	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8383	Sequence 8383, Appl
C 80	13.8	1.7	18	1	US-09-213-767-44	Sequence 44, Appl
C 81	13.8	1.7	19	1	US-08-222-177A-208	Sequence 208, Appl
C 82	13.8	1.7	19	1	US-09-102-491-5	Sequence 5, Appl
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C 87	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-08-837-201C-99	Sequence 99, Appl
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C 89	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-435-296-49	Sequence 49, Appl
C 90	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-290-640-68	Sequence 68, Appl
C 91	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-043-711-18	Sequence 18, Appl
C 92	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-487-443-127	Sequence 127, Appl
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C 96	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-305-984-69	Sequence 69, Appl
C 97	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-488-074-13	Sequence 13, Appl
C 98	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-026-033-14	Sequence 14, Appl
C 99	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-702-251-60	Sequence 60, Appl
C 100	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-851-062-63	Sequence 63, Appl
C 101	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-733-294A-105	Sequence 105, Appl
C 102	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-780-172-87	Sequence 87, Appl
C 103	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-10-054-225-9	Sequence 9, Appl
C 104	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-493-940-69	Sequence 69, Appl
C 105	13.8	1.7	20	1	US-09-665-615B-68	Sequence 68, Appl
C 106	13.8	1.7	21	1	US-07-977-284A-140	Sequence 140, Appl

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C 254	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-998-361-133	Sequence 133, Appl	C 327	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-08-488-208A-66	Sequence 66, Appl
C 255	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-422-978-10825	Sequence 10825, A	C 328	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-09-038-073-2684	Sequence 2684, Ap
C 256	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-303-040-72	Sequence 72, Appl	C 329	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-09-158-980-13	Sequence 13, Appl
C 257	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-198-452A-2327	Sequence 2327, Ap	C 330	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-09-440-523-47	Sequence 47, Appl
C 258	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-198-452A-2327	Sequence 4262, Ap	C 331	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-08-483-211A-66	Sequence 66, Appl
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C 260	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-198-452A-6489	Sequence 6489, Ap	C 333	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-09-617-871-32	Sequence 32, Appl
C 261	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-068-506-48	Sequence 48, Appl	C 334	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-08-438-431A-66	Sequence 66, Appl
C 262	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-389-487-17	Sequence 17, Appl	C 335	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-08-488-225A-66	Sequence 66, Appl
C 263	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-249-247-113	Sequence 113, Appl	C 336	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-09-422-978-7334	Sequence 7334, Ap
C 264	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-780-045-72	Sequence 72, Appl	C 337	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-09-422-978-9227	Sequence 9227, Ap
C 265	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-921-667-13	Sequence 13, Appl	C 338	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-09-422-978-11175	Sequence 11175, A
C 266	13.2	1.6	20	1	US-09-860-473-122	Sequence 122, Appl	C 339	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-09-811-492-13	Sequence 13, Appl
C 267	13	1.6	15	1	US-08-382-968A-418	Sequence 418, Appl	C 340	12.8	1.5	19	1	US-08-302-449-40	Sequence 40, Appl
C 268	13	1.6	15	1	US-08-774-306A-418	Sequence 418, Appl	C 341	12.8	1.5	19	1	US-08-417-629B-3	Sequence 3, Appl
C 269	13	1.6	15	1	US-09-064-156A-418	Sequence 418, Appl	C 342	12.8	1.5	19	1	US-08-338-579A-45	Sequence 45, Appl
C 270	13	1.6	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1758	Sequence 1758, Ap	C 343	12.8	1.5	19	1	US-08-469-260A-671	Sequence 671, Appl
C 271	13	1.6	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1759	Sequence 1759, Ap	C 344	12.8	1.5	19	1	US-09-422-978-4880	Sequence 4880, Ap
C 272	13	1.6	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1760	Sequence 1760, Ap	C 345	12.8	1.5	19	1	US-09-422-978-9367	Sequence 9367, Ap
C 273	13	1.6	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1761	Sequence 1761, Ap	C 346	12.8	1.5	19	1	US-08-488-446-671	Sequence 671, Appl
C 274	13	1.6	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1762	Sequence 1762, Ap	C 347	12.8	1.5	19	1	US-08-467-344A-671	Sequence 671, Appl
C 275	13	1.6	18	1	US-08-155-005A-9	Sequence 9, Appl	C 348	12.8	1.5	19	1	US-09-548-797B-88	Sequence 88, Appl
C 276	13	1.6	18	1	US-09-487-444-10	Sequence 10, Appl	C 349	12.8	1.5	19	1	PCT-US94-07430-40	Sequence 40, Appl
C 277	13	1.6	18	1	US-09-363-783-9	Sequence 9, Appl	C 350	12.8	1.5	19	1	PCT-US94-09851-45	Sequence 45, Appl
C 278	13	1.6	18	1	US-09-218-979-24	Sequence 24, Appl	C 351	12.6	1.5	19	1	US-08-031-143B-58	Sequence 58, Appl
C 279	13	1.6	18	1	US-09-679-427-24	Sequence 24, Appl	C 352	12.6	1.5	19	1	US-07-999-071-12	Sequence 12, Appl
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C 287	13	1.6	20	1	US-09-103-875-116	Sequence 116, Appl	C 360	12.6	1.5	19	1	US-09-216-393B-286	Sequence 286, Appl
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C 290	13	1.6	20	1	US-09-210-288-33	Sequence 33, Appl	C 363	12.6	1.5	22	1	US-09-667-135-10	Sequence 10, Appl
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C 297	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-09-021-701-112	Sequence 112, Appl	C 370	12.4	1.5	16	1	US-08-927-561-31	Sequence 31, Appl
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C 300	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-09-679-645-149	Sequence 149, Appl	C 373	12.4	1.5	16	1	US-09-371-772B-5947	Sequence 5947, Ap
C 301	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-09-474-432B-409	Sequence 409, Appl	C 374	12.4	1.5	16	1	US-09-371-772B-5948	Sequence 5948, Ap
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C 308	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1787	Sequence 1787, Ap	C 381	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-08-998-099-44	Sequence 44, Appl
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C 311	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-6596	Sequence 6596, Ap	C 384	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-07-974-409C-84	Sequence 84, Appl
C 312	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7586	Sequence 7586, Ap	C 385	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-474-432B-377	Sequence 377, Appl
C 313	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7587	Sequence 7587, Ap	C 386	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-474-432B-468	Sequence 468, Appl
C 314	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8378	Sequence 8378, Ap	C 387	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-474-432B-503	Sequence 503, Appl
C 315	12.8	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8384	Sequence 8384, Ap	C 388	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-474-432B-628	Sequence 628, Appl
C 316	12.8	1.5	17	1	PCT-US94-01358-5	Sequence 5, Appl	C 389	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-474-432B-667	Sequence 667, Appl
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C 319	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-08-585-684B-2684	Sequence 2684, Ap	C 392	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-476-387-467	Sequence 467, Appl
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C 321	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-09-212-771-16	Sequence 16, Appl	C 394	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-476-387-627	Sequence 627, Appl
C 322	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-08-864-473-47	Sequence 47, Appl	C 395	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-476-387-666	Sequence 666, Appl
C 323	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-08-485-942A-66	Sequence 66, Appl	C 396	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-401-063-415	Sequence 415, Appl
C 324	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-08-778-423A-15	Sequence 15, Appl	C 397	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7667	Sequence 7667, Ap
C 325	12.8	1.5	18	1	US-08-846-020A-32	Sequence 32, Appl	C 398	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7671	Sequence 7671, Ap

C 399	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7792	Sequence 7792, Ap	472	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-584-040-2855	Sequence 2855, Ap
C 400	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7793	Sequence 7793, Ap	C 473	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-584-040-5915	Sequence 5915, Ap
C 401	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7794	Sequence 7794, Ap	474	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-584-040-7412	Sequence 7412, Ap
C 402	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7795	Sequence 7795, Ap	475	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-584-040-7767	Sequence 7767, Ap
C 403	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8103	Sequence 8103, Ap	C 476	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-584-040-7775	Sequence 7775, Ap
C 404	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8104	Sequence 8104, Ap	477	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-679-645-176	Sequence 176, Ap
C 405	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8105	Sequence 8105, Ap	478	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-679-645-666	Sequence 666, Ap
C 406	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8106	Sequence 8106, Ap	C 479	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-912-951-248	Sequence 248, Ap
C 407	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8385	Sequence 8385, Ap	C 480	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-912-951-332	Sequence 332, Ap
C 408	12.4	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8386	Sequence 8386, Ap	481	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-474-432B-605	Sequence 605, Ap
C 409	12.4	1.5	17	1	PCT-US93-00977-80	Sequence 84, Appl	482	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-474-432B-684	Sequence 684, Ap
C 410	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-050-073-100	Sequence 100, Appl	C 483	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-371-772B-894	Sequence 894, Ap
C 411	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-143-219-2	Sequence 2, Appl	484	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-371-772B-1379	Sequence 1379, Ap
C 412	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-363-585-86	Sequence 86, Appl	C 485	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-371-772B-2754	Sequence 2754, Ap
C 413	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-487-141B-29	Sequence 29, Appl	486	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-371-772B-3219	Sequence 3219, Ap
C 414	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-487-141B-30	Sequence 30, Appl	487	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-371-772B-3551	Sequence 3551, Ap
C 415	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-487-141B-33	Sequence 33, Appl	C 488	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-371-772B-3559	Sequence 3559, Ap
C 416	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-323-510-5	Sequence 5, Appl	489	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-371-772B-4704	Sequence 4704, Ap
C 417	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-311-486C-1082	Sequence 1082, Ap	490	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-371-772B-4823	Sequence 4823, Ap
C 418	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-578-590-16	Sequence 16, Appl	C 491	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-371-772B-6180	Sequence 6180, Ap
C 419	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-488-811-4	Sequence 4, Appl	C 492	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-371-772B-6439	Sequence 6439, Ap
C 420	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-927-561-29	Sequence 29, Appl	493	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-325-601-1	Sequence 1, Appl
C 421	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-927-561-30	Sequence 30, Appl	C 494	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-402-181B-481	Sequence 481, Ap
C 422	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-927-561-33	Sequence 33, Appl	C 495	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-721-456-481	Sequence 481, Ap
C 423	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-927-561-33	Sequence 33, Appl	C 496	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-476-387-331	Sequence 331, Ap
C 424	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-927-561-33	Sequence 33, Appl	497	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-476-387-604	Sequence 604, Ap
C 425	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-927-561-33	Sequence 33, Appl	498	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-476-387-683	Sequence 683, Ap
C 426	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-584-040-8297	Sequence 8297, Ap	499	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-401-063-293	Sequence 293, Ap
C 427	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-270-140A-14	Sequence 14, Appl	500	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-401-063-360	Sequence 360, Ap
C 428	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-03-504-358-39	Sequence 39, Appl	C 501	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-401-063-645	Sequence 645, Ap
C 429	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-03-000-286A-23	Sequence 23, Appl	C 502	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-827-998-367	Sequence 367, Ap
C 430	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-03-000-286A-24	Sequence 24, Appl	503	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-827-998-466	Sequence 466, Ap
C 431	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-03-485-077A-4	Sequence 4, Appl	504	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-176	Sequence 176, Ap
C 432	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-09-954-314-39	Sequence 39, Appl	505	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-199	Sequence 199, Ap
C 433	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-09-422-978-5382	Sequence 4546, Ap	C 506	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-212	Sequence 212, Ap
C 434	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-09-422-978-5382	Sequence 5382, Ap	507	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-559	Sequence 559, Ap
C 435	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-09-422-978-5600	Sequence 5600, Ap	508	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-559	Sequence 559, Ap
C 436	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-780-562-29	Sequence 29, Appl	509	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-561	Sequence 561, Ap
C 437	12.4	1.5	18	1	PCT-US96-0874A-3	Sequence 3, Appl	510	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1387	Sequence 1387, Ap
C 438	12.4	1.5	18	1	PCT-US96-0874A-4	Sequence 4, Appl	C 511	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-2231	Sequence 2231, Ap
C 439	12.4	1.5	18	1	PCT-US96-09388-29	Sequence 29, Appl	512	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-2232	Sequence 2232, Ap
C 440	12.4	1.5	18	1	PCT-US96-09388-30	Sequence 30, Appl	C 513	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-6541	Sequence 6541, Ap
C 441	12.4	1.5	18	1	PCT-US96-09388-33	Sequence 33, Appl	514	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-6619	Sequence 6619, Ap
C 442	12.4	1.5	18	1	US-08-078-683A-33	Sequence 33, Appl	C 515	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-6710	Sequence 6710, Ap
C 443	12.4	1.5	19	1	US-08-050-073-113	Sequence 113, Appl	516	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7379	Sequence 7379, Ap
C 444	12.4	1.5	19	1	US-08-050-073-113	Sequence 61, Appl	517	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7380	Sequence 7380, Ap
C 445	12.4	1.5	19	1	US-08-050-073-113	Sequence 2, Appl	518	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7684	Sequence 7684, Ap
C 446	12.4	1.5	19	1	US-08-050-073-113	Sequence 4, Appl	519	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8240	Sequence 8240, Ap
C 447	12.4	1.5	19	1	US-08-258-287B-60	Sequence 60, Appl	C 520	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8309	Sequence 8309, Ap
C 448	12.4	1.5	19	1	US-08-368-704C-58	Sequence 58, Appl	C 521	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8377	Sequence 8377, Ap
C 449	12.4	1.5	19	1	US-09-038-637-72	Sequence 72, Appl	C 522	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8493	Sequence 8493, Ap
C 450	12.4	1.5	19	1	US-08-471-370A-33	Sequence 33, Appl	523	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8950	Sequence 8950, Ap
C 451	12.4	1.5	19	1	US-09-747-391-50	Sequence 50, Appl	C 524	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8996	Sequence 8996, Ap
C 452	12.4	1.5	19	1	PCT-US95-0774A-61	Sequence 61, Appl	525	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-9035	Sequence 9035, Ap
C 453	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-249-188A-2	Sequence 2, Appl	526	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-866-108A-10477	Sequence 10477, A
C 454	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-460-411-2	Sequence 2, Appl	527	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-07-882-838E-14	Sequence 14, Appl
C 455	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-373-124A-542	Sequence 542, Appl	C 528	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-320-559-15	Sequence 15, Appl
C 456	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-07-959-071-17	Sequence 17, Appl	C 529	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-327-392-15	Sequence 15, Appl
C 457	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-459-122-17	Sequence 17, Appl	530	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-540-448-23	Sequence 23, Appl
C 458	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-465-783-17	Sequence 17, Appl	C 531	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-761-331-3	Sequence 3, Appl
C 459	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-469-120-17	Sequence 17, Appl	532	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-410-540-23	Sequence 23, Appl
C 460	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-435-628-542	Sequence 542, Appl	533	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-541-950B-23	Sequence 23, Appl
C 461	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-292-620A-1708	Sequence 1708, Ap	534	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-541-950B-24	Sequence 24, Appl
C 462	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-721-689-2	Sequence 2, Appl	535	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-541-950B-25	Sequence 25, Appl
C 463	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-762-500-82	Sequence 82, Appl	C 536	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-585-684B-2665	Sequence 2665, Ap
C 464	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-985-162-293	Sequence 293, Appl	537	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-857-946-25	Sequence 25, Appl
C 465	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-985-162-360	Sequence 360, Appl	538	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-106-038A-76	Sequence 76, Appl
C 466	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-985-162-645	Sequence 645, Appl	539	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-970-740-25	Sequence 25, Appl
C 467	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-998-059-29	Sequence 29, Appl	C 540	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-545-860D-15	Sequence 15, Appl
C 468	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-09-071-845-1708	Sequence 1708, Ap	541	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-205-143-74	Sequence 74, Appl
C 469	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-634-497A-50	Sequence 50, Appl	C 542	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-280-409-114	Sequence 114, Appl
C 470	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-974-549A-481	Sequence 481, Appl	543	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-083-756A-23	Sequence 23, Appl
C 471	12.2	1.5	17	1	US-08-584-040-2349	Sequence 2349, Ap	544	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-083-756A-24	Sequence 24, Appl

545	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-083-756A-25	Sequence 25, Appl	618	12	1.4	20	1	US-09-103-875-115	Sequence 115, App
546	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-289-466-32	Sequence 32, Appl	c 619	12	1.4	20	1	US-09-103-875-116	Sequence 116, App
547	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-289-466-51	Sequence 51, Appl	620	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-07-907-710A-12	Sequence 12, Appl
548	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-929-939-23	Sequence 23, Appl	621	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-08-209-182C-12	Sequence 12, Appl
c 549	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-474-922A-40	Sequence 40, Appl	c 622	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-08-319-492B-149	Sequence 149, App
550	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-474-922A-44	Sequence 44, Appl	c 623	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-08-319-492B-455	Sequence 455, App
c 551	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-038-073-2685	Sequence 2685, Ap	624	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-08-241-372-14	Sequence 14, Appl
c 552	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-584-040-6265	Sequence 6265, Ap	c 625	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-08-363-847-556	Sequence 556, App
c 553	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-167-109-13	Sequence 13, Appl	c 626	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-08-363-240A-201	Sequence 201, App
c 554	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-268-544B-34	Sequence 34, Appl	c 627	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-08-311-486C-42	Sequence 42, Appl
c 555	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-920-760-43	Sequence 43, Appl	628	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-08-311-486C-157	Sequence 157, App
c 556	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-920-760-63	Sequence 63, Appl	c 629	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-08-110-294A-8	Sequence 8, Appl
c 557	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-422-978-4727	Sequence 4727, Ap	c 630	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-08-292-620A-64	Sequence 64, Appl
c 558	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-422-978-7466	Sequence 7466, Ap	c 631	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-08-292-620A-416	Sequence 416, App
c 559	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-422-978-8004	Sequence 8004, Ap	632	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-08-389-926-8	Sequence 8, Appl
c 560	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-371-772B-3023	Sequence 3023, Ap	633	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-08-913-823-7	Sequence 7, Appl
c 561	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-325-601-3	Sequence 3, Appl	c 634	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-09-071-845-64	Sequence 64, Appl
c 562	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-09-866-028-96	Sequence 86, Appl	c 635	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-09-071-845-416	Sequence 416, App
c 563	12.2	1.5	18	1	PCT-US94-04496-15	Sequence 15, Appl	636	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-09-176-320-2	Sequence 2, Appl
c 564	12.2	1.5	18	1	5176995-14	Patent No. 5176995	637	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-09-580-794C-7	Sequence 7, Appl
c 565	12.2	1.5	18	1	US-08-261-822A-61	Sequence 61, Appl	638	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-09-081-646-66	Sequence 66, Appl
c 566	12.2	1.5	19	1	PCT-US95-0774A-61	Sequence 61, Appl	639	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-09-081-646-672	Sequence 72, App
c 567	12.2	1.5	14	1	US-09-040-025-26	Sequence 26, Appl	640	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-09-081-646-789	Sequence 789, App
c 568	12.2	1.4	14	1	US-09-040-025-26	Sequence 26, Appl	641	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-09-474-432B-95	Sequence 95, Appl
c 569	12.2	1.4	14	1	US-09-040-025-28	Sequence 28, Appl	642	11.8	1.4	15	1	US-09-476-387-95	Sequence 95, Appl
c 570	12.2	1.4	14	1	US-09-040-025-28	Sequence 28, Appl	643	11.8	1.4	15	1	PCT-US95-05420-14	Sequence 14, Appl
c 571	12.2	1.4	15	1	US-08-182-968A-417	Sequence 417, App	644	11.8	1.4	16	1	US-08-292-620A-1548	Sequence 1548, Ap
c 572	12.2	1.4	15	1	US-08-182-968A-419	Sequence 419, App	c 645	11.8	1.4	16	1	US-09-071-845-1848	Sequence 1548, Ap
c 573	12.2	1.4	15	1	US-08-291-932A-350	Sequence 350, App	c 646	11.8	1.4	16	1	US-09-829-855-5	Sequence 5, Appl
c 574	12.2	1.4	15	1	US-08-774-306A-417	Sequence 417, App	c 647	11.8	1.4	16	1	US-09-829-855-55	Sequence 55, Appl
c 575	12.2	1.4	15	1	US-08-774-306A-419	Sequence 419, App	c 648	11.8	1.4	16	1	US-09-829-855-65	Sequence 65, Appl
c 576	12.2	1.4	15	1	US-08-064-156A-417	Sequence 417, App	649	11.8	1.4	16	1	US-09-829-855-119	Sequence 119, App
c 577	12.2	1.4	15	1	US-08-064-156A-419	Sequence 419, App	c 650	11.8	1.4	16	1	US-09-829-855-135	Sequence 135, App
c 578	12.2	1.4	15	1	US-09-230-652-4	Sequence 4, Appl	c 651	11.8	1.4	16	1	US-09-829-855-178	Sequence 178, App
c 579	12.2	1.4	16	1	US-08-419-414-13	Sequence 13, Appl	652	11.8	1.4	16	1	US-09-479-003A-262	Sequence 262, App
c 580	12.2	1.4	16	1	US-09-918-886-29	Sequence 29, Appl	c 653	11.8	1.4	16	1	US-09-479-003A-339	Sequence 339, App
c 581	12.2	1.4	17	1	US-07-977-284A-50	Sequence 50, Appl	c 654	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-166-664-6	Sequence 6, Appl
c 582	12.2	1.4	17	1	US-08-146-504-22	Sequence 22, Appl	655	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-373-124A-416	Sequence 416, App
c 583	12.2	1.4	17	1	US-08-725-976-22	Sequence 22, Appl	c 656	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-373-124A-544	Sequence 544, App
c 584	12.2	1.4	17	1	US-08-236-426B-50	Sequence 50, Appl	c 657	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-373-124A-1365	Sequence 1365, Ap
c 585	12.2	1.4	17	1	US-08-271-882B-22	Sequence 22, Appl	c 658	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-373-124A-1429	Sequence 1429, Ap
c 586	12.2	1.4	17	1	US-09-121-920-18	Sequence 18, Appl	c 659	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-373-124A-1429	Sequence 1429, Ap
c 587	12.2	1.4	17	1	US-08-726-278-22	Sequence 22, Appl	c 660	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-373-124A-1585	Sequence 1585, Ap
c 588	12.2	1.4	17	1	US-09-135-020-7	Sequence 7, Appl	661	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-373-124A-2585	Sequence 2585, Ap
c 589	12.2	1.4	17	1	US-09-135-010A-7	Sequence 7, Appl	c 662	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-039-137-5	Sequence 5, Appl
c 590	12.2	1.4	17	1	US-09-444-871-7	Sequence 7, Appl	663	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-758-306-721	Sequence 721, App
c 591	12.2	1.4	17	1	US-09-597-735-7	Sequence 7, Appl	c 664	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-435-628-416	Sequence 416, App
c 592	12.2	1.4	17	1	US-09-444-295-7	Sequence 7, Appl	c 665	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-435-628-544	Sequence 544, App
c 593	12.2	1.4	17	1	US-09-597-732-7	Sequence 7, Appl	c 666	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-435-628-1365	Sequence 1365, Ap
c 594	12.2	1.4	17	1	US-09-597-731-7	Sequence 7, Appl	c 667	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-435-628-1429	Sequence 1429, Ap
c 595	12.2	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1757	Sequence 1757, Ap	c 668	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-435-628-1585	Sequence 1585, Ap
c 596	12.2	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1763	Sequence 1763, Ap	c 669	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-435-628-2585	Sequence 2585, Ap
c 597	12.2	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1763	Sequence 1763, Ap	c 670	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-292-620A-1637	Sequence 1637, Ap
c 598	12.2	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1763	Sequence 1763, Ap	671	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-292-620A-1929	Sequence 1929, Ap
c 599	12.2	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1763	Sequence 1763, Ap	c 672	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-985-162-182	Sequence 182, App
c 600	12.2	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1790	Sequence 7790, Ap	673	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-985-162-183	Sequence 183, App
c 601	12.2	1.4	17	1	5451505-4	Patent No. 5451505	c 674	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-050-558C-18	Sequence 18, Appl
c 602	12.2	1.4	18	1	US-08-146-504-8	Sequence 8, Appl	c 675	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-998-099-30	Sequence 30, Appl
c 603	12.2	1.4	18	1	US-08-602-093-16	Sequence 16, Appl	c 676	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-998-099-98	Sequence 98, Appl
c 604	12.2	1.4	18	1	US-08-725-976-8	Sequence 8, Appl	c 677	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-071-845-1637	Sequence 1637, Ap
c 605	12.2	1.4	18	1	US-09-213-767-29	Sequence 29, Appl	c 678	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-071-845-1929	Sequence 1929, Ap
c 606	12.2	1.4	18	1	US-09-197-008-31	Sequence 31, Appl	c 679	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-021-701-113	Sequence 113, App
c 607	12.2	1.4	18	1	US-08-271-882B-8	Sequence 8, Appl	680	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-338-907-138	Sequence 138, App
c 608	12.2	1.4	18	1	US-08-726-278-8	Sequence 25, Appl	c 681	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-881-189B-8	Sequence 8, Appl
c 609	12.2	1.4	18	1	US-09-172-045-25	Sequence 25, Appl	682	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-218-207-138	Sequence 138, App
c 610	12.2	1.4	18	1	US-08-584-040-8403	Sequence 8403, Ap	c 683	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-584-040-2236	Sequence 2236, Ap
c 611	12.2	1.4	18	1	US-09-270-140A-27	Sequence 27, Appl	684	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-584-040-2823	Sequence 2823, Ap
c 612	12.2	1.4	18	1	US-09-270-140A-65	Sequence 65, Appl	c 685	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-584-040-4314	Sequence 4314, Ap
c 613	12.2	1.4	18	1	US-09-504-358-29	Sequence 29, Appl	c 686	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-584-040-4375	Sequence 4375, Ap
c 614	12.2	1.4	18	1	US-09-954-314-29	Sequence 29, Appl	c 687	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-584-040-5555	Sequence 5555, Ap
c 615	12.2	1.4	18	1	US-09-342-325C-25	Sequence 25, Appl	c 688	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-584-040-5752	Sequence 5752, Ap
c 616	12.2	1.4	18	1	US-09-371-772B-4059	Sequence 4059, Ap	c 689	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-584-040-7393	Sequence 7393, Ap
c 617	12.2	1.4	18	1	US-09-738-444A-10	Sequence 10, Appl	c 690	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-584-040-7310	Sequence 7310, Ap

691	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-584-040-7705	Sequence 7705, Ap	764	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7585	Sequence 7585, Ap
c 692	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-584-040-7778	Sequence 7778, Ap	765	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7588	Sequence 7588, Ap
c 693	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-679-645-141	Sequence 141, App	766	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7682	Sequence 7682, Ap
c 694	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-679-645-178	Sequence 178, App	767	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7683	Sequence 7683, Ap
c 695	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-08-679-645-176	Sequence 176, App	768	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7685	Sequence 7685, Ap
c 696	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-593-012-53	Sequence 53, App	769	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7686	Sequence 7686, Ap
c 697	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-516-228-12	Sequence 12, Appl	770	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7686	Sequence 7686, Ap
c 698	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-319-588C-22	Sequence 22, Appl	771	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7999	Sequence 7999, Ap
c 699	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-319-588C-74	Sequence 74, Appl	772	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8000	Sequence 8000, Ap
c 700	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-474-432B-351	Sequence 351, App	c 773	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8307	Sequence 8307, Ap
c 701	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-474-432B-501	Sequence 501, App	c 774	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8308	Sequence 8308, Ap
c 702	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-474-432B-751	Sequence 751, App	c 775	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8994	Sequence 8994, Ap
c 703	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-371-772B-781	Sequence 781, App	c 776	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-8995	Sequence 8995, Ap
c 704	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-371-772B-1347	Sequence 1347, App	c 777	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-9663	Sequence 9663, Ap
c 705	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-371-772B-2081	Sequence 2081, App	778	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-9664	Sequence 9664, Ap
c 706	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-371-772B-2142	Sequence 2142, App	779	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-9665	Sequence 9665, Ap
c 707	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-371-772B-2416	Sequence 2416, App	c 780	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-9688	Sequence 9688, Ap
c 708	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-371-772B-2631	Sequence 2631, App	c 781	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-9689	Sequence 9689, Ap
c 709	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-371-772B-2632	Sequence 2632, App	c 782	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-9690	Sequence 9690, Ap
c 710	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-371-772B-3118	Sequence 3118, App	783	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-10375	Sequence 10375, A
c 711	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-371-772B-3119	Sequence 3119, App	784	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-10376	Sequence 10376, A
c 712	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-371-772B-3490	Sequence 3490, App	785	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-10377	Sequence 10377, A
c 713	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-371-772B-3562	Sequence 3562, App	786	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-08-373-124A-2197	Sequence 2197, Ap
c 714	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-371-772B-4716	Sequence 4716, App	787	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-08-373-124A-2209	Sequence 2209, Ap
c 715	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-371-772B-5164	Sequence 5164, App	788	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-08-373-124A-2243	Sequence 2243, Ap
c 716	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-371-772B-5165	Sequence 5165, App	c 789	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-08-373-124A-2463	Sequence 2463, Ap
c 717	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-371-772B-5273	Sequence 5273, App	c 790	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-08-420-326-3	Sequence 3, Appl
c 718	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-371-772B-6149	Sequence 6149, App	791	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-08-363-240A-1125	Sequence 1125, Ap
c 719	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-371-772B-6622	Sequence 6622, App	792	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-08-605-089-10	Sequence 10, Appl
c 720	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-371-772B-6837	Sequence 6837, App	793	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-08-435-628-2197	Sequence 2197, Ap
c 721	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-512-563C-40	Sequence 40, Appl	794	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-08-435-628-2209	Sequence 2209, Ap
c 722	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-476-387-350	Sequence 350, App	795	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-08-435-628-2243	Sequence 2243, Ap
c 723	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-476-387-500	Sequence 500, App	c 796	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-08-435-628-2463	Sequence 2463, Ap
c 724	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-476-387-750	Sequence 750, App	797	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-08-466-337A-11	Sequence 11, Appl
c 725	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-401-063-182	Sequence 182, App	798	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-08-475-359-11	Sequence 11, Appl
c 726	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-401-063-183	Sequence 183, App	799	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-08-585-684B-2721	Sequence 2721, Ap
c 727	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-827-998-464	Sequence 464, App	c 800	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-08-585-684B-2721	Sequence 2721, Ap
c 728	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-827-998-465	Sequence 465, App	c 801	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-09-205-922-39	Sequence 39, Appl
c 729	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-827-998-886	Sequence 886, App	c 802	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-09-205-922-54	Sequence 54, Appl
c 730	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-827-998-887	Sequence 887, App	c 803	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-08-726-012B-8	Sequence 8, Appl
c 731	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-827-998-887	Sequence 887, App	c 804	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-09-166-203-24	Sequence 24, Appl
c 732	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-827-998-888	Sequence 888, App	805	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-08-465-887A-11	Sequence 11, Appl
c 733	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-172	Sequence 172, App	806	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-09-205-921-40	Sequence 40, Appl
c 734	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-173	Sequence 173, App	c 807	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-09-289-376-43	Sequence 43, Appl
c 735	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-174	Sequence 174, App	808	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-08-869-696-10	Sequence 10, Appl
c 736	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-197	Sequence 197, App	c 809	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-09-339-993-11	Sequence 11, Appl
c 737	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-198	Sequence 198, App	c 810	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-09-255-465-39	Sequence 39, Appl
c 738	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-210	Sequence 210, App	811	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-09-043-085-3	Sequence 3, Appl
c 739	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-211	Sequence 211, App	c 812	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-09-043-085-27	Sequence 27, Appl
c 740	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1383	Sequence 1383, App	813	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-09-344-521-37	Sequence 37, Appl
c 741	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1384	Sequence 1384, App	814	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-09-205-143-81	Sequence 81, Appl
c 742	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1385	Sequence 1385, App	815	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-09-289-466-69	Sequence 69, Appl
c 743	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1786	Sequence 1786, App	c 816	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-09-213-719-47	Sequence 47, Appl
c 744	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1789	Sequence 1789, App	c 817	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-09-038-073-2721	Sequence 2721, Ap
c 745	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-2643	Sequence 2643, App	818	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-09-632-580A-34	Sequence 34, Appl
c 746	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-2650	Sequence 2650, App	819	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-09-381-681-4	Sequence 4, Appl
c 747	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-2651	Sequence 2651, App	820	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-09-377-309-24	Sequence 24, Appl
c 748	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-6236	Sequence 6236, App	821	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-09-723-534-20	Sequence 20, Appl
c 749	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-6237	Sequence 6237, App	822	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-09-019-160-86	Sequence 86, Appl
c 750	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-6238	Sequence 6238, App	823	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-08-584-040-4504	Sequence 4504, Ap
c 751	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-6594	Sequence 6594, App	c 824	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-08-584-040-6223	Sequence 6223, Ap
c 752	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-6597	Sequence 6597, App	c 825	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-08-679-645-611	Sequence 611, App
c 753	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-6620	Sequence 6620, App	826	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-09-205-995-15	Sequence 15, Appl
c 754	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-6621	Sequence 6621, App	827	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-08-294-312B-14	Sequence 14, Appl
c 755	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-6758	Sequence 6758, App	c 828	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-09-415-784-9	Sequence 9, Appl
c 756	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-6759	Sequence 6759, App	c 829	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-09-167-109-7	Sequence 7, Appl
c 757	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-6760	Sequence 6760, App	830	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-08-468-024B-14	Sequence 14, Appl
c 758	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-6780	Sequence 6780, App	c 831	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-09-415-785A-9	Sequence 9, Appl
c 759	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-6781	Sequence 6781, App	c 832	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-08-944-465-9	Sequence 9, Appl
c 760	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-6782	Sequence 6782, App	c 833	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-09-415-868-9	Sequence 9, Appl
c 761	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7129	Sequence 7129, App	c 834	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-09-415-900-9	Sequence 9, Appl
c 762	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7130	Sequence 7130, App	835	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-08-187-757D-12	Sequence 12, Appl
c 763	11.8	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-7131	Sequence 7131, App	836	11.8	1.4	18	1	US-09-077-619-22	Sequence 22, Appl

837	1.4	18	1	US-09-086-663A-31	Sequence 31, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-07-989-847-15	Sequence 15, Appl
838	11.8	18	1	US-09-422-978-7128	Sequence 7128, Ap	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-585-684B-1220	Sequence 1220, Ap
839	11.8	18	1	US-09-422-978-9707	Sequence 9707, Ap	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-585-684B-1221	Sequence 1221, Ap
840	11.8	18	1	US-09-422-978-11502	Sequence 11502, A	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-585-684B-1692	Sequence 1692, Ap
841	11.8	18	1	US-09-371-772B-2317	Sequence 2317, Ap	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-585-684B-1693	Sequence 1693, Ap
842	11.8	18	1	US-09-371-772B-2355	Sequence 2355, Ap	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-585-684B-2099	Sequence 2099, Ap
843	11.8	18	1	US-09-507-362-9	Sequence 362-9, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-585-684B-2100	Sequence 2100, Ap
844	11.8	18	1	US-09-322-357-34	Sequence 34, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-585-684B-2295	Sequence 2295, Ap
845	11.8	18	1	US-08-465-679-14	Sequence 14, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-585-684B-2296	Sequence 2296, Ap
846	11.8	18	1	US-08-210-1430-12	Sequence 12, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-726-090-7	Sequence 7, Appl
847	11.8	18	1	US-09-614-748A-31	Sequence 31, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-887-997B-6	Sequence 6, Appl
848	11.8	18	1	US-09-726-774-136	Sequence 136, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-887-997B-7	Sequence 7, Appl
849	11.8	18	1	5171843-2	Patent No. 5171843	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-715-202A-8	Sequence 8, Appl
850	11.8	18	1	US-08-031-143B-58	Sequence 58, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
851	11.8	19	1	PCT-US94-02891-58	Sequence 58, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
852	11.8	20	1	US-07-994-133-17	Sequence 17, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
853	11.8	20	1	US-09-140A-21	Sequence 21, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
854	11.6	15	1	US-09-370-140A-21	Sequence 21, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
855	11.6	15	1	US-09-404-296B-12	Sequence 12, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
856	11.6	15	1	US-08-676-610B-155	Sequence 155, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
857	11.6	15	1	US-09-844-497-4	Sequence 4, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
858	11.6	15	1	US-09-853-768-66	Sequence 66, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
859	11.6	15	1	US-09-866-108A-13275	Sequence 13275, A	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
860	11.6	15	1	US-09-866-108A-13276	Sequence 13276, A	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
861	11.6	15	1	US-09-866-108A-13277	Sequence 13277, A	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
862	11.4	13	1	US-08-559-508-6	Sequence 6, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
863	11.4	13	1	US-07-936-421-9	Sequence 9, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
864	11.4	13	1	US-08-559-010-5	Sequence 5, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
865	11.4	13	1	US-08-983-041-2	Sequence 2, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
866	11.4	13	1	US-08-983-041-10	Sequence 10, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
867	11.4	13	1	US-08-983-041-18	Sequence 18, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
868	11.4	13	1	US-09-358-972-106	Sequence 106, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
869	11.4	13	1	US-09-406-064-87	Sequence 87, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
870	11.4	13	1	US-09-406-065-28	Sequence 28, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
871	11.4	13	1	US-08-974-738-6	Sequence 6, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
872	11.4	13	1	US-09-788-847-87	Sequence 87, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
873	11.4	14	1	US-08-374-155A-25	Sequence 25, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
874	11.4	14	1	US-08-485-689-81	Sequence 81, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
875	11.4	14	1	US-08-476-021A-81	Sequence 81, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
876	11.4	14	1	US-08-765-176-5	Sequence 5, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
877	11.4	14	1	US-08-785-508B-81	Sequence 81, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
878	11.4	14	1	US-08-785-396-25	Sequence 25, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
879	11.4	14	1	US-08-985-162-1819	Sequence 1819, Ap	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
880	11.4	14	1	US-08-913-833-18	Sequence 18, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
881	11.4	14	1	US-08-913-833-22	Sequence 22, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
882	11.4	14	1	US-08-476-423A-81	Sequence 81, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
883	11.4	14	1	US-09-580-794C-18	Sequence 18, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
884	11.4	14	1	US-09-580-794C-22	Sequence 22, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
885	11.4	14	1	US-08-580-794C-22	Sequence 22, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
886	11.4	14	1	US-08-580-794C-22	Sequence 22, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
887	11.4	14	1	US-08-401-063-1819	Sequence 1819, Ap	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
888	11.4	14	1	US-08-474-542A-37	Sequence 37, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
889	11.4	14	1	US-08-319-492B-178	Sequence 178, Ap	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
890	11.4	14	1	US-08-247-908A-7	Sequence 7, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
891	11.4	14	1	US-08-457-648-37	Sequence 37, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
892	11.4	14	1	US-08-291-932A-68	Sequence 68, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
893	11.4	14	1	US-08-291-932A-70	Sequence 70, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
894	11.4	14	1	US-08-291-932A-71	Sequence 71, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
895	11.4	14	1	US-08-050-132A-5	Sequence 5, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
896	11.4	14	1	US-08-271-880A-48	Sequence 48, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
897	11.4	14	1	US-08-271-880A-191	Sequence 191, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
898	11.4	14	1	US-08-452-772-7	Sequence 7, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
899	11.4	14	1	US-08-452-772-7	Sequence 7, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
900	11.4	14	1	US-08-363-240A-37	Sequence 37, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
901	11.4	14	1	US-08-363-240A-661	Sequence 661, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
902	11.4	14	1	US-08-363-240A-662	Sequence 662, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
903	11.4	14	1	US-08-363-240A-766	Sequence 766, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
904	11.4	14	1	US-08-363-240A-767	Sequence 767, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
905	11.4	14	1	US-08-726-725-7	Sequence 7, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
906	11.4	14	1	US-08-726-725-8	Sequence 8, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
907	11.4	14	1	US-08-311-486C-41	Sequence 41, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
908	11.4	14	1	US-08-311-486C-553	Sequence 553, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
909	11.4	14	1	US-08-311-486C-554	Sequence 554, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App
				US-08-745-169A-6	Sequence 6, Appl	11.4	1.4	15	1	US-08-910-408-191	Sequence 191, App

c 983	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-050-073-159	Sequence 159, App	c1056	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1508	Sequence 1508, Ap
c 984	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-050-073-210	Sequence 210, App	c1057	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1509	Sequence 1509, Ap
c 985	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-234-613-390	Sequence 39, Appl	c1058	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1510	Sequence 1510, Ap
986	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-281-940-20	Sequence 20, Appl	c1059	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1784	Sequence 1784, Ap
987	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-331-394-58	Sequence 58, Appl	c1060	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1785	Sequence 1785, Ap
c 988	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-331-394-64	Sequence 64, Appl	c1061	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1790	Sequence 1790, Ap
c 989	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-619-790C-5	Sequence 5, Appl	c1062	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1791	Sequence 1791, Ap
c 990	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-250-858-58	Sequence 58, Appl	c1063	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1791	Sequence 1791, Ap
c 991	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-579-223-11	Sequence 11, App	c1064	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 992	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-469-802B-34	Sequence 34, Appl	c1065	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 993	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-469-802B-34	Sequence 34, Appl	c1066	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 994	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-446-915-58	Sequence 58, Appl	c1067	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 995	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-446-915-58	Sequence 58, Appl	c1068	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 996	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-484-182-111	Sequence 111, App	c1069	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 997	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-758-306-395	Sequence 395, App	c1070	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 998	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-758-306-397	Sequence 397, App	c1071	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 999	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-758-306-585	Sequence 585, App	c1072	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1000	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-758-306-587	Sequence 587, App	c1073	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1001	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-758-306-943	Sequence 943, App	c1074	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1002	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-710-134-20	Sequence 20, Appl	c1075	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1003	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-267-803B-52	Sequence 52, Appl	c1076	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1004	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-292-620A-1949	Sequence 1949, App	c1077	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1005	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-237-973-52	Sequence 52, Appl	c1078	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1006	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-485-885-20	Sequence 20, Appl	c1079	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1007	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-07-785-565A-5	Sequence 5, Appl	c1080	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1008	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-744-139-56	Sequence 56, Appl	c1081	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1009	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-849-021-16	Sequence 16, Appl	c1082	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1010	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-938-830-17	Sequence 17, Appl	c1083	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1011	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-985-162-211	Sequence 211, App	c1084	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1012	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-985-162-236	Sequence 236, App	c1085	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1013	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-985-162-237	Sequence 237, App	c1086	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1014	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-985-162-805	Sequence 805, App	c1087	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1015	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-938-099-31	Sequence 31, Appl	c1088	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1016	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-020-222-17	Sequence 17, Appl	c1089	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1017	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-462-918-100	Sequence 100, App	c1090	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1018	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-462-918-100	Sequence 100, App	c1091	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1019	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-224-681-100	Sequence 100, App	c1092	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1020	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-336-728A-100	Sequence 100, App	c1093	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1021	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-021-701-107	Sequence 107, App	c1094	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1022	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-029-755C-16	Sequence 16, Appl	c1095	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1023	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-584-805-60	Sequence 60, Appl	c1096	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1024	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-584-040-6052	Sequence 6052, App	c1097	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1025	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-584-040-7245	Sequence 7245, App	c1098	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1026	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-584-040-7425	Sequence 7425, App	c1099	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1027	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-08-779-599-56	Sequence 56, Appl	c1100	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1796	Sequence 1796, Ap
c 1028	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-474-432B-612	Sequence 612, App	c1101	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-07-999-071-10	Sequence 10, Appl
c 1029	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-474-432B-828	Sequence 828, App	c1102	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-08-469-122-10	Sequence 10, Appl
c 1030	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-474-432B-830	Sequence 830, App	c1103	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-08-469-122-10	Sequence 10, Appl
c 1031	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-789-556A-35	Sequence 35, Appl	c1104	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-08-469-120-10	Sequence 10, Appl
c 1032	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-230-652-132	Sequence 132, App	c1105	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-08-555-678-67	Sequence 67, Appl
c 1033	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-371-772B-2889	Sequence 2889, App	c1106	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-08-778-702-16	Sequence 16, Appl
c 1034	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-371-772B-3054	Sequence 3054, App	c1107	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-08-292-620A-1560	Sequence 1560, App
c 1035	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-371-772B-3232	Sequence 3232, App	c1108	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-08-412-376-40	Sequence 40, Appl
c 1036	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-371-772B-4715	Sequence 4715, App	c1109	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-071-845-1560	Sequence 1560, App
c 1037	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-476-387-611	Sequence 611, App	c1110	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-156-828B-11	Sequence 11, Appl
c 1038	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-476-387-762	Sequence 762, App	c1111	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-364-539-10	Sequence 10, Appl
c 1039	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-476-387-827	Sequence 827, App	c1112	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-538-709-1243	Sequence 1243, App
c 1040	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-476-387-829	Sequence 829, App	c1113	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-060-299-413	Sequence 413, App
c 1041	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-401-063-211	Sequence 211, App	c1114	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-402-923A-413	Sequence 413, App
c 1042	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-401-063-236	Sequence 236, App	c1115	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-371-772B-5659	Sequence 5659, App
c 1043	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-401-063-237	Sequence 237, App	c1116	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-371-772B-5809	Sequence 5809, App
c 1044	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-401-063-805	Sequence 805, App	c1117	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-371-772B-5974	Sequence 5974, App
c 1045	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-907-794A-237	Sequence 237, App	c1118	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-371-772B-6106	Sequence 6106, App
c 1046	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-818-236A-11	Sequence 11, Appl	c1119	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-371-772B-7033	Sequence 7033, App
c 1047	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-827-998-462	Sequence 462, App	c1120	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-829-855-28	Sequence 28, Appl
c 1048	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-827-998-463	Sequence 463, App	c1121	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-829-855-98	Sequence 98, Appl
c 1049	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-905-125A-237	Sequence 237, App	c1122	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-829-855-109	Sequence 109, App
c 1050	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-170	Sequence 170, App	c1123	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-479-005A-110	Sequence 110, App
c 1051	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-171	Sequence 171, App	c1124	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-479-005A-132	Sequence 132, App
c 1052	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-175	Sequence 175, App	c1125	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-479-005A-157	Sequence 157, App
c 1053	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1386	Sequence 1386, App	c1126	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-479-005A-158	Sequence 158, App
c 1054	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1506	Sequence 1506, App	c1127	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-479-005A-168	Sequence 168, App
c 1055	11.4	1.4	17	1	US-09-866-108A-1507	Sequence 1507, App	c1128	11.2	1.3	16	1	US-09-479-005A-387	Sequence 387, App

1129	1.3	17	1	US-09-866-108A-2231	Sequence 2231, Ap	1202	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-071-845-1651	Sequence 1651, Ap
c1130	11.2	17	1	US-09-866-108A-2232	Sequence 2232, Ap	1203	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-071-845-1854	Sequence 1854, Ap
c1131	11.2	17	1	US-08-373-124A-416	Sequence 416, App	1204	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-071-845-1896	Sequence 1896, Ap
c1132	11.2	17	1	US-08-435-628-416	Sequence 416, App	1205	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-071-845-1995	Sequence 1995, Ap
c1133	11.2	17	1	US-07-621-670-10	Sequence 10, Appl	1206	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-08-834-437A-49	Sequence 49, Appl
c1134	11.2	17	1	US-08-180-209B-13	Sequence 13, Appl	1207	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-08-937-063-17	Sequence 17, Appl
c1135	11.2	17	1	US-08-216-276A-13	Sequence 13, Appl	1208	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-156-828B-10	Sequence 10, Appl
c1136	11.2	17	1	US-08-385-745-13	Sequence 13, Appl	1209	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-08-485-388-13	Sequence 13, Appl
c1137	11.2	17	1	US-08-390-850-590	Sequence 590, App	1210	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-08-474-853-13	Sequence 13, Appl
c1138	11.2	17	1	US-08-390-850-614	Sequence 614, App	1211	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-08-017-974-79	Sequence 79, Appl
c1139	11.2	17	1	US-08-390-850-814	Sequence 814, App	1212	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-09-017-974-81	Sequence 81, Appl
c1140	11.2	17	1	US-07-882-838E-12	Sequence 12, Appl	1213	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-08-682-255A-79	Sequence 79, Appl
c1141	11.2	17	1	US-08-373-124A-408	Sequence 408, App	1214	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-08-682-255A-81	Sequence 81, Appl
c1142	11.2	17	1	US-08-373-124A-412	Sequence 412, App	1215	11.2	1.3	17	1	US-08-682-255A-82	Sequence 82, Appl
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ALIGNMENTS

RESULT 1
 US-08-859-998-80/c
 ; Sequence 80, Application US/08859998
 ; Patent No. 5994076
 ; GENERAL INFORMATION:
 ; APPLICANT: Chenchik, Alex
 ; APPLICANT: Jekhadze, George
 ; APPLICANT: Bibilashvili, Robert
 ; TITLE OF INVENTION: METHOD OF ASSAYING DIFFERENTIAL
 ; NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 1375
 ; CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
 ; ADDRESSEE: Fish & Richardson, P.C.
 ; STREET: 2200 Sand Hill Road, Suite 100
 ; CITY: Menlo Park
 ; STATE: CA
 ; COUNTRY: US
 ; ZIP: 94025
 ; COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
 ; MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette
 ; COMPUTER: IBM Compatible
 ; OPERATING SYSTEM: Windows95
 ; SOFTWARE: FastSeq for Windows Version 2.0
 ; CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
 ; APPLICATION NUMBER: US/08/859,998
 ; FILING DATE: 21-MAY-1997
 ; CLASSIFICATION: 435
 ; PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
 ; APPLICATION NUMBER:
 ; FILING DATE:
 ; ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
 ; NAME: Field, Bret E.
 ; REGISTRATION NUMBER: 37,620
 ; REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 09096/002001
 ; TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
 ; TELEPHONE: 415-322-5070
 ; TELEFAX: 415-854-0875
 ; INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 80:
 ; SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 ; LENGTH: 27 base pairs
 ; TYPE: nucleic acid
 ; STRANDEDNESS: single
 ; TOPOLOGY: linear
 ; MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
 ; FEATURE:
 ; OTHER INFORMATION: oligonucleotide primer

US-08-859-998-80
 Query Match 2.3%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 27;
 Best Local Similarity 81.5%; Pred. No. 28;
 Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 174 GCTGACAGTCACACTGCGCGGTCAGT 200
 DB 27 GCAGACAGTCACACTGGTTGGTCAGT 1
 RESULT 2
 US-09-225-928-80/c
 ; Sequence 80, Application US/09225928
 ; Patent No. 6352829
 ; GENERAL INFORMATION:
 ; APPLICANT: Chenchik, Alex
 ; APPLICANT: Jekhadze, George
 ; APPLICANT: Bibilashvili, Robert
 ; TITLE OF INVENTION: METHOD OF ASSAYING DIFFERENTIAL
 ; NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 1375
 ; CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
 ; ADDRESSEE: Fish & Richardson, P.C.
 ; STREET: 2200 Sand Hill Road, Suite 100
 ; CITY: Menlo Park
 ; STATE: CA
 ; COUNTRY: US
 ; ZIP: 94025
 ; COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
 ; MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette
 ; COMPUTER: IBM Compatible
 ; OPERATING SYSTEM: Windows95
 ; SOFTWARE: FastSeq for Windows Version 2.0
 ; CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
 ; APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/225,928
 ; FILING DATE: 05-Jan-1999
 ; CLASSIFICATION: <unknown>
 ; PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
 ; APPLICATION NUMBER: 08/859,998
 ; FILING DATE: 21-MAY-1997
 ; ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
 ; NAME: Field, Bret E.
 ; REGISTRATION NUMBER: 37,620
 ; REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 09096/002001
 ; TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
 ; TELEPHONE: 415-322-5070
 ; TELEFAX: 415-854-0875
 ; INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 80:
 ; SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 ; LENGTH: 27 base pairs
 ; TYPE: nucleic acid
 ; STRANDEDNESS: single
 ; TOPOLOGY: linear
 ; MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
 ; FEATURE:
 ; OTHER INFORMATION: oligonucleotide primer
 ; SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 80:
 US-09-225-928-80
 Query Match 2.3%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 27;
 Best Local Similarity 81.5%; Pred. No. 28;
 Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 174 GCTGACAGTCACACTGCGCGGTCAGT 200
 DB 27 GCAGACAGTCACACTGGTTGGTCAGT 1
 RESULT 3
 US-09-225-201B-80/c
 ; Sequence 80, Application US/09225201B
 ; Patent No. 6489455

GENERAL INFORMATION:
APPLICANT: Chenchik, Alex
Jokhadze, George
Bibilashvili, Robert
TITLE OF INVENTION: METHOD OF ASSAYING DIFFERENTIAL
EXPRESSION
NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 1375
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
ADDRESSEE: Fish & Richardson, P.C.
STREET: 2200 Sand Hill Road, Suite 100
CITY: Menlo Park
STATE: CA
COUNTRY: US
ZIP: 94025

COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette
COMPUTER: IBM Compatible
OPERATING SYSTEM: Windows95
SOFTWARE: FastSeq for Windows Version 2.0
CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/225,201B
FILING DATE: 05-Jan-1999
CLASSIFICATION: <Unknown>

PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
APPLICATION NUMBER: US/08/859,998
FILING DATE: 21-MAY-1997
ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
NAME: Field, Bret E.
REGISTRATION NUMBER: 37,620
REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 09096/002001

TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
TELEPHONE: 415-322-5070
TELEFAX: 415-854-0875
INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 80:
SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

LENGTH: 27 base pairs
TYPE: nucleic acid
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
FEATURE:

OTHER INFORMATION: oligonucleotide primer
SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 80:
US-09-225-201B-80

Query Match 2.3%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 81.5%; Pred. No. 28;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 174 GGTGACAGTCACAGTGGCGGGTCAGT 200
Db 27 GCACAGTCACACTGTTGGTCAGT 1

RESULT 4
US-09-870-956-48
Sequence 48, Application US/09870956
Patent No. 6683169

GENERAL INFORMATION:
APPLICANT: Knipp, Gregory T.
Herrera-Ruiz, Dea
APPLICANT: Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
TITLE OF INVENTION: No. 6683169el Compositions for the Expression of the Human Peptide
TITLE OF INVENTION: Histidine Transporter 1 and Methods of Use Thereof
FILE REFERENCE: Rutgers 00-0126
CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/870,956
CURRENT FILING DATE: 2001-05-31

PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 60/208,061
PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-05-31
NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 56
SOFTWARE: FastSeq for Windows Version 3.0
SEQ ID NO 48
LENGTH: 27

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 80;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 201 TTCCTGGTTCCAGCCCTC 220
Db 27 GCACAGTCACACTGTTGGTCAGT 1

GENERAL INFORMATION:
APPLICANT: Knipp, Gregory T.
Herrera-Ruiz, Dea
APPLICANT: Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
TITLE OF INVENTION: No. 6683169el Compositions for the Expression of the Human Peptide
TITLE OF INVENTION: Histidine Transporter 1 and Methods of Use Thereof
FILE REFERENCE: Rutgers 00-0126
CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/870,956
CURRENT FILING DATE: 2001-05-31

PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 60/208,061
PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-05-31
NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 56
SOFTWARE: FastSeq for Windows Version 3.0
SEQ ID NO 48
LENGTH: 27

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 80;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 201 TTCCTGGTTCCAGCCCTC 220
Db 27 GCACAGTCACACTGTTGGTCAGT 1

GENERAL INFORMATION:
APPLICANT: Knipp, Gregory T.
Herrera-Ruiz, Dea
APPLICANT: Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
TITLE OF INVENTION: No. 6683169el Compositions for the Expression of the Human Peptide
TITLE OF INVENTION: Histidine Transporter 1 and Methods of Use Thereof
FILE REFERENCE: Rutgers 00-0126
CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/870,956
CURRENT FILING DATE: 2001-05-31

PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 60/208,061
PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-05-31
NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 56
SOFTWARE: FastSeq for Windows Version 3.0
SEQ ID NO 48
LENGTH: 27

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 80;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 201 TTCCTGGTTCCAGCCCTC 220
Db 27 GCACAGTCACACTGTTGGTCAGT 1

GENERAL INFORMATION:
APPLICANT: Knipp, Gregory T.
Herrera-Ruiz, Dea
APPLICANT: Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
TITLE OF INVENTION: No. 6683169el Compositions for the Expression of the Human Peptide
TITLE OF INVENTION: Histidine Transporter 1 and Methods of Use Thereof
FILE REFERENCE: Rutgers 00-0126
CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/870,956
CURRENT FILING DATE: 2001-05-31

PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 60/208,061
PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-05-31
NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 56
SOFTWARE: FastSeq for Windows Version 3.0
SEQ ID NO 48
LENGTH: 27

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 80;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 201 TTCCTGGTTCCAGCCCTC 220
Db 27 GCACAGTCACACTGTTGGTCAGT 1

GENERAL INFORMATION:
APPLICANT: Knipp, Gregory T.
Herrera-Ruiz, Dea
APPLICANT: Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
TITLE OF INVENTION: No. 6683169el Compositions for the Expression of the Human Peptide
TITLE OF INVENTION: Histidine Transporter 1 and Methods of Use Thereof
FILE REFERENCE: Rutgers 00-0126
CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/870,956
CURRENT FILING DATE: 2001-05-31

PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 60/208,061
PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-05-31
NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 56
SOFTWARE: FastSeq for Windows Version 3.0
SEQ ID NO 48
LENGTH: 27

TYPE: DNA
ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
FEATURE:
OTHER INFORMATION: Primer
US-09-870-956-48

Query Match 2.2%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 43;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 377 GGCGTCCTGCTGGGGGCACAC 399
Db 1 GGCCCTCCGCTGGTGGCAGC 23

RESULT 5
US-08-182-961B-35
Sequence 35, Application US/08182961B
Patent No. 5677135

GENERAL INFORMATION:
APPLICANT: HOLT, JEFFREY T.
APPLICANT: JENSEN, ROY A.
APPLICANT: PAGE, DAVID L.
APPLICANT: OBERMILLER, PATRICE S.
APPLICANT: ROBINSON-BENION, CHERYL L.
TITLE OF INVENTION: METHOD OF DETECTION AND DIAGNOSIS OF PRE-INVASIVE CANC
NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 48
CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
ADDRESSEE: I.C. WADDEY, JR.
STREET: 27TH FLOOR, L & C TOWER, 401 CHURCH
CITY: NASHVILLE
STATE: TENNESSE
COUNTRY: USA
ZIP: 37219

COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette, 3.50 inch, 800 kb storage
COMPUTER: IBM PC/XT/AT compatible
OPERATING SYSTEM: MS-DOS (version 5.0)
SOFTWARE: WordPerfect 5.1/WordPerfect Editor
CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
APPLICATION NUMBER: US/08/182,961B
FILING DATE:
CLASSIFICATION: 435
PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
APPLICATION NUMBER:
FILING DATE:
ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
NAME: I.C. WADDEY, JR.
REGISTRATION NUMBER: 25,180
REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 0216-9409
TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
TELEPHONE: (615) 242-2400
TELEFAX: (615) 242-2221
TELEX:
INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 35:
SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
LENGTH: 25
TYPE: nucleic acid
STRANDEDNESS: single
TOPOLOGY: linear
MOLECULE TYPE: DNA
DESCRIPTION: PCR primer
HYPOHETICAL: yes
ANTI-SENSE: no
FRAGMENT TYPE: oligonucleotide
US-08-182-961B-35

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 80;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 201 TTCCTGGTTCCAGCCCTC 220
Db 27 GCACAGTCACACTGTTGGTCAGT 1

GENERAL INFORMATION:
APPLICANT: Knipp, Gregory T.
Herrera-Ruiz, Dea
APPLICANT: Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
TITLE OF INVENTION: No. 6683169el Compositions for the Expression of the Human Peptide
TITLE OF INVENTION: Histidine Transporter 1 and Methods of Use Thereof
FILE REFERENCE: Rutgers 00-0126
CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/870,956
CURRENT FILING DATE: 2001-05-31

PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 60/208,061
PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-05-31
NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 56
SOFTWARE: FastSeq for Windows Version 3.0
SEQ ID NO 48
LENGTH: 27

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 80;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 201 TTCCTGGTTCCAGCCCTC 220
Db 27 GCACAGTCACACTGTTGGTCAGT 1

GENERAL INFORMATION:
APPLICANT: Knipp, Gregory T.
Herrera-Ruiz, Dea
APPLICANT: Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
TITLE OF INVENTION: No. 6683169el Compositions for the Expression of the Human Peptide
TITLE OF INVENTION: Histidine Transporter 1 and Methods of Use Thereof
FILE REFERENCE: Rutgers 00-0126
CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/870,956
CURRENT FILING DATE: 2001-05-31

PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 60/208,061
PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-05-31
NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 56
SOFTWARE: FastSeq for Windows Version 3.0
SEQ ID NO 48
LENGTH: 27

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 80;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 201 TTCCTGGTTCCAGCCCTC 220
Db 27 GCACAGTCACACTGTTGGTCAGT 1

GENERAL INFORMATION:
APPLICANT: Knipp, Gregory T.
Herrera-Ruiz, Dea
APPLICANT: Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
TITLE OF INVENTION: No. 6683169el Compositions for the Expression of the Human Peptide
TITLE OF INVENTION: Histidine Transporter 1 and Methods of Use Thereof
FILE REFERENCE: Rutgers 00-0126
CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/870,956
CURRENT FILING DATE: 2001-05-31

PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 60/208,061
PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-05-31
NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 56
SOFTWARE: FastSeq for Windows Version 3.0
SEQ ID NO 48
LENGTH: 27

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 80;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 201 TTCCTGGTTCCAGCCCTC 220
Db 27 GCACAGTCACACTGTTGGTCAGT 1

GENERAL INFORMATION:
APPLICANT: Knipp, Gregory T.
Herrera-Ruiz, Dea
APPLICANT: Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
TITLE OF INVENTION: No. 6683169el Compositions for the Expression of the Human Peptide
TITLE OF INVENTION: Histidine Transporter 1 and Methods of Use Thereof
FILE REFERENCE: Rutgers 00-0126
CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/870,956
CURRENT FILING DATE: 2001-05-31

PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 60/208,061
PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-05-31
NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 56
SOFTWARE: FastSeq for Windows Version 3.0
SEQ ID NO 48
LENGTH: 27

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 80;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 201 TTCCTGGTTCCAGCCCTC 220
Db 27 GCACAGTCACACTGTTGGTCAGT 1

GENERAL INFORMATION:
APPLICANT: Knipp, Gregory T.
Herrera-Ruiz, Dea
APPLICANT: Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
TITLE OF INVENTION: No. 6683169el Compositions for the Expression of the Human Peptide
TITLE OF INVENTION: Histidine Transporter 1 and Methods of Use Thereof
FILE REFERENCE: Rutgers 00-0126
CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/870,956
CURRENT FILING DATE: 2001-05-31

PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 60/208,061
PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-05-31
NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 56
SOFTWARE: FastSeq for Windows Version 3.0
SEQ ID NO 48
LENGTH: 27

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 80;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 201 TTCCTGGTTCCAGCCCTC 220
Db 27 GCACAGTCACACTGTTGGTCAGT 1

Db 3 TTCTGGGTACTGCGCTC 22

RESULT 6

US-09-007-678B-35
; Sequence 35, Application US/09007678B
; Patent No. 6342483

GENERAL INFORMATION:

; APPLICANT: HOLT, JEFFREY T.
; APPLICANT: JENSEN, ROY A.
; APPLICANT: PAGE, DAVID L.
; APPLICANT: OBERMILLER, PATRICE S.
; APPLICANT: ROBINSON-BENION, CHERYL L.
; APPLICANT: THOMPSON, MARILYN E.

; TITLE OF INVENTION: METHOD FOR DETECTION AND TREATMENT OF BREAST CANCER
; FILE REFERENCE: Attorney Docket No. 6342483 1242-1-2-2

; CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/007,678B

; CURRENT FILING DATE: 1998-01-15

; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 08/377,799

; PRIOR FILING DATE: 1995-01-17

; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 08/182,961

; PRIOR FILING DATE: 1994-01-14

; NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 61

; SOFTWARE: Microsoft Wordpad

; SEQ ID NO 35

; LENGTH: 25

; TYPE: DNA

; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

; FEATURE:

; OTHER INFORMATION: Synthesized PCR Primer

US-09-007-678B-35

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 80;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 201 TTCTGGGTCCGCGCTC 220

Db 3 TTCTGGGTACTGCGCTC 22

RESULT 7

US-09-906-807-2
; Sequence 2, Application US/09906807
; Patent No. 6570060

GENERAL INFORMATION:

; APPLICANT: MCLACHLAN, CORRAN NORMAN STUART
; TITLE OF INVENTION: MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS FOR PREVENTING OR TREATING HEART
; FILE REFERENCE: GL214827-003

; CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/906,807

; CURRENT FILING DATE: 2001-07-18

; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 09/500,801

; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-02-10

; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: 08/645,219

; PRIOR FILING DATE: 1996-05-13

; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: NZ 272133

; PRIOR FILING DATE: 1995-05-16

; NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 14

; SOFTWARE: Patent In Ver. 2.1

; SEQ ID NO 2

; LENGTH: 25

; TYPE: DNA

; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

; FEATURE:

; OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer

US-09-906-807-2

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 90;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 452 TGCCTTCAGGAGGCTCCAGG 474

Db 3 TTCTTCCAGGATGAATCCAGG 25

RESULT 8

US-09-866-108A-13275/c
; Sequence 13275, Application US/09866108A
; Patent No. 6686188

GENERAL INFORMATION:

; APPLICANT: GU, Yizhong
; APPLICANT: JI, Yonggang
; APPLICANT: PENN, Sharron G.
; APPLICANT: HANZEL, David K.
; APPLICANT: RANK, David R.
; APPLICANT: CHEN, Wensheng

; APPLICANT: SHANNON, Mark

; TITLE OF INVENTION: MYOSIN-LIKE GENE EXPRESSED IN HUMAN HEART AND MUSCLE

; FILE REFERENCE: AEOMICA-7

; CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/866,108A

; CURRENT FILING DATE: 2001-05-25

; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: US 60/207,456

; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-05-26

; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: GB 24263.6

; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-10-04

; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: US 60/236,359

; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-09-27

; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00666

; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30

; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00667

; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30

; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00664

; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30

; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00669

; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30

; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00665

; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30

; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00668

; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30

; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00663

; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30

; Remaining Prior Application data removed - See File Wrapper or PALM.

; NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 15755

; SOFTWARE: Aeomica Sequence Listing Engine

; Patent No. 6686188

; SEQ ID NO 13275

; LENGTH: 25

; TYPE: DNA

; ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

US-09-866-108A-13275

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 90;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 401 CACCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCC 423

Db 25 CACTGCTCCAGCTGCTGTC 3

RESULT 9

US-09-866-108A-13276/c
; Sequence 13276, Application US/09866108A
; Patent No. 6686188

GENERAL INFORMATION:

; APPLICANT: GU, Yizhong
; APPLICANT: JI, Yonggang
; APPLICANT: PENN, Sharron G.
; APPLICANT: HANZEL, David K.
; APPLICANT: RANK, David R.
; APPLICANT: CHEN, Wensheng

; APPLICANT: SHANNON, Mark

; TITLE OF INVENTION: MYOSIN-LIKE GENE EXPRESSED IN HUMAN HEART AND MUSCLE

; FILE REFERENCE: AEOMICA-7

```

; CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/8666,108A
; CURRENT FILING DATE: 2001-05-25
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: US 60/207,456
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-05-26
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: GB 24263.6
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-10-04
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: US 60/236,359
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-09-27
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00666
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00667
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00664
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00669
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00665
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00668
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00663
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30
; Remaining Prior Application data removed -
; NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 15755
; SOFTWARE: Aemica Sequence Listing Engine
; Patent No. 6686188
; SEQ ID NO 13276
; LENGTH: 25
; TYPE: DNA
; ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
; US-09-866-108A-13276

```

Query Match 2.0%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 90;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 401 CACCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCC 423
|||
Db 24 CACTGTGCTCCAGCTGGCTGTGC 2

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RESULT 10
US/09-866-108A-13277/c
/ Sequence 13277, Application US/09866108A
/ Patent No. 6686198
/ GENERAL INFORMATION:
/ APPLICANT: GU, Yizhong
/ APPLICANT: JI, Yonggang
/ APPLICANT: PENN, Sharon G.
/ APPLICANT: HANZEL, David K.
/ APPLICANT: RANK, David R.
/ APPLICANT: CHEN, Wensheng
/ APPLICANT: SHANNON, Mark
/ TITLE OF INVENTION: MYOSIN-LIKE GENE EXPRESSION
/ FILE REFERENCE: AEWIC4-7
/ CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/866,108
/ CURRENT FILING DATE: 2001-05-25
/ PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: US 60/207,456
/ PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-05-26
/ PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: GB 24263.6
/ PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-10-04
/ PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: US 60/236,359
/ PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-09-27
/ PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/006666
/ PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30
/ PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/006676
/ PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30
/ PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/006684
/ PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30
/ PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/006699
/ PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30
/ PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/006655
/ PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30

```

```

; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00668
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30
; PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: PCT/US01/00663
; PRIOR FILING DATE: 2001-01-30
; Remaining Prior Application data removed - See File Wrapper or PALM.
; NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 15755
; SOFTWARE: Acomica Sequence Listing Engine
; Patent No. 6686188
; SEQ ID NO 13277
; LENGTH: 25
; TYPE: DNA
; ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
US-09-866-108A-13277

```

```
Query Match      2.0%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 90;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Qy 401 CACCTGCTCCAGCAGGCTCTCC 423
|||
Db 23 CACTCTGCTCCAGCTGGGTGTC 1

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RESULT 11
US-09-357-072-85/c
; Sequence 85, Application US/09357072
; Patent No. 6015712
; GENERAL INFORMATION:
; APPLICANT: Brett P. Monia
; APPLICANT: Brenda P. Baker
; APPLICANT: Hong Zhang
; APPLICANT: Lex M. Cowsett
; TITLE OF INVENTION: ANTISENSE MODULATION OF FADD EXPRESSION
; FILE REFERENCE: RTS-0027
; CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/357,072
; CURRENT FILING DATE: 1999-07-19
; NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 87
; SEQ ID NO 85
; LENGTH: 20
; TYPE: DNA
; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
; FEATURE:
; OTHER INFORMATION: Antisense Oligonucleotide
US-09-357-072-85

```

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Query Match      1.9%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 90;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Qy 233 GGCCGTGGCTCAGCTCTTG 251
db 20 GGCCGTGGTCCAGCTCTTG 2

RESULT 12
; ; Sequence 104, Application US/08117952
; Patent No. 5851760
; GENERAL INFORMATION:
; APPLICANT: Evans, Glen A.
; APPLICANT: Smith, Michael W.
; TITLE OF INVENTION: METHOD FOR GENERATION OF SEQUENCE
; TITLE OF INVENTION: SAMPLED MAPS OF COMPLEX GENOMES
; NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 797
; CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
; ADDRESSEE: pretty, Schroeder, Brueggemann & Clark
; STREET: 444 South Flower Street, Suite 2000
; CITY: Los Angeles
; STATE: CA
; COUNTRY: USA
; ZIP: 90071
; COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
; MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk